ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,659

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930

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THE TIMES, Saturday, November 1, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the Author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 17s. Inland, £5 5s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AUERBACH.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 6, King's-avenue, Ealing, to AGNES, wife of HAROLD W. AUERBACH—a son (still born).

BOCKETT.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, to KATHERINE, wife of JOHN ALLEN BOCKETT—a son.

BONSON.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at the Hospital, Arusha, E. Africa, to EVELYN (née Hayward), wife of R. E. BONSON, of Moshi—a daughter.

COLLINS.—In Constantinople, to GRACE (née Whittall), wife of J. W. COLLINS—a daughter.

COOKE.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at Chelwood Gate, Sussex, to MURIEL, wife of DR. ALEC COOKE—a daughter.

de BURGH.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, the wife of CAPTAIN GRAHAM DE BURGH, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

ELLIOTT.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., to LUCY (née Arthur), wife of CHARLES ELLIOTT—a daughter.

GIBBS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 11, Harrington-court, W.8.7, to BERDOET (née Drabble), wife of W. H. GIBBS, of Sydney, N.S.W.—a daughter.

HIGGS.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Dunromin, Chobham, to JOY (née Coventry), wife of RICHARD HIGGS (late R.G.A.)—a son. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

JAGGER.—On Oct. 27, 1930, to EVELYN ISABEL, wife of CHARLES S. JAGGER—a daughter.

LIST.—On Oct. 22, 1930, at 36, Florence-road, Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent, to Mr. and Mrs. IRVINE LIST—a daughter (JEAN).

McAVOY.—On Oct. 26, 1930, at a nursing home, Roeland, to GERTRUDE, wife of MAJOR J. McAVOY, Senior Officers School, Sheerness—a son.

MULLIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1930, to WINIFRED ANNE (née Hill), the wife of F. LIONEL MULLIS, of Virginia, Parkway, Gidea Park, Essex—a son.

MURPHY.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 7, Wellington-square, Chelsea, to ALIX, wife of MAURICE MURPHY—a daughter.

NORTON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, to ZOSIA, wife of SELBY NORTON, of Kingsway, Gerrard's Cross—a daughter.

RODD.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at 24, Park-square, to MARY, wife of FRANCIS RODD—a daughter.

RYALL.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Thatches, Brenchley, to MARY, wife of E. B. RYALL—twin boys.

SALTER.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Sherborne, Attleborough, Norfolk, to MABEL (née Barton), wife of JOHN A. SALTER—a son.

TROOP.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Abbotsmead, Whalley, Blackburn, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN TROOP (MARY, née Musson)—a daughter.

VIVIAN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Roseworthy, Moor Park, near Northwood, to KATHLEEN and GILBERT VIVIAN—a daughter.

WALKER.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Murree, India, to HOPE (née Irving), the wife of MAJOR R. F. WALKER, M.C., R.A.M.C.—a daughter.

WELBY.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lyon, Stoke Cottage, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of the late CAPTAIN RICHARD WELBY, R.N.—a son.

MARRIAGES

ASTLEY ROBERTS : SELIGMAN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, CLIVE BELLINGHAM ASTLEY ROBERTS, Ceylon Police, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Astley Roberts, Eastbourne, to BETTY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WALTER SELIGMAN, 33, Princes-gate, S.W.7.

BROWN : INGRAM.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at St. Mary's, Primrose-hill, RONALD LEIGH BROWN to ELLICE MARY INGRAM.

FERNIE : WILLIAMS.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Wrixham, by the Rev. D. Davies, M.A., and Rev. H. E. Marsh, M.A., HONEYPOOR MARCUS-WILLIAMS, of the Nyasaland Administration, only son of Lieut.-Colonel Marcus Williams, O.B.E., of the Warren, Aldingbourne, to EVELYN-ANN ROSE, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. WILLIAMS, Small-heath.

SILVER WEDDINGS

BANNING : HOLT.—On Nov. 1, 1905, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. C. H. Banning, assisted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honduras and the Rev. J. W. W. Moeran, HENRY BURTON SHEED BANNING, only son of the Rev. C. H. Banning, to CONSTANCE DARBY, youngest daughter of the late HENRY HOLT, of 112, Hill, Richmond, S.W.9, and 19, Park-place. Address after November 17: Cheyne House, Ashley-road, Walton-on-Thames.

FOSTER PEGG : SMYTH.—On Nov. 1, 1905, at Holy Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, HENRY FOSTER PEGG to FLORA CARLETON SMYTH. Present address: 12, Raby-place, Bath.

DEATHS

AGAR.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Mentone, suddenly, COLONEL EDWARD AGAR, C.M.G., late Royal Engineers. Much loved.

ATKINSON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Tangmere House, Chichester, KATHARINE, wife of GERALD ELLERY ATKINSON, in her 52nd year. Funeral at Tangmere Church on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 p.m. Flowers to Chichester Station. No mourning, by request.

AUERBACH.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 6, King's-avenue, Ealing, AGNES MARY (née Alhquest), dearly beloved wife of DR. HAROLD W. AUERBACH. Requiem Mass at St. Benedict's Church, Ealing, on Nov. 4, at 10 a.m.

BATE.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Wimbledon, EMILY EDITH BATE, aged 76. Cremated Golders Green Oct. 31.

BISHOP.—On Oct. 29, 1930, HENRY BISHOP, for 38 years head gardener at Birch Hall, Colchester, and a great friend to the Round family, aged 80.

BRIDGEMAN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, the result of an accident, FRANCIS PAUL ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, Commander, R.N., retired, of 17, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3, much beloved husband of Alice Bridgeman and second son of the late Brigadier-General the Hon. Francis Bridgeman, aged 57. Funeral arrangements later. Not flowers, by special request.—MOTHER.

COPE.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Homestead, Dawish, FLORENCE, widow of EDWARD STEPHENS COPE, formerly of Cockhaven, Bishopsteignton. Funeral at Bishopsteignton Tuesday next.

COURSELL.—On Oct. 28, 1930, suddenly, at 64, Lansdowne-road, Chelmsford, JOHN EDWARD COURSELL, formerly of Stockport.

DAVIS.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at Malvern Link, SELINA DAVIS, second daughter of the late Dr. H. P. Davis, of Woburn-place, London.

DAVIS.—On Oct. 30, 1930, as the result of a motor accident, CHARLES DAVIS, of 2, Langdon-road, Caterham Junction, aged over 60 years the valued friend and assistant of Messrs. Linklaters and Paines, aged 83.

DEASON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, 1930, at High-lands, Dedham, Essex, WILLIAM DEASON, J.P., aged 83 years. Funeral at Dedham Parish Church, Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2.30. Cars will meet train arriving Ardleigh Station at 2 o'clock.

DINNICK.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 6, Emperor's-gate, London, S.W.7, KATHLEEN, dearly loved wife of OSWALD TILSON DINNICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. Funeral from Ashton's, Undertakers, Fulham-road, to-day (Saturday), at 9.50 a.m., to Golders Green Crematorium at 10.30 a.m. (Toronto and New York papers, please copy.)

DRYHURST.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 11, Downshire-hill, N.W., NANNIE FLORENCE, wife of ALFRED ROBERT DRYHURST, and mother of Norah Pagel and Sylvia Lynd. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at noon.

DUNLOP.—On Oct. 31, 1930, the result of an accident, MARY MACMILLAN DUNLOP, elder daughter of the late Robert Macmillan Dunlop, J.P., of Holehird, Windermere, and of Mrs. Dunlop, 2, Campden House-terrace, Kensington, aged 48. Flowers to be sent to Cottage Hospital, Oxted, Surrey. Funeral Wednesday, Golders Green Crematorium.

FORD.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Downside Abbey, Mgr. EDMUND FORD, First Abbot, in his 80th year. Funeral at Downside, Tuesday, 10.30.

GALLAGHER.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at her residence Bedhampton, Bristol, ROSINA MITCHELL, wife of the late THOMAS GALLAGHER.

GLEN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Lincluden, Greenock, JAMES GLEN, Solicitor, Greenock, husband of Mary Mackay Caird, daughter of the late James Tennant Caird, Shipbuilder, Greenock, in his 91st year. (Australian papers, please copy.)

HAWKINS.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 14, Holmesdale-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sir BENJAMIN HAWKINS, late Solicitor to H.M. Customs. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Bexhill, at 1.45 p.m. Nov. 3. No mourning.

HAYDON.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at 33, Ruskin-walk, Herne Hill, MARIAN OLIVE (SISTER OLIVE), second daughter of the late WILLIAM and EMMA HAYDON, and for many years Sister at the General Lying-In Hospital, York-road, S.E.

HISCOCK.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Bildesmount, Barrack-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, ALFRED JAMES HISCOCK, I.S.O., late of H.M. Treasury, aged 80.

IVE.—On Oct. 31, 1930, most peacefully, at Brynmor, Mead Vale, Surrey, ROWLAND IVE, formerly of Bradford and Melbourne, aged 67 years. Australian papers please copy.

JALLAND.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Anlaby House, Anlaby, near Hull, BERTHA AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of BOSWELL GEORGE JALLAND.

LEGG.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 9, Royal-avenue, Scarborough, ARTHUR ERSKINE, last surviving son of the late H. B. LEGG, of Leeds. Funeral to-day (Saturday), at 12.30 p.m., Scarborough.

LLOYD.—On Oct. 26, 1930, at West Hoathly, Sussex, EMMA ANN LLOYD, wife of the late W. Lloyd, for many years faithful friend and servant in the families of the late F. A. Du Cros, Esq., and the late W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq.

MILLAR.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at a nursing home, Warlington, Havant, the result of an accident, MAUDE, youngest daughter of the late MAJOR-GENERAL MILLAR, C.B.

NICHOLSON.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 10, Third-avenue, Hove, ROSALIE SUSAN NICHOLSON, Funeral service at All Saints' Parish Church, Hove, Monday, Nov. 3, at 2.15 p.m. Interment at Hove Cemetery.

DEATHS (continued)

NIXON.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 1, Cornwall-road, Bedford, MAJOR CHARLES HOWARD FETHERSTONHAUGH NIXON, D.S.O., late 91st Punjabis L.I. (I.A.), husband of Katharine Violet (Posie) Nixon and elder son of the late Surgeon Major G. M. NIXON, aged, 46. (Indian papers, please copy.).

OLIVER.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Mont House, Stanstead, Essex, ERNEST OLIVER, in his 64th year. Funeral: St. Mary's, Stansted, to-day (Saturday), 1.45 p.m. Train Liverpool-street 12.29 to Stansted will be met.

PACK.—On Oct. 26, 1930, at Low Fell, suddenly, MARY JANE (MAY) PACK, late of Ditton and Gravesend.

PARKER.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Lanteglos Vicarage, MARY SOPHIA, beloved wife of REV. I. L. PARKER, Vicar of Lanteglos-by-Fowey.

PATERSON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, EMILY MARY, daughter of the late GILBERT PATERSON, and niece of the late William Paterson, Beechgrove, Sydenham Hill. Service 11.30 a.m. Monday, Crematorium, Golders Green. No flowers.

PEARCE.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at the Hermitage, St. Ursa, Winchester, the HONBLE. FRANCES MARY PEARCE, widow of the Rev. R. A. Pearce and elder daughter of the fourth Viscount Monck, aged 85.

PEARCE.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 77, Lee-road, Blackheath, London, ALFRED PEARCE, M.I.C.E., aged 65. Funeral at Christ Church, Lee, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 11 a.m.

POWTER.—On Oct. 24, 1930, suddenly, as the result of an accident, J. POWTER, C.B.E., Director of Railways, Kingston, Jamaica, son of Mr. Powter, Biddlington (late of Weeton) and beloved brother of Annie Powter, Apley Grange, Harrogate. (By cable.) (Nigerian papers, please copy.)

PRITCHARD.—On Oct. 24, 1930, at 20, Cambrian-road, Richmond, Surrey, MARY SPENCER PRITCHARD, aged 76.

PRIVETT.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 25, Brading-avenue, Southsea, ALDERMAN EDWARD HENRY PRIVETT, aged 62 years. Funeral at St. Matthew's Church, Southsea, 2 p.m. Monday, Nov. 3. Interment Milton Cemetery.

RAVENHILL.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Loscherry, Claygate, after a long illness patiently borne, WILLIAM RAVENHILL, of Messrs. T. J. Poupart, Ltd., Covent Garden Market, in his 57th year. Funeral, Monday, Nov. 3, Service, Esher Parish Church, 1.30 p.m. Interment, Harefield, Middlesex.

ROBERTSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, 1930, at 11, Norbury-crescent, S.W.16, ELIZABETH DOUGAL, widow of SUTHERLAND ROBERTSON, and daughter of the late James Hart, of Edinburgh, aged 80. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery on Monday, Nov. 3, at 3 p.m.

ROBERTSON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at a nursing home, HENRY BARR ROBERTSON, eldest son of the late Archibald David Robertson, aged 76.

SANDERSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, 1930, suddenly, EMMA, the dearly loved wife of HARRY PEARCE SANDERSON, of 3, Queen's-road, Worthing, youngest daughter of the late Charles Hilton, of Eccles, Lancs. Funeral at Durrington Cemetery, 3 o'clock Monday.

SCHILLER.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill, after an operation, JOSEPHINE SMILEY, the beloved wife of HENRY SCHILLER, of Stonecourt, Manchester-square, Marylebone, S.W.19, aged 61. Funeral at Buckfast Abbey, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock. A Solemn Requiem will be sung at the Sacred Heart Church, Edge-hill, Wimbledon, at the same hour.

SMITH.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at The White Cottage, Woodgreen, Salisbury, RACHEL, third daughter of the late FRANCIS N. SMITH, of Wingfield Park, Derbyshire. Cremation and service at Woking to-day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock. Funeral at Wingfield Park Cemetery, Monday, 2.45. Flowers to Thurman and Malin, Derby.

STEPHENS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Downe House, Richmond, Surrey, THOS. WALLIS STEPHENS for 60 years in the employ of Messrs. Beechgrove, Sydenham Hill. Service 11.30 a.m. Monday, Crematorium, Golders Green. No flowers.

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SUTTON.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Sherborne, Attleborough, Norfolk, to MABEL (née Barton), wife of JOHN A. SALTER—a son.

TROOP.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Abbotsmead, Whalley, Blackburn, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN TROOP (MARY, née Musson)—a daughter.

VIVIAN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Roseworthy, Moor Park, near Northwood, to KATHLEEN and GILBERT VIVIAN—a daughter.

WALKER.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Murree, India, to HOPE (née Irving), the wife of MAJOR R. F. WALKER, M.C., R.A.M.C.—a daughter.

WELBY.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lyon, Stoke Cottage, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of the late CAPTAIN RICHARD WELBY, R.N.—a son.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

PARDEE.—In loving memory of HELEN CAMPBELL PARDEE, who died at Cannes, France, Nov. 1, 1926.

PRATT.—Nov. 1, 1913. In loving remembrance of my dear brother SYDNEY.—MAY.

RAGGETT.—In ever-loving remembrance of "DADDY," GEORGE L. E. RAGGETT, from his daughters ELSA and LILIAN.

"I shall remember while the light lives yet and in the nighttime I shall not forget."

SHERWIN.—In loving memory of JOSEPH HENRY SHERWIN, All Saints' Day, 1926.

WHITE.—In affectionate remembrance of my dear husband JOHN WHITE, of Staines. Also of our dear son JACK (21), and of Jack's dear godfather, WILLIAM HARTMANN: they died respectively 1909, 1894, and 1926.

FUNERAL

HARDING.—The funeral service of DR. H. A. HARDING will take place at St. Paul's Church, Bedford, to-day (Saturday), at 12.15, instead of 12.30 as announced.

WM. WHITELEY, Ltd., Funerals or Cremations in Town or country. Monumental work. Catalogue free. Queen's-road, W.2. Telephone, Park 1234.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process. 30s.; suits or costumes 35s.; alterations, cleaning, and repairs.—Call or post garments, Dept. A, The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

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SCANDINAVIAN BONDS; investment arranged by Old-established Copenhagen firm.—Write Box W.1952, The Times, E.C.4.

A Good, healthy, outdoor life, with sound profits in an industrial business which is rapidly developing in this country, and where the demand is bigger than the supply, is open to gentleman not afraid of work. He would have his own section and capital under own control.—Write Box J.1187, The Times, E.C.4. £500 returns approximately £8 to £10 per week, gradually increasing. It is a straightforward opportunity open to fullest investigation and proof. Would suit gentleman to whom an open-air life is essential. Full particulars, and only full details, will be gone into.—Write Box M.353, The Times, E.C.4.

ICE SKATING RINK opening about Christmas, large London suburb. Arrangements now in progress; desired to take financial and active interest in management with DIRECTORSHIPS; good remuneration and enormous future profits assured. Principals only.—Write Box W.142, The Times, E.C.4.

BACHELOR (37), first-class education, sound all-round business experience since the age of 17 (excepting War period) and who understands control of staff, office routine, salesmanship, advertising and interviewing, &c., desires POSITION in well-established business or would possibly buy outright; any references required.—Write Box W.131, The Times, E.C.4.

RAPIDLY PROGRESSING ENGINEERING COMPANY require £1,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL either as part private loan or 5 per cent. part Preference shares; fullest inquiries.—Principals only write Box R.1710, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BRIGHTON.—UNRIVALLED position, facing sea, close to the PALACE PIER and new AQUARIUM, excellent corner freehold BOARDING or APARTMENT HOUSE, for 30 guests, 3 reception rooms, LAVATORY BASINS, CONSTANT HOT WATER. Property and freehold only £3,500. Recommended for immediate inspection. Agents: WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH.—PRIVATE HOTEL: excellent position near sea; well furnished rooms; profits average £3,150 before payment of rent. Price £12,000 (by instalments). Rent £1,300 per annum. Proprietor retiring.—Apply LEASEHOLD, 112, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

CINEMA for DISPOSAL, Derbyshire; talkies; excellent business; low rent; long lease. £1,000. No agents. Write Box J.1186, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH COAST.—PRIVATE HOTEL, finest position, centre of amusements; very long lease, moderate rent; 30 rooms; owner-occupier considerably; at £2,500 —Full particulars, GORDON BEAT and SONS, 27, Grand-parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

DIRECTORS AND PARTNERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

A World-famous COMPOSER LYRIC-AUTHOR invites FINANCIAL BACKING to establish large music and song publishing business; unlimited scope for progress; capital required approximately £5,000 to ensure successful development; highest credentials given and required; advertiser communicated with personally; competent of supervision.—Write Box M.484, The Times, E.C.4.

ACTIVE educated GENTLEMAN with £2,000 WANTED for well-established profitable business.—Box 6397, Samson Clark's, 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

CATERING COMPANY DIRECTOR seeks similar POSITION, organisation or trade; will subscribe investments required.—Write Box B.1251, The Times, E.C.4.

DIRECTOR REQUIRED for old-established Engineering Firm; INVEST £10,000. Good security. Salary and half profits.—Principals only write Box E.1927, The Times, E.C.4.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—VACANCY occurs owing to retirement for JUNIOR PARTNERSHIP in old-established firm of brokers; must be keen and energetic, and preferably already a member with experience; opportunity of acquiring a substantial interest.—Write Box E.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

SUCCESSFUL LONDON PROPERTY DEALER desires PARTNER with £5,000 to £15,000 willing to join in development schemes and general dealing; good profits assured; highest references expected and offered.—Wedlakes, Solicitors, Cloudesley House, Finsbury Park, N.4.

AGENCIES

AGENTS REQUIRED for all counties for a preparation which gives a grass court a hard court surface without altering the appearance.—Write Box M.454, The Times, E.C.4.

CHINA.—Gentleman with expert knowledge of markets in China contemplates establishing himself there to represent firms in British houses can accept AGENCIES for one or two other firms (other than textile) desirous of developing or extending business in that market. Only first-class firms entertained. Communications will be treated with strict first instance Solicitors, Horner and Co., Solicitors, Bradford.

WHOLESALE AGENCY in England offered for an exceptionally good line; no travellers recommended by sworn experts, which can be sold at any price; no skill required; business or private.—Communications from gentlemen (German-speaking preferred) who desire a pleasant occupation with good remuneration. Large Reichsmarks capital will be welcomed by Messrs. Ernst Meienberg, Strausberg 2, Germany.

YOUNG SWISS, very capable, own office, perfect English, French, German, desires to REPRESENT British firm in any line; keen salesman; first-rate references.—Write to Z.O. 2902, Rudolf Mosse S.A., Zurich, Switzerland.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

LARGE FUNDS AVAILABLE for purchase of (or loans at 5 per cent. on) reversions, life interests, mortgages, &c.—REVERSIONARY INVESTMENTS LTD., 3, Maddox-street, Regent-street, W.1. Mayfair 3601.

POLICIES, Whole Life or Endowment, wanted. Also Reversions.—Utmost value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Dept. 13), 6, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THIS WEEK'S SNIP SAFE INVESTMENT.—Genuine Bargain; about £7,000 on First and Second Mortgage on small property, Croydon district, at 5½ per cent. repayable by instalments; value £10,000; borrower will accept 25 per cent. reduction.—W. Cooper, 3, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2.

WEST END FIRM of WHOLESALE COSTUMIERS REQUIRE FIRST MORTGAGE of £1,750 at 7 per cent. on premises off Oxford-street; adequate security for advance.—Apply Box B.6614, Payne-Jennings Publicity, 6, Clifford-street, W.1.

£3,500 REQUIRED for established business secured by short-term First Debenture and guaranteed.—Write "Solicitor," Box B.1242, The Times, E.C.4.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BARGAIN in BULBS.—Hyacinths to colour, 15s., 20s.; Lilium Candidums (Old Madonna Lily), 30s.; Snowdrops, Single and Double, 3s.; Gainsthus Elwesii, Bright Secondroy, extra large, 4s.; Aconites, 2s.; Crocus, White, Blue, Striped, 5s.; Yellow, 8s.; Daffodils, Emperor, Sir Watkin, Horsfieldii, Barri Conspic., Princeps, Ornatus, Queen of the North, White Lady, Double Van Zion, Double Incomparabilis, White and Yellow, 4s.; Double Lily Leaf, Irish Wild Daff., 4s.; Mixed Daffs. and Narcissi, 4s.; Tulips, Early Flowering, Red, White, Yellow, to name, 6s.; Mixed, 3s.; Darwin Tulips, Red, White, Yellow, to name, 6s.; Mixed, 3s.; Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, Pride of Haarlem, Rev. Ewbank, Rhodes, Bartigon, Bo-la Tonnaye, Princess Elizabeth, all at 5s.; Mixed, 4s.; Cottage Tulips, Inglescombe Yellow, Pink, Caledonia, Boutou d'Or, Macrospihilis, Picotee, Parisian Yellow, La Merveille, Salmon Queen, 5s.; Mixed, 4s.; Bluebells, 4s.; Iris Spanish, named, 4s.; Mixed, 2s. All per 100, carriage paid on orders £1 and over. Hundreds of other bargains in Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Fruit Trees and everything for the garden will be found in our 80-page illustrated Catalogue, sent post free on request.—Cross and Co., Elm-road House, Wisbech.

RARE DAFFODILS at HALF PRICE: Spring Glory, Cervantes, Blood Orange, Beduin, Bernardino, Southern Cross, 10s. 100. Carriage paid. St. Mary's Selly Isles.

ROSE TREES GUARANTEED TO BLOOM; English, of course.—May we introduce our trees by sending a selected dozen of recent worth-while Roses, including our new rose PETER PAN (tawny orange); 12 for 10s. 6d.—Whitecroft Bros., The Home of Good Roses, Ceiling, Nottingham.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8335. The Nurses on the private staff return to the ward between their cases, when sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for training.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSING INSTITUTE. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental, Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour.

NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).

Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams:—Peiho, Sloane, Park 5066. London.

Central Office:—39-41, Royal avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

H.W.—1st October, 1923. Tout passe. l'amitié reste.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 1s. 6d. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. E. ALLEN BROWN, of Bickley, is very GRATEFUL for the numerous expressions of SYMPATHY received, and for the tributes of affection and respect paid to her late husband. It is Mrs. Brown's wish to reply in person in due course.

£20 REWARD.—LOST on 27th ultimo between Ilford and Kingsland-road (possibly on 63 Tram), TWO-STONE DIAMOND PENDANT. Pair Cluster Diamond Earrings, Three-Stone Diamond Ring, Five-Stone Diamond Ring and Diamond Bracelet, and Thin Gold Chain. All above wrapped in Tissue Paper.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£50 REWARD.—STOLEN, Sunday, 26th October, with a motor-car, at Crawley, Sussex, PLATINUM and DIAMOND SQUARE BROOCH 173 stones, lady's platinum and diamond pendant, gold over-mesh purse, lady's diamond and platinum bracelet watch, lady's platinum and diamond ring, squirrel fur coat, &c. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to the first person giving information to them that will lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property or pro rata to the value of such property recovered.

£20 BIRTHDAY GIFT from WM. TOWELL, Esq., for ONE TEA.

H. MACNAGHTEN'S OLD BOYS' HOUSE RECORD PUBLICATION.—Old Boys or relatives who have not received notice of above book would write to E. M.D., care of Spottiswoodes, Eton College.

WELL-KNOWN ARTIST paints miniatures and all portraits, life or photo, at moderate fee.—Write Box E.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Enormous box fresh, from Somerset garden (wonderful blooms), 4s., post free.—Mrs. Parsons, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

HAILSHAM CHURCH.—This Evangelical Stronghold NEEDS £2,000 for URGENT RESTORATION. Sympathisers please help.—Send to Vicar or Treasurer, Barclays Bank, Hailsham, Sussex.

MINING.—Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources (100-c page) sent free on application to Ontario Government Office, 163, Piccadilly, London, W.C.2.

BRIGHTON, DYKE-ROAD.—HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED; two reception, five bed, bath room, &c.; 4-gns. weekly.—Mrs. Wright, Howell's School, Denbigh, N. Wales.

PORTSCATHO, S. CORNWALL.—Charming SMALL HOUSE in sheltered, fishing village to be LET to careful tenant by officer's wife going abroad; moderate, winter.—Treherne, Portscatho.

LADY unable to use her 6-seater DAIMLER Limousine Car, in perfect cond

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	—	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaiser-i-Hind	19,000	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Carlt	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Nubbur	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mantola	11,000	Bignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Viceroy of India	20,000	Olson	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Steamer.	From	Line
†Chitral	15,000	Siggers	—	Nov. 6
Mahsud	17,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 20
†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Salsette	20,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton

Ship.	Tons.	Steamer.	From	Line
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
Novara	13,000	Pigot	Dec. 5	—
†Nagova	17,000	Cochrane	Dec. 19	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Steamer.	From	Line
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	—	Nov. 7
†Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Nov. 3	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	Nov. 13	—
Nevasa	13,000	Cartwright	Dec. 28	Dec. 5
Sanhar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva	9,000	—	Dec. 20	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. : Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Mid'shro.	LONDON
**RATNMURA	6,986	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
**MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7	—
**WAYFIELD	7,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	—
¶KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18	—

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANDALA	8,246	—	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA	8,503	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MANTOLA	11,000	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,578	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MOSASA	9,070	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,017	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MANTUA	9,017	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. and B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlebrook and Bromley (Karachi), Coverdale and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 26
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 10
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 7
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 1, Lower Regent-street, London, S.W.1; Cockspur-street, or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

From Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—
NIAGARA	Dec. 10
MARAMA	—
AORANGI	Jan. 7

Dec. 24

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from London.	Sailing from Plymouth
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
†BARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL	13,050	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 26	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	—

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,300	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Marseilles	8,583	13	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,983	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
Rocity of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Bombay and Karachi
City of Sparta	7,415	Dec. 26	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Direct from Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.
City of Karachi	7,537	Nov. 8
Trafford Hall	5,321	Dec. 1

(c) E. London, Natal.
MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 76, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9229

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool	Sailing from Marseilles
Staffordshire	15,000	—	Nov. 8
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	15,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 20

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KATORI MARU	10,020	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU	10,600	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
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West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £57.

HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

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Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free service of numerous Overseas branches. Sailing and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO., BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 200 OFFICES

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line
1	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
5	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
5	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINDOWASSA	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
14	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HOMERIC	Southampton	White Star
22	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
22	ADRIATIC	Liverpool	White Star
22	MINNETONKA	London	A.T.L.
22	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
22	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
26	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
26	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
28	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
28	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. f Via Belfast and Glasgow. g Via Queenstown.
¶ Via Moville. v Via Havre. x Via Boulogne. z Via Quebec.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
1	MONTCLARE	Southampton	Can. Pac.
1	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
5	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	ANTONIA	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC	Liverpool	White Star
15	MONTCALM	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUSIA	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
8	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
12	ADRIATIC	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
26	DUCHESS OF YORK	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

& To Quebec. ≈ Via Belfast and Glasgow. ∞ Via Cherbourg. ◊ Via Belfast.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"AVELONA STAR"		31 OCT.
"AVILA STAR"	London	14 NOV.
"ARLANZA STAR"	and	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne	18 DEC.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
with Perfect Cuisine and Service.
SOUTHAMPTON DEC. 19TH. 1

Until you have experienced the unbounded enjoyment of a Christmas Cruise on board the "Arandora Star" you will never know how wonderful a Christmas Holiday can be. Sports, Games, Dancing. Swimming Brides for the elder people. Peace and quiet for those who need a rest. Share the fun, festivity, and good fellowship of Christmas with other charming people aboard the world's most beautiful cruising liner.

Calling at
CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.

INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GNS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new MUSICAL PLAY at DALY'S THEATRE devotes one act to scenes on board.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1 (Tele., Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,387 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931
†AINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.

* Oil Burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

HENDERSON LINE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sail. Liverpool.	Sail. Marseilles.
"SAGAING"	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
"PEGU"	21st Nov.	29th Nov.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.
S.S. Hildebrand, from Liverpool ... ... Dec. 18
S.S. Alban, from Liverpool ... ... Dec. 9
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for booklet.
For fares and accommodation, apply Dept. T.
BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
†‡LANGIBBY CASTLE	Nov. 6	—
†‡RUNDLE CASTLE	—	Nov. 7
‡‖LLANDOVERY CASTLE	Nov. 13	—
‡WALMER CASTLE	—	Nov. 14
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‡ Via Madeira.
† Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
‖ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Company, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3., or West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL to
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CIRCASSIA	Nov. 28	†CASTALIA	Jan. 14
†‡BRITANNIA	Jan. 2	**TUSCANIA	Feb. 10

* First Class only. † Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SPHINX	Nov. 6 and Nov. 20	GEN. METZINGER
	MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.	
GEN. FOYOLLE	Nov. 14 and Nov. 28	GRANDIDIER
PIERRE LOTI	STANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.	
THEOPHILE GAUTIER	Nov. 6 and Nov. 18	LAMARTINE
	EGYPT, PALESTINE and BEYROUT.	
CHAMPOLLION	Nov. 4 and Nov. 11	LOTUS

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ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MAIDEN SAILING of the LUXURIOUS NEW
M/V "COLOMBIA"
will take place from Dover on Nov. 29th, to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pt. Cabello, Curaçao, Pt. Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal, and Pt. Limon.

DUE BARBADOS	DECEMBER 10th.
DUE TRINIDAD	DECEMBER 11th.

Giving immediate connexion to Demerara via Trinidad.
For full particulars apply:—
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 31, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

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BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via France, Spain.	PERU
BERMUDA		PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,057	Nov. 13
OROMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7

Fares from £38 to £52.
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ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE EAST, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

SARPEDON	8 Nov. HECTOR 31 Jan.
PATROCLUS	6 Dec. ANCHISES 14 Feb.
ANTENOR	3 Jan. PRIAM 28 Feb.

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Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48. Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.
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BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool	8th NOV.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
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Japan in the Cherry Blossom Season.
Canadian Rockies at their best.
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3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

FOR SALE

1930 New ROVER two-litre Weymann Saloon; four-speed gearbox; maroon leather upholstery £290
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1929 Used MORRIS-COWLEY Coupé, licensed to end of year; exceptionally good condition £88
FRANK A. BLOOMFIELD, Ltd., BRAINTREE. 'Phone 3.

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Dated this 31st day of October 1930.

SANDERSON LEE & Co., Basildon House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

FREDERICK JAMES JOHNSTONE deceased.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIM against the ESTATE of FREDERICK JAMES JOHNSTONE late of Stirling Mansions, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6, deceased who died on the 15th day of September 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 18th October 1930 by Constance Johnstone, the sole Executrix, are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 10th January 1931, after which date the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice received.

Dated the 31st day of October 1930.

WHITEHOUSE, GALBRAITH & Co. 110, Cannon Street, E.C.4, Solicitors for the said Executrix.

No. 00638 of 1930.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of HINGES & Co. Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1929 is hereby given that a PETITION for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £150,000 to £120,000 by the 16th day of October 1930 presented to the High Court of Justice on the 16th October 1930 and that by an Order dated the 31st day of October 1930 the matter was directed as to the debts claims or liabilities of the said Company as at the 16th day of October 1930 other than debts claims or liabilities which have been or are since that date discharged or otherwise duly provided for scheduled to the said Order in respect of goods supplied which does not fall due for payment until the 20th November 1930. A list of the persons admitted to have been Creditors of the Company on the said 20th day of October 1930 for debts claims and liabilities to which the said enquiry extends and particulars of their debts claims or liabilities to which the said enquiry extends and particulars of their debts claims or liabilities to which the said enquiry extends are stated will be inspected at the offices of the Company at Lands Lane, Leeds in the County of York at any time during the usual business hours on payment of the charge of 1s.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a Creditor of the Company in respect of any debt claim or liability to which the said enquiry extends and not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 10th day of November 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Solicitor if he is employing one to Mr. I. Threadneedle Street, London E.C. or in default therefor he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated the 31st day of October 1930.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS 1, Threadneedle Street, London E.C. Solicitors for the said Company.

IN the ESTATE of JOHN WILLIAMSON MENNELL deceased.—Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days, application will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the RESEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of JOHN WILLIAMSON MENNELL late of Shanghai China, Master Mariner and Pilot deceased, granted by H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China at Shanghai on the 12th day of January 1931.

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NEWLY Decor

Law Report, Oct. 31

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Dunedin, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Blanesburgh, and Lord Tomlin—reserved judgment on the appeal of Mr. Cyril Tolley, the amateur golfer, from an order of the Court of Appeal. Mr. Tolley brought a libel action against the defendants, J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited, in respect of a caricature of himself under which was a limerick. The defendants admitted publication, but denied the innuendo, and said that the words were incapable of constituting a libel. The jury having found in Mr. Tolley's favour, the defendants appealed. The Court of Appeal, by a majority, held that, there being no evidence entitling the jury to attach a special defamatory meaning to words otherwise innocent, judgment should be entered for the defendants. Against that finding Mr. Tolley appealed. (Tolley v. J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Henry Ford, an actor, who claims that he was engaged to play the part of Lieutenant Trotter in *Journey's End* during a tour of the play, seeks damages for alleged breach of contract and, alternatively, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from Clifford Hamilton, Limited, theatrical managers. The defendants deny the alleged agreement, and say that they were entitled to dismiss Mr. Ford because he did not rehearse to the best of his ability. (Ford v. Clifford Hamilton, Limited.)

Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury began the hearing of an action in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Rhoda Elizabeth Flanders, a dog breeder, claims damages from Sir Charles and Lady Eves for alleged slander and assault by Lady Eves. The defence is a denial that Lady Eves uttered the words or committed the alleged assault, and, alternatively, if Lady Eves used some of the words, which is denied, they were uttered on a privileged occasion, and were true in substance and in fact. (Flanders v. Eves and Wife.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

MR. TOLLEY'S LIBEL ACTION

TOLLEY v. J. S. FRY AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* Lord Hailsham, Lord Dunedin, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Blanesburgh, *and* Lord Tomlin)

The House reserved judgment on this appeal by the plaintiff, Mr. Cyril Tolley, the amateur golfer, from an order of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R., 108) setting aside a verdict and judgment in a libel action before Mr. Justice Acton and a common jury in which the jury had returned a verdict for the plaintiff and awarded him £1,000 damages.

In the action Mr. Tolley claimed damages against the respondents, J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited, chocolate manufacturers, of Bristol, in respect of an alleged libel published by the respondents in the *Daily Sketch* of June 20, 1928, and the *Daily Mail* of June 22, 1928.

The alleged libel consisted of a caricature of Mr. Tolley playing a stroke while a caddie looked on. Below the picture appeared the following limerick:—

> The caddie to Tolley said: Oh, Sir!
> Good shot, Sir, that ball see it go, Sir!
> My word, how it flies, Sir.
> Like a carte of Fry's:
> They're handy, they're good and priced low, Sir."

Mr. Tolley complained that that advertisement meant that he had permitted his portrait to be exhibited for the purpose of advertising the respondents' chocolates; that he had done so for gain and reward, and had prostituted his reputation as an amateur golfer for advertising purposes; that he was seeking notoriety and gain by that means; and that he had been guilty of conduct unworthy of his status as an amateur golfer.

The respondents admitted publication, but denied the innuendo, and said that the words were incapable of constituting a libel.

The respondents appealed against the verdict and judgment for £1,000 on the ground that the Judge was wrong in law in holding that the alleged libel was reasonably capable of bearing any defamatory meaning, and that the damages were excessive.

The Court of Appeal's View

The Court of Appeal by a majority (Lord Justice Greer and Lord Justice Slesser, Lord Justice Scrutton dissenting) held that, there being no evidence entitling the jury to attach a special defamatory meaning to words otherwise innocent, the verdict and judgment should be set aside and judgment entered for the respondents. All the Lords Justices were of opinion that, in any event, the respondents would be entitled to a new trial on the ground that the damages were excessive.

Mr. Tolley appealed against that decision on the first point.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., Mr. H. M. Givern, and Mr. Lawson Campbell appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Walter Monckton, K.C., for the respondents.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, continuing his address in support of the appeal, said that the Judge ought only to withdraw the case from the jury if the effect of the jury in a particular case would be a perverse verdict.

Lord Buckmaster said that it was not a question of perversity, but whether there was any evidence to be presented to the jury.

Mr. Goddard said that evidence was given for the appellant by Mr. Storey, a well-known amateur international golfer, and Mr. Hobson, the secretary of a well-known golf club, to the effect that if an amateur golfer lent himself to a scheme of advertising many people would think that he was not maintaining his amateur status; and that a golfer who lent himself to advertise goods would be called on to resign his membership of any respectable club. In the appellant's submission, the publication complained of, as explained by that evidence and by the correspondence between the respondents and their advertising agents, was capable of a defamatory meaning, and the jury had before them material on which they could find that the publication was a libel on the appellant.

He referred to Cassidy v. Daily Mirror Newspapers, Limited (45 *The Times* L.R., 485; [1929] 2 K.B., 331, 339, 354), Hart v. Wall (2 C.P.D., 146, 149), and Dockrell v. Dougall (15 *The Times* L.R., 333).

Argument for the Respondents

Mr. Norman Birkett, on behalf of the respondents, said that, as a document, the document complained of was admittedly not libellous, and it was not capable of a defamatory meaning in the absence of evidence of the existence of extrinsic facts known to persons to whom the document was published causing those persons to attach to it the meaning alleged in the innuendo. The evidence of Mr. Storey and Mr. Hobson was given on the assumption that the meaning for which the appellant contended was the true meaning of the cartoon, and was directed to the question of damages only; and the correspondence which had been put in contained no evidence of any fact which would entitle a special defamatory meaning to be attributed to words otherwise innocent. As Lord Justice Greer said, there was nothing in the correspondence amounting to evidence of any special facts which would entitle the reader of the advertisement to conclude that there was implied in it a statement either that Mr. Tolley's consent had been obtained, or that he had been paid for it.

No evidence was called on behalf of the appellant to prove that persons caricatured in advertisements such as the advertisement complained of here frequently or generally received money from the firms whose goods were advertised, or gave their consent to the appearance of the cartoon; or that those facts were known to persons who would be likely to read the advertisements. In the absence of such evidence the case ought to have been withdrawn from the jury. The appellant here was asking the jury to infer that words innocent in themselves bore some sinister meaning without giving any evidence of extrinsic facts from which that inference could reasonably be drawn. This case should be determined on the principles laid down by Lord Selborne in Henty's case (7 App. Cas., 741, 744, 749).

Mr. Rayner Goddard having replied,

Lord Hailsham said that their Lordships would take time to consider their judgment.

Solicitors—Messrs. Cohen and Cohen; Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield, and Co., for Messrs. Osborne, Ward, Vassall, Abbott and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

"JOURNEY'S END": AN ACTOR'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

FORD v. CLIFFORD HAMILTON, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Henry Ford, an actor, of Gladstone-road, Wimbledon, Surrey, claims damages for alleged breach of contract, and, alternatively, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, from Clifford Hamilton, Limited, theatrical managers, of Charles-street, S.W.

Mr. Ford alleges that the defendants engaged him to play the part of Lieutenant Trotter in *Journey's End*, and any other part for which he might be cast, during a tour to begin on August 26, 1929, at a salary of £10 a week, but that the defendants refused to allow him to perform and failed to pay him his salary.

The defendants deny the alleged agreement, and say that they were entitled to dismiss Mr. Ford because he did not rehearse to the best of his ability.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., for the defendants.

Mr. Ford Cross-examined

Mr. Ford, in cross-examination, said that, during the rehearsals of *Journey's End*, he found no difficulty in carrying out the instructions of the producer and he received no unfair treatment from him.

Mr. du Parcq.—Do you remember on August 10, 1929, Mr. Warner [the producer] taking you aside and telling you that your playing of the part was not satisfactory and that you must model yourself on the actor who played the part in London?—No.

Do you remember that on that day there was a great deal of criticism by Mr. Warner of your acting?—I do not.

Did you, in the presence of the cast, say: "Really, Warner, I am not used to being picked up on every line"?—No, I did not.

Did you say: "I have had 35 years' experience in this business and I can play this part on my head"?—That was later in the rehearsals when Mr. Warner told me that Mr. Hamilton was angry with me for not knowing my lines. I admit that momentarily I lost my temper.

Did Mr. Warner say that he was far from satisfied with your performance and must point it out to Mr. Hamilton when he made his report?—No.

Mr. Ford also denied that, after he had received a letter of complaint from Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Warner told him that his interpretation of the part was not yet right, but that he (Mr. Warner) would help him and no doubt it would come right.

On August 16 [the date of his dismissal] he was absolutely word-perfect.

Mr. du Parcq.—On the morning of August 16, during a rehearsal, did Mr. Warner say to you: "Really, Henry, I don't want to lose my temper. I have been very patient, but you must understand that this part has got to be played as Melville Cooper plays it"?—I do not remember his saying anything like that.

I put it to you that you said nothing in reply, but that you looked very angry and sulked for the rest of the rehearsal?—I did not.

Do you think that, on the afternoon of August 16, you gave the rendering of your part that was required of you?—I thought that I gave an excellent performance of it.

Were you not being prompted continuously?—To my recollection, only once at the end.

Mr. Ford said that it was quite unnecessary for him to have been word-perfect on August 16. It was only necessary to be word-perfect on the opening night.

Mr. du Parcq.—It must be a little agitating for a producer if nobody is word-perfect on the night before the opening night?—Very, but I have known it happen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Philip Easton, who played the part of Captain Stanhope in *Journey's End* on the tour for which Mr. Ford was engaged, said that he did not hear any undue criticism of Mr. Ford's acting up to August 14 [when Mr. Ford received a letter of complaint from Mr. Hamilton]. Mr. Ford had been rehearsing satisfactorily. At the rehearsal before his dismissal Mr. Ford knew his lines better than he (the witness) knew his. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beyfus.—You were not word-perfect?—I never attempt to be so 10 days before the opening night.

Mr. Easton added that he never saw Mr. Ford sulk during a rehearsal. After he (Mr. Ford) had received the letter of complaint from Mr. Hamilton he was upset.

Mr. Beyfus.—On August 16 was Mr. Ford giving a satisfactory performance?—Perfectly.

In cross-examination, Mr. Easton agreed that on August 16 Mr. Ford was not doing himself justice. He did not behave like a man with a grievance, but he was nervous.

Mr. du Parcq.—Did he not behave as though he were sulking?—No.

Sir Frank Benson's Evidence

Sir Frank Benson, the actor, said that in most cases it was of no importance for an actor to know his lines thoroughly 10 days before the opening night. There were some actors, however, who could never show what they were going to do with a part unless they were word-perfect. It would be of great importance to Mr. Ford to play a leading part in *Journey's End*.

Cross-examined, Sir Frank said that a play which was successful in London was not necessarily successful in the country.

Mr. Justice Horridge.—Some of us think that we are better judges in the North than are the people in London.

Mr. Reginald Bach, the actor and producer, said that it was not important for an actor to be word-perfect 10 days before the opening night.

Mr. Beyfus.—Is it of any importance for an actor to be "rough word-perfect" at the first rehearsal?—I have never known an actor other than "rough word-perfect" at the last performance of a run. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alfred Turner, manager of the Winter Garden Theatre and manager for Mr. Cyril Maude for 25 years, also said that it was not important for an actor to know his lines 10 days before production.

Mr. du Parcq (cross-examining).—Does it matter whether an actor ever knows his lines?—A very prominent actor with whom I was never knew his lines. (Laughter.)

The Defence

Mr. du Parcq, opening the defence, said that Mr. Ford not only did not model himself on the actor who played the part in London, but he did not try to do so. He was not nervous. He was sulky and he lost his temper. It was also a fact that he did not sufficiently know his lines, but that was of less importance.

Mr. Thomas Warner, who produced the touring companies of *Journey's End* for Mr. Hamilton, said that he had been stage director to Miss Sybil Thorndike in *Saint Joan* and to Mr. Leon M. Lion in *Loyalties* and *Justice*. At a rehearsal on August 10, 1929, he asked Mr. Ford to try to improve his rendering of the part. On August 13 he told Mr. Ford that his performance was not coming along as expected and asked him to do what he had told him.

He (the witness) became considerably agitated about Mr. Ford's performance, and he reported the matter to Mr. Hamilton. On August 15 he had occasion to criticize Mr. Ford, who said that he had had 35 years' experience and could "play the part on his head." He (the witness) told him that he had better forget his experience as it would not help him. From that moment he felt that Mr. Ford was not doing his best. He obviously sulked and walked through his part.

On the morning of August 16 Mr. Ford was still clearly in a "very temperamental mood" and was not giving his best. He (the witness) spoke about the matter to Mr. Hamilton, who attended the next rehearsal. Mr. Ford did not then give a correct rendering of the part.

"He did his best, but I don't think his best was good enough," said Mr. Warner.

By August 16 Mr. Ford's knowledge of his lines was very bad.

Mr. Warner agreed, in cross-examination, that Mr. Hamilton's letter of complaint would probably upset Mr. Ford.

Mr. Beyfus.—Do you think that you might be mistaken and that what you took for sulks might be nerves?—Yes.

Mr. Clifford Hamilton, a director of Clifford Hamilton, Limited, said that on August 14 he saw Mr. Ford rehearsing. Mr. Ford was overacting the part, trying to make it a comedy part such as might be expected in an ordinary play. *Journey's End*, however, was a play by itself, and a close imitation of the actors in the London company was necessary. Mr. Ford did not take notice of the instructions given by Mr. Warner, but would insist on giving his own interpretation, over-emphasizing certain lines and actions. He did not know his lines at all well.

On August 16 Mr. Ford's performance was quite different. He listlessly walked through the part and had to be prompted on many occasions.

Mr. du Parcq.—Did he appear to you to be doing his best?—No.

Mr. Beyfus (cross-examining).—Has it struck you that the constant badgering of this man to act less might lead him to under-act?—No. There is a difference between under-acting and listlessly walking about.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Beyfus and Beyfus; Messrs. McKenna and Co.

COURT OF APPEAL

CATHOLIC CHILD ADOPTED BY PROTESTANTS

IN RE CARROLL

(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, *and* Lord Justice Slesser)

The Court began the hearing of this appeal from a judgment of the Divisional Court, reported in *The Times* of July 23, dismissing an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Charles, in Chambers, refusing to order the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant.

The applicant for the writ was Ellen Carroll, an unmarried woman, the mother of Joan Margaret Carroll, and the respondents were the Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (Incorporated), a Protestant rescue society—referred to as the society.

Joan Carroll was born on April 14, 1929, at Warkworth House, Isleworth, an infirmary under the Middlesex County Council. Before the close of that year Ellen Carroll took steps to transfer the custody of the infant to the society, and also signed a consent to the adoption of the infant by certain adopters of the Protestant faith. The mother, who was a Roman Catholic, had, in answer to a question by the society, stated that the child had been baptized, but omitted to add whether as a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

The adopters intended to proceed to complete the process of the adoption of the child as required by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, but on December 7, 1929, a letter was received by the society from the Rev. Francis Rusher, Roman Catholic chaplain to Warkworth House, stating that the applicant was a Roman Catholic, that the child was baptized by a Roman Catholic priest, and that they were trying to find a Catholic home for it. The letter stated that the applicant was anxious that the child should be brought up in the faith of its baptism, but forgot that important point in her anxiety when she applied to the society.

Subsequently the society received inquiries about the child from Father Craven, Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue and Home for Destitute Catholic Children. The applicant also wrote saying that she wanted the child back so that she could arrange for it to be brought up in its own religion. She wrote again on February 19, 1930, saying that Father Craven had a Catholic home waiting for the child, and asking when she could fetch it.

The society advised the adopter to wait till the position was cleared up before proceeding to obtain an adoption order.

Later, the applicant's solicitors wrote to the society threatening the present proceedings. The society felt themselves in a position of grave responsibility and considered it their duty to place the circumstances before the Court for its directions.

The Divisional Court refused to order the issue of the writ.

The applicant appealed.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. S. Seuffert appeared for the appellant; Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer for the respondents.

The Case for the Applicant

Serjeant Sullivan, in support of the appeal, said that it had been suggested that the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, had made some difference to the rights of a parent in this matter. The rule was refused on the ground that since that Act there were no parental rights left. He (counsel) submitted that parents still had the right to the custody of children even though they were in humble circumstances and though the persons who had obtained the children's custody were affluent. The society said that they had arranged for the adoption of the child by respectable people in the North of England. The applicant did not know who they were. The Divisional Court had been informed, but he, personally, had refused to accept such information if it might not be communicated to his client. He submitted that it was wrong for a court of justice to found its judgment on information communicated privately and withheld from the person whose rights were affected, and he, at any rate, had been no party to encouraging such a course.

The applicant was now seeking to revoke the consent which she signed to the adoption of the child. The question was whether she could do so.

Lord Justice Scrutton.—Apparently the difference is that of religious views and the person who is not going to be consulted about her religion is this child of 18 months.

Sir Thomas Inskip.—I hope the Court will appreciate our position. My society do not attempt to fight about the child. It is not in their custody. It is very glad if we could compel its return from the adopters.

Serjeant Sullivan had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ellis & Willes and Ingpen and Armitage; Messrs. Carter and Bell.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

RACING INFORMATION

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED v. PORRITT

(*Before* Mr. Justice Luxmoore)

Mr. H. D. Samuels moved in this case on behalf of the plaintiffs, Exchange Telegraph Company, Limited, to restrain the defendant, Mr. John William Porritt, of Thomas-street, Great Grimsby, from surreptitiously obtaining or copying any horse-racing or other information or news collected by them for the purpose of transmission to their subscribers, and from transmitting to any person such information.

Part of their business, he said, consisted in collecting information on racecourses, which was communicated to their subscribers by telephones and tape machines. The defendant was not a subscriber, and they had learned that he had been surreptitiously obtaining and copying the information. They ascertained the source from which he got the information, and stopped it, but he then obtained it from another source. As he refused to stop or to become a subscriber this action was begun. He had now agreed to submit to a perpetual injunction in the terms of the notice of motion and to treat the motion as the trial and to pay £5 as damages and the plaintiffs' costs.

Mr. J. A. Mackintosh, for the defendant, consented.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore made the order accordingly.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nicholson and Crouch; Messrs. Mott and Parkes.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF EGRET PLUMES

FRENCHMAN FINED AT FOLKESTONE

At Folkestone on Thursday René Joseph Huet, 22, who was in the employ of a Paris firm, was fined £100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for importing 66 egret plumes, the importation of which is prohibited.

Assistant Preventive Officer Venning said that on Tuesday night when the steamer arrived from Boulogne Huet produced an expanding suit case and said he had nothing to declare. On opening the case the witness thought it was rather shallow, and formed the conclusion that there was a false bottom. Huet was taken to the office, and the false bottom was exposed. It was screwed down, and when it was forced open the 66 plumes, valued at £70, were discovered.

Chief Preventive Officer Whettingstall said the concealment was very ingenious. Huet had been a frequent traveller to England, 14 times last year and six so far this year. He would not disclose who his employers were. He said he had only been employed by the firm for 12 days and was engaged on condition that he brought the plumes to London. Mr. Whettingstall said that a special Act of Parliament prohibited the importation of egret plumes, and it was passed because the bird was in danger of extermination.

LAW NOTICES, NOV. 1

Chancery Division

Court III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte applications.

King's Bench Division

Chambers Judge (Acton, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn. In Chambers.—Room 36 (Registrar Warmington), at 11.30:—Ex parte applications.

Masters Sitting.—Simmer and Burnand.

Taxing Master.—Hughes Onslow.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Jolly (on Appeal Court I.); Ritchie (on Eve, J.); Jolly (on Maugham, J.); Blaker (on Bennett, J.); More (on Clauson, J.); Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.); Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

IMPRISONMENT FOR TRADING FRAUDS

William Litster, a farm manager, of Avonhead, Longriggend, Lanarkshire, was found *Guilty* at Airdrie on Thursday of fraudulent dealing in poultry and livestock with various persons throughout Scotland and England, and failing to disclose that he was an undischarged bankrupt. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. His wife was found *Not Guilty* of acting in concert, and was discharged.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

LADY EVES SUED FOR ALLEGED SLANDER AND ASSAULT

FLANDERS v. EVES AND WIFE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Avory *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of this action by Mrs. Rhoda Elizabeth Flanders, a breeder of dogs, of 16, Rupert-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., with kennels at Dorking and Highgate, for damages for alleged slander and assault against Sir Charles and Lady Eves, of Chestnut Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.

The plaintiff alleges that on June 15, 1929, Lady Eves falsely and maliciously spoke of and concerning her [the plaintiff] in her business to her manager, Mr. Harold Adams, the following words:—

Mr. dogs have been terribly neglected and Mrs. Flanders should be absolutely ashamed of herself. She has no right to have the care of dogs. I will tell everybody I possibly can and will do her all the harm that is possible.

Further, that on July 3, 1929, Lady Eves said in the presence of Mr. Adams and a customer:—

Mrs. Flanders is nothing but a bluffer. My dogs have had distemper; two of them are already dead, and no doubt the other will have to be put to sleep.

It is alleged that later in the day she called at the shop in Rupert-street while the plaintiff was there, made the same accusations against her, called her by an opprobrious epithet, and assaulted her.

The defence is a denial that Lady Eves spoke the words or committed the alleged assault. It is pleaded, alternatively, that if she used some of the words (which is denied) they were uttered on a privileged occasion and were true in substance and in fact. The defendants counterclaimed damages in respect of the dogs.

Mr. R. F. Levy appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. E. F. Lever for the defendants.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that she had been a breeder of dogs for six years and was extremely fond of them. She had had dealings with Lady Eves before the latter married Sir Charles. On January 1, 1929, she sold her a Sealyham puppy, named Cracker I., and on April 8 a Pekingese called Averil. Lady Eves subsequently told her that the Sealyham had been poisoned by rat poison which the cook had laid down. The plaintiff cured the animal, but later on it ate more rat poison and died.

"Fed by Hand"

On May 6, 1929, Lady Eves brought Averil to be boarded. It was in very poor condition, looked gastric, and had to be fed by hand. On May 14 she came again and said that she was very much upset about the cook's carelessness. On that occasion she bought another Sealyham, because it reminded her of Cracker I., and she called it Cracker II. She also bought a second Pekingese called Bubbles. Lady Eves asked her to board the three dogs as she was about to marry Sir Charles Eves on the Friday and did not want to leave the dogs in the care of the cook.

The three dogs were taken to the kennels at Dorking, where they were well cared for. The plaintiff personally looked after the puppies. Averil was not a good "doer" and was fed on cod liver oil, virol, and raw eggs and milk. The three animals were fetched by Sir Charles and Lady Eves on June 14, 1929.

On the following day the plaintiff was at Rupert-street, when Lady Eves, who spoke in a very excited manner, called up on the telephone and said that Averil had distemper, that she (the plaintiff) had distemper in her kennels, that she was a very wicked woman and not fit to have the care of dogs, that she was only playing the game of bluff, that she had neglected the dogs shamefully, and that she (Lady Eves) would tell everybody in Horsham and wherever she went.

The plaintiff said that she had never had a case of distemper in her kennels at Dorking. In consequence of what Lady Eves said, she (the plaintiff) communicated with her veterinary surgeon, who went over the entire kennels and examined every dog.

Lady Eves next called at the shop in Rupert-street on July 3. In the afternoon she called again and asked to see her (the plaintiff). Sir Charles Eves accompanied her. Mr. Adams was in the office and could hear and see all that took place. Lady Eves, who was in a very excited condition, repeated the accusations she had made over the telephone and said that she would do her (the plaintiff) all the harm she could. She said that Averil was already dead and that the Sealyham had to be put to sleep. While she was speaking Lady Eves shook her finger in her (the plaintiff's) face and then suddenly struck her in the chest with her fist, knocking her backwards against the wall. She (Mrs. Flanders) asked her to go, whereupon Lady Eves took Sir Charles by the arm and drew him towards the door. As he passed out she stood in the doorway and repeated what she had said in the shop, whereupon the plaintiff told her that her behaviour was a disgrace to the name of her husband. Lady Eves then pointed to the street and said: "What are you? You are one of these," adding the coarse words of which complaint was now made. Just then a Mrs. Barnes came in. A crowd gathered round the window and the door because of the disturbance.

In cross-examination by Sir Henry Maddocks, the plaintiff said that it was between 2 and 2.30 p.m. when Lady Eves came to the shop, which was a small one. There was no justification for Lady Eves saying "You are one of these," and no ground whatever for the offensive term she used.

Sir Henry Maddocks.—If you had left three dogs to be boarded and one became so weak with distemper that it could not stand and another was sickening for distemper and had to be destroyed, would not you have been very much upset and indignant with the person who had had charge of them?—Yes, but they had no distemper at my place.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Solicitors. Messrs. Buckeridge and Brasnie, Messrs. F. Hasseldine and Co.

THE LAW SOCIETY

RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

The following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the Preliminary Examination of the Law Society held on October 15 and 16:—

H. Alletson, P. A. Ascroft, R. D. Birch, N. A. Brackenbury, T. E. Broad, J. Cohen, Eileen M. A. Cushman, R. W. Dauncey, W. H. A. Edghill, C. A. Eyre, B. Fielding, C. D. de B. Haworth, J. E. T. Griffiths, J. Guest, J. E. le M. Hailliley, J. Hammond, J. N. C. Hancock, B. L. Harris, T. O. L. Heron, J. Hibbert, D. M. Hornby, S. S. Hoscgood, R. G. Hoyle, C. Jackson, E. J. Jefferies, G. M. Johnson, E. Jones, J. T. Jones, G. O. Llewellyn, M. (e. M. Malan, G. F. Marks, L. P. Mather, P. F. Matingly, R. G. Middleton, J. Nunn, J. H. M. Owens, C. H. Pugh, G. N. Porter, W. O. Pridham, J. K. Read, C. L. C. Roberts, T. P. Robinson, A. C. G. Rothera, W. McN. Ruddick, H. J. Russell, R. E. Salmon, D. F. Shaw, A. D. Smith, H. W. Smith, L. P. B. Smith, P. N. Stollard, S. D. Stubbs, P. R. Sylvester, F. S. Thompson, S. Vincent, A. Wade, J. H. Wade, C. Ward, T. G. Ward, G. Warhurst, L. J. Whitehead, P. C. Withers, and E. M. Woolf.

A total of 125 candidates entered for the examination, of whom 63 passed.

RAILWAY RATES

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION SANCTIONED

The Railway Rates Tribunal Court—Sir Walter Clode, K.C., Mr. W. A. Jepson, and Mr. G. C. Locket—yesterday granted the application of the railway companies to have confirmed and added certain entries in the general railway classification of goods which were not included in the statutory classification.

Mr. Bruce Thomas, K.C., who represented the railway companies, said that it had been widely published that the entries in question were unauthorized. People would naturally think that they were improper entries. He believed, however, that he would be able to show that there was not one of the entries which was not correct; and that the result of their inclusion had not been to cause a wrong classification or a wrong charge.

Evidence having been called by the railway companies, Sir Walter Clode, K.C., said that the evidence was all on one side. The entries in question had been open to inspection by all traders and trading organizations for months; they were not new entries. No witnesses had been called to dispute all those 700 odd additions, and it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the application should be granted.

It would be a great benefit to traders if the entries were added and a very great benefit to the railway companies, too, and would clear up an ambiguous situation which had arisen in consequence of having in the working classification items which were not also in the statutory classification.

He did not attach any importance to the position of the London Chamber of Commerce; it seemed to him totally misconceived. He was by no means satisfied with the attitude that that Chamber had adopted and they should have supported their arguments and suggestions by evidence.

The other members of the Court gave judgments to the same effect.

GROVE COLLIERY EXPLOSION

FOURTH DAY OF INQUIRY

Mr. F. H. Wynne, Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, continued his inquiry in the Cooperative Hall, Walsall, Staffordshire, yesterday, into the cause of the explosion at the Grove Pit, Brownhills Collieries, near Walsall, on the night of October 1, in which 14 men lost their lives. Yesterday was the fourth day of the inquiry.

Mr. E. Rowley (Senior Inspector of Mines for the Midland and Southern Divisions) continued his evidence as soon as the inquiry was resumed.

In answering Mr. W. E. T. Hartley (Divisional Inspector of Mines), Mr. Rowley said that on the Saturday after the explosion, in order to avoid a big party going to the coal face and so destroying evidence which might be available, arrangements were made that certain officials and the captain of the first rescue team should be the first party to go there. It was then that the body of the fourteenth man was found.

Mr. Rowley described in detail the evidences which he found to show the direction in which the force of the explosion had travelled, and said that there were indications of burning in pieces of paper, men's caps, and the bodies of the victims. After careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that the explosion originated somewhere near the face at the top of Road No. 2.

"Failing to get round the bend," he added, "it came back and displaced timber by 'kick back' or 'back lash.' Another explanation is that gas accumulated at the top of Road No. 2, and at the same time as it was accumulating there gas was also accumulating in Road No. 1. When it caught alight the flame travelled along until it came into contact with the accumulation of gas in Road No. 1, and then there was a second explosion."

Mr. Hartley.—To what, in your opinion, was that explosion due?

Mr. Rowley.—To gas. I do not mean to say that coal dust played no part whatever in it; but I think that part was so small that it might be negligible.

Mr. Hartley.—Can you give any suggestion why that gas should have persisted at the top of No. 2 Road?—The only suggestion I can make is that there has been an area which has been worked out, and that the top of Road No. 2 is the highest point. It is also in the neighbourhood of a large fault, and that is a place where I should expect gas to come off.

Mr. Rowley said that he thought the fall in No. 1 Road was caused by the explosion, and followed it.

Mr. Hartley.—Can you give any suggestion as to what lighted that gas and caused the explosion?

Mr. Rowley.—I started with an open mind and looked for the usual causes. I came to the conclusion that electricity, shot firing, and falling stones could be ruled out. There remained the question of naked lights, and when I knew that matches had been found on some of the bodies in that area I concluded, though I was sorry to do it, that it must have been a naked light.

Mr. Hartley.—That a light must have been struck by somebody or other?—Yes.

You have no evidence of any sort to say who?—No. But seeing that matches were found on so many people in that place where the gas accumulated I could not see any other possible cause but that it was started by a naked light.

GAS FROM OLD WORKINGS

Mr. Rowley, in replying to Mr. A. J. Cook (Miners' Federation), said that he would not describe this as a gassy seam, as one understood the term. It was always the custom to use safety lamps as a precautionary measure because it was a likely place to get gas.

Mr. Cook.—You are convinced that the gas leaked from the old workings?—That is the definite conclusion at which I arrived.

And the gas that you have found at different dates since has leaked from the old workings?—I think so.

One would be justified in assuming that that gas was leaking from the old workings some time previous to the explosion?—I cannot say that, because, to my mind, the gas was liberated as settlements took place.

And that there was no sudden accumulation of gas at any point?—I do not think there was a sudden accumulation.

Mr. Wynne.—You mean that there was not a sudden efflux?

Mr. Rowley.—That is so.

Mr. Cook.—Am I right in saying that you have come to the conclusion that the cause of the accumulation was lack of ventilation?—I would not go so far as that. The ventilation at the time had been altered.

Mr. Cook was questioning Mr. Rowley about the effects of a fall on the ventilation, when Mr. Stewart, representing the company, pointed out that what a previous witness had said on this point was that the fall might affect the ventilation and not that it did.

Mr. Cook (to Mr. Stewart).—If he said it might I can assume that it did. You would do it.

Mr. Stewart.—I cannot say that I should.

Mr. Cook.—I have not the legal mind.

Mr. Stewart.—I should not say that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cook, in continuing his question to Mr. Rowley, asked, "Do you think that the mere flare or the red light of a cigarette could ignite gas?"

Mr. Rowley.—That I could not say, but before you get to the light of the cigarette you have to have something to light the cigarette.

Mr. Cook.—Is it possible that in shifting the machine, as these men were doing, it caused sparks?—I should not say that.

In further reply to Mr. Cook, Mr. Rowley agreed that as the men working at this face had only electric lamps it would be impossible for them to detect gas.

Mr. Cook.—Do you not think that all workmen in seams such as this should be able to know if there were gas where they were working?—I don't think that is quite necessary. I think they would be adequately safeguarded without having a blind safety lamp to detect gas.

In what way?—By the inspections of the officials of the district.

Mr. Cook.—Are you satisfied that with 14 men in that district there should be only three safety lamps?—Yes. Many men prefer to take an electric lamp and have a better light.

If gas had been revealed, do you think it likely that they would have lighted a match?—No.

Mr. Wynne.—Your question seems to mean that a man tests for gas with his lamp before he lights a cigarette. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cook.—No. I don't mean that.

Mr. Rowley said that he would have thought if smoking were going on in such a short district that officials would have known about it sooner or later. He agreed that it was possible, if the explosion were caused by a light in the man's hand, for that hand to be burnt, but he did not think if there had been smoking that a match or a cigarette-end would have been found near the bodies. Such articles might have been carried away by the force of the explosion.

Mr. W. Frowen (Deputies' Federation of Great Britain).—Do you not think it is almost a criminal offence to have only one door between the intake and the return for ventilation?—I would not go as far as that. I agree that it is best to have as many doors as possible.

Mr. Rowley, question by Mr. Stewart, said that he did not think that a spark could have been caused by a pick striking part of the machinery or the floor. It would have been necessary for an explosive mixture to be near the spark. Such a mixture would contain methane, and as this was lighter than air the men would have detected it.

Mr. Rowley was asked by Mr. Stewart as to a fall in one of the "spouts," and agreed that if the suggestion that it was blocked before the explosion were correct it would mean that the officials were running the district without a separate egress for the men.

Mr. Stewart.—And that would mean there was not sufficient ventilation?—Yes.

Mr. Stewart.—And yet witnesses have said there was nothing wrong with it.

The inquiry was adjourned until Monday.

JUDGE AND MUNICIPAL TRADING

Possession of a tenement at Tomay House, Well-street, Hackney, E., belonging to the London County Council, was claimed at the Shoreditch County Court on Thursday on the ground of arrears of rent. When an official of the council said that the arrears were not asked for, but only an order for possession, Judge Cluer observed:—That is a natural result of municipal trading. (To the defendant's wife) The Council pay the rent for you when you get into arrear; they extort it from the ratepayers, some of whom pay far too much. That has always been the result of municipal trading. I will give you three weeks in which to give up possession, and that is giving away the ratepayers' money.

Sporting News

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

ENGLAND AND WALES

STAGHOUNDS

BERKS AND BUCKS FARMERS'.—Th., Bradenham; F., White Hart, Winkfield—11.30.

DEVON AND SOMERSET.—To-day, Hawkcombe Head; Tu., Exford; Th., West Molland; S., Dunkery Hill Gate—10.30.

KENT, MID.—To-day, Railway Hotel, Headcorn (opening meet); Th., Farrier's Arms, Mersham—11; S., Calehill (by invitation of Ashford Valley)—11.30.

QUANTOCK.—To-day, Quantock Farm; S., Quantock Farm—10.45.

FOXHOUNDS

ALBRIGHTON.—Tu., Shrewsbury Lodge, Weston (by-day); Th., Newport; S., Codsall Wood Lodge, Chillington (collection for Earl Haig's Fund)—11.

ASHFORD VALLEY.—W., Hengherst Woodchurch (opening meet)—11; S., Calehill, Little Chart (Mid-Kent Staghounds, by invitation)—11.30.

ATHERSTONE.—North Pack.—To-day, Mancetter Manor—10; M., Red Gate (opening meet); W., Tweycross; S., Arbury North Lodge, South Pack.—Tu., The Hill, Lutterworth (opening meet); F., Newbold Revel—11.

AVON VALE.—To-day, Shaw House (opening meet); Tu., F

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING

HOUGHTON MEETING CONCLUDED

GOOD FINISHES

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A really enjoyable Houghton Meeting was concluded at Newmarket yesterday. The weather throughout the four days of the meeting was fine, the racing always interesting and at times exciting, and even if favourites did not win all the time quite a number of the winners were well backed horses. It is sad to think that there will be no more racing at Newmarket until next spring, for Ascot and Goodwood and Epsom may have their quickly passing joys and delights, but for pure racing none of them compares favourably with Newmarket with its eight meetings a year, its hospitable inhabitants, its wonderful air and Heath, and the feeling which I personally can never get out of my mind that it is the home of the thoroughbred.

As Armagnac had been left at the start on the previous afternoon in the race for the Dewhurst Stakes and so had not had a race, it was decided that he should be started, that is if he would consent to start, in the Houghton Stakes with which the afternoon's racing was begun. He is a really good-looking colt, but certainly has a will of his own, as have many other of the sons and daughters of Bruleur. It is also quite possible that he inherits a wayward temperament from his dam. Yesterday, however, he behaved nicely and was as well away from the gate as any of the others in the field. Further, he was always well placed and galloping resolutely. Coming out of the Dip and again in the last few yards of the race I thought that he might win. However, he was headed in the Dip by Tippets, and although he was travelling the faster of the two in the last few strides he was not able to catch Mr. Hornung's colt by Gainsborough, who won by a head. Pisa was third and the good-looking but backward Khorsheed fourth, and the last named, a son of Solario, who himself was by Gainsborough, might well grow into a really high-class three-year-old. I am looking forward very much to next season to see how the Solarios run, for I have always thought that his children would want time to develop, and next season will be the first time that we shall see Solario three-year-olds on the racecourse. Armagnac ran as if even this Rowley Mile were not far enough for him. Unless his temperament prevents him from giving of his best, he may well grow into a very genuine stayer. I do not think that next season Tippets will give him 12lb. and a beating as he did yesterday.

A large field and a close finish, followed by much excitement in the Paddock, were the features of the race for the Ditch Mile Handicap, which finished some way down the course. It was impossible from the top of the stands to say with any certainty which of some four or five of the runners had won, but no surprise was created when the number of Breadcrumb went into the frame as the winner, Carl's Caress being placed second and Dame Swynford third. When the horses came back to the Paddock Dick, who rode Breadcrumb, at once rode his horse into the enclosure for the winner, and was promptly followed by Jelliss on Ellenborough. As Ellenborough had not been placed he could not have been taken there for the purposes of an objection to the winner, and there was much whispering and arguing as to what it was all about. The mystery soon ceased to be a mystery, for the number of Breadcrumb was taken out of the frame and that of Ellenborough was placed there in its place. It was learned afterwards that the Judge's assistant, who places the umbers in the frame, had made a mistake, thinking that the Judge had said No. 6 when he really said No. 5. Ellenborough had run well on many occasions this season, but had never won until yesterday. He probably found this Ditch Mile easier than the Rowley Mile and other races which finish at the top of the hill, for he ran on well yesterday, but in other races this season he has generally stopped in the last furlong. Jelliss rode him admirably yesterday. J. Jarvis, who trains Ellenborough, and Mr. Esmond, who owns him, completed a nice double when Light o' Love won the Criterion Nursery, run over the Dewhurst Stakes Course, the distance of which is seven furlongs. The rider on this occasion was H Wragg, who came with one of his usual runs coming out of the Dip and won quite decisively from St. Clements and Mink. The first and the second had met in a Ditch Mile Nursery at the Second October Meeting when St. Clements had finished a long way in front of Light o' Love, but the latter had a pull of 6lb. in the weights yesterday. Further, the seven furlongs probably suited Light o' Love better than the mile over which he had failed. The winner is out of the dam of Peace Pact. Luxor ran as if she could not stay seven furlongs, while Philippos did not run so well as he had done earlier in the week.

As a two-year-old Lovat Scout was one of the best of his year, but until recently he had not shown good form as a three-year-old. Then last week at Newbury he ran very well and was only just beaten by Accra and Dame Swynford. On that form he certainly appeared to have a very good chance of success in the Durham Stakes, for which he started a good favourite. He was playful in the Paddock, and it seemed to more than one visitor that he might not be too interested in racing. He was troublesome at the gate and in the end was left, and for all the chance that he had he might just as well have been left in his box. I am not going to condemn him yet as the possessor of an unpleasant temperament, but it may be that he does not care for racing. I am not certain that in any case he would have won, for Prince Paradise won with ease from Alight, with Roi des Enfers, who did not get a clear run, third. Spionella found the going too hard, while Gashmu, for a change, ran a bad race and sadly disappointed his owner and trainer.

There was a close and exciting finish to the Queensberry Handicap, yet another wonderful example of the art as a handicapper of Mr. Dawkins. Four horses went past the post in a line across the course, the judge deciding that Trochee, who had always been prominent, had won by a head from Castellane, with Quothquan a short head away third, and Flute about another head away fourth. Duchess of Mars seemed to find the pace down the hill too much for her, but was running on at the finish.

It would have been appropriate if the Final Stakes, the last Newmarket race of the year, had been won by an English-bred horse, but once again a French-bred horse won and another horse bred across the Channel was third, Popotte II. winning from Fireaway, with the favourite, The Abyssinian, third. After the race G. Richards objected to the winner for crossing, but the objection was overruled. The apprentice Smith rode Popotte II., who was a pronounced favourite when failing at the last Newmarket Meeting, form which her able trainer has always refused to believe as correct.

ALEXANDRA PARK PROSPECTS

1.30.—FINCHLEY SELLING PLATE (1m. 150 yds.).—**Fox** will ride Montaigne, who on their last running over this course should beat Still Free and must, on that account, have a chance in such a race as this. San Marino apparently does not run, but if he should be sent he would have to be considered seriously. Pomnadin has not run for a long time, but won his last race. Fabric also won last time out and will be ridden by Smith, one of the best apprentices that I have seen this season. Rathnally and Puella do not seem to me to have such good chances as Gala Morn, who was rather unlucky when beaten by Happy Note at Kempton Park. Happy Note has won again since in better company than one usually finds in a selling plate. Gala Morn or Montaigne should win, and I do not know how to bring them together. Both will be ably ridden. I shall give a slight preference to **MONTAIGNE**, who puts Whitsbury in here with an attractive weight.

2.0.—JUVENILE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—There will be a big field here, and it is possible to argue that quite a number of them have fair chances. Gay Ben was a clever winner at the Second October Meeting at Newmarket, and on that form has a chance, but he will be meeting such as Haggle and Flying Friar on worse terms than was then the case. Indeed, on that running, at the altered weights, Flying Friar seems to have a good chance of success here. Exodus will surely find the course too sharp and the distance of the race too short. Wing rides La Fontaine, who has a chance on some form. Dark Blue filly and Hireling should run well, as should the Tullymore gelding. At the weights the best selection seems to me to be **FLYING FRIAR.**

2.30.—WOODLAND NURSERY (5f.).—The Rule Nisi colt has a big weight, but on his previous running he is not at all badly handicapped, while it is to be remembered that when he was beaten in his last two races the distance each time was six furlongs and he did not stay the last furlong. Each time he appeared likely to win at five furlongs, the distance of this afternoon's race. He seems to me certain to run well. Lis is another that has won over the course, and on that running she is well handicapped. Further, she will be ridden this afternoon by Fox. Squander filly is another who is rather kindly handicapped, as surely is Step Lively, as an examination of her last running will show at once. After all, Ottomoor in here with something just over 8st. would look rather attractive. She may win, but I shall select the top-weight, the RULE NISI COLT, who will be running over his best distance and who on his last form here is not at all harshly handicapped. Also he comes from a stable whose horses, even when they do not win, always run well.

3.0.—HIGHGATE MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP (5f.).—This is a difficult handicap with which to deal. Perhaps the best handicapped horses in the race are Old Herkie and Welsh Dame, and one of them may win. My preference is for Old Herkie, who would if I had made the handicap have been given a few pounds more to carry. **VERNELLA** was well backed in her last race and is nicely handicapped here, but she is a very short runner, and as the going may be rather soft she may not get this five furlongs. If she does she might win. I shall take a chance with her and accordingly make her my selection, as apparently Old Herkie is not a starter.

3.30.—LONDON AUTUMN CUP (1¼m.).—Saugor has won on both the two occasions he has been placed in his last seven races, and he is therefore nicely handicapped here with bottom weight. He will be ridden by Smirke and must have a good chance. He is very much better handicapped than Peace Pact on recent direct form. However, well as he is handicapped, he does not seem to be so well treated as Larking, who has the beating of him on their running at Edinburgh in September. Yutrill always runs well here, while if only Bachelor's Date would do his best he would be concerned in the finish. I like best, at the weights, the chance of LARKING and take him to win from Saugor.

4.0.—BROOMFIELD WELTER PLATE (1m. 5f.).—**AUCTION POOL** has a chance here on his previous running this season over the course. He will be ridden by H. Wragg and seems quite likely to win again.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Finchley Selling Plate at Alexandra Park Kirk will saddle both Montaigne and Clasper. They are both fairly useful in this class of race, but I doubt if either will beat **SAN MARINO,** who is a good plater on his day and has done well lately.

In the Juvenile Selling Plate Anvil, Irish Orb filly, Bojo, and Porlock are likely runners. With four entries Leach, jun., holds a strong hand, and **FLYING FRIAR** had done well since he ran in a similar race at Newmarket. As he will be Leach's selected I must take him to win.

For the Woodland Nursery Handicap Plate I like the chance of **SWISS NAVY,** who has shown very consistent form without winning. His trainer now has him looking wonderfully well, and in selecting him to win I do so with some confidence.

I do not think that the Highgate Mid-Weight Handicap will come to Headquarters, as Stick Out may be our only representative.

The London Cup is likely to provide a good race and we shall be strongly represented with five well-fancied candidates. Ardglass has been going in something like his spring form lately and he will be hard to beat. Larking will be suited by the course and I have never seen him go with more dash than he has done lately. He is a useful animal, and it is rather strange that he has not won a race this season. Break of Day keeps his form wonderfully well in spite of a hard season's work. He has a chance. Peace Pact has done well since she passed into C. Leader's stable and she is useful, but for the winner my choice falls on LARKING.

I can only find one runner from here for the Broomfield Welter Plate, **CULLODEN.** His weight is a big one, but he has gone on the right way all through the season and will require beating.

THIRSK

We shall not be represented in the Norby Apprentice Plate, but **MIDSCOPE** should give a good account of herself in the Holmes Selling Handicap.

Ravenscar, Tagra, Obvious, Bobbie Burns III., and Chrysophil run for the Bower Handicap, and of them I like the chance of BOBBIE BURNS III., who is very nicely handicapped.

For the Kirkgate Selling Nursery I like MARY ROCA, who did well in a recent gallop.

In the Mirriage Nursery we have three fancied candidates, Backward Glance, Slobber, and **MORAL VICTORY,** and I believe that the last named will give us the best chance of winning.

The Castlegate Plate is just the kind of race to suit **ST. LEGER,** who is likely to be returned the winner.

THIRSK SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

NORBY APPRENTICE PLATE.—**THEOLINPIP.**
HOLMES SELLING PLATE.—**MIDSCOPE.**
BOWER PLATE.—**THE TORCH.**
KIRKGATE SELLING NURSERY.—**CALMETTE.**
MIRRIAGE NURSERY.—**BACKWARD GLANCE.**
CASTLEGATE PLATE.—**ST. LEGER.**

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

NEWMARKET

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

12.45.—Tippets. WIN 8s. PLACE 2s. 3d.; Armagnac. PLACE 2s. 6d.; Pisa. PLACE 2s. 6d.

1.15.—Ellenborough. WIN 90s. 6d., PLACE 24s. 6d.; Carl's Caress. PLACE 4s. 6d.; Dame Swynford. PLACE 4s. 3d.

1.45.—Light o' Love. WIN 77s. PLACE 19s. 9d.; St. Clements. PLACE 5s. 3d.; Mink. PLACE 12s. 9d.

2.15.—Prince Paradise. WIN 14s. 6d. PLACE 3s. 6d.; Alight. PLACE 6s. 9d.; Roi des Enfers. PLACE 10s. 6d.

2.45.—Trochee. WIN 48s. 3d., PLACE 13s. 3d.; Castellane. PLACE 12s. 3d.; Quothquan. PLACE 10s.

3.15.—Popotte II. WIN 19s. 9d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Fireaway. PLACE 3s. 3d.; The Abyssinian. PLACE 2s. 9d.

THIRSK

1.0.—Land-girl filly. WIN 11s. 6d., PLACE 3s.; Crown Royal. PLACE 2s. 6d.; Kirkton. PLACE 4s. 9d.

1.30.—Meringue. WIN 30s. 6d., PLACE 7s. 3d.; Africum. PLACE 2s. 9d.; Carmine. PLACE 11s.

2.0.—Happy Note. WIN 11s. 6d., PLACE 4s. 3d.; Elton. PLACE 2s. 9d.; Blue Funk. PLACE 26s.

2.30.—Silverton. WIN 42s. 9d., PLACE 34s. 9d.; True Count. PLACE 5s.; Derrywood. PLACE 10s.

3.0.—Eldorado. WIN 10s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Avonford. PLACE 3s. 3d.; Silver Glade. PLACE 7s.

3.30.—Napon. WIN 4s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Sea Wrack. PLACE 2s. 3d.; Alouie. PLACE 2s. 9d.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN H. WHITWORTH

Captain Harry Whitworth, a leading Yorkshire sportsman and a former High Sheriff of the county, has died at his home at Kilnwick Percy, near Pocklington. He was 60 years of age. Captain Whitworth was Master of the Holderness Hunt for eight years, and later held the Mastership of the York and Ainsty for 10 years, resigning last year. He had also been Joint Master with Mr. Poyser of the Galway Blazers and of the West Meath Hunt. While with the Holderness he killed 57½ brace of foxes in one season, a record for the Hunt.

On the formation of the Territorial Army in 1908 he joined the West Riding R.H.A., and served in the Great War, chiefly in Egypt and Palestine. In addition to hunting, he played polo, was a good shot, and took a keen interest in racing.

THIRSK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.0.—The NORBY APPRENTICE HANDICAP PLATE of 110 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
LOP EAR (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury)—Holland	3	8	2
DANCING TOY (Mr. A. F. McKinlay)—Tracy	3	8	0
†EXCELSIOR (Mr. L. Parkinson)—Peacock	4	8	0
IRISH STONE (Mr. J. Reardon)—J. Reardon	4	8	0
ARDOS LAD (Sir F. Hammer)—Peacock	6	7	11
WEE-PEE-PU (Lord Lonsdale)—R. Armstrong	3	7	9
HAPTE (Sir C. Hyde)—Scobie	6	7	7
PARK RAT (Mrs. L. Jones)—Ecuton	3	7	5
aCARDINE (Mr. A. T. Thrifell)—Thrifell	4	7	5
ZORAB (Mr. G. Baxter)—Gunter	4	7	2
FLINT STONE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong)—F. Armstrong	a	7	1
WATER TOY (Mr. F. Taylor)—F. Taylor	5	7	0
ROCHESTER BOW (Mr. W. Peck)—Bazley	4	7	0
JUNGLE SONG (7lb. ex.) (Captain J. R. Renwick)—J. Renwick	3	7	0
WHITE WINTER (Sir G. Renwick)—W. Renwick	3	6	12
KALEPOT (Mr. T. Davidson)—G. Armstrong	3	6	11
PRINCESS ROSETTA (Mr. R. Dand)—Leonard	3	6	9
UPPERCOURT (Miss M. Marks)—G. Armstrong	3	6	9
RAYMAN (Mr. R. F. Botterill)—Botterill	6	6	7
INSPIRER (Mr. H. Renton)—J. Renton	4	6	7
aCHARLOTTE CORDAY (Mr. W. F. Egerton)—R. Armstrong	3	6	4
aCROSS-KEYS (Mr. J. McLean)—McGuigan	4	6	4
IN THE CLOUDS (Mr. J. Johnstone)—Davey	6	6	2
IMPERTINENCE (Mr. R. Renton)—Renton	3	6	0

1.30.—The HOLMES SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
DUCKS AND DRAKES (Mr. I. Z. Davis)—Thrale	a	9	7
TRUSCOTT (Mr. A. M. Melville)—Nugent	4	9	4
RED SHADOW (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. Dand)—Easterby	5	9	3
MUDLARK (Mr. W. J. Thorpe)—Pollock	5	8	11
aPRINCESS ROSETTA (Lord Glenthorne)—Baldry	3	8	10
AIDE DE CAMP (Mr. H. Stobart)—R. W. Colling	5	8	10
GOLDEN VANITY (Mr. A. F. Thomson Wicht	5	8	8
aKING'S COLOUR (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant)—Douglas-Pennant	5	8	7
aSNOOPS (Mr. G. G. H. Peck)—J. Cannon	4	8	5
aOKLAHOMA (Mr. J. Walsh)—Flynn	4	8	5
aMOSCOPE (Mr. E. Middlemas)—H. Leader	3	8	4
LANCE ON (Captain C. F. Elsey)—Elsey	3	8	4
BACHELOR'S TONIC (Mr. K. G. McLeod)—Boyd	3	8	2
aALFIEUS (Mr. E. J. Colling)—E. J. Colling	3	8	1
ARIAN COMRADE (Mr. J. L. Dugdale)—Peacock	3	8	0
VERILY (Mr. G. C. Irwin)—Smallwood	3	8	0
ZIG ZAG (Mr. W. J. Peck)—Bazley	5	8	0
aPHARAMOND II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)—Boyd	3	7	12
BLUE HERON (Mr. G. Crichton)—F. Armstrong	3	7	12
DARTMOOR (Mr. J. H. Barker)—Barker	5	7	10
SYLVAN CALL (Mr. A. J. Foicon)—Bintoul	3	7	10
PINE NEEDLE (Captain A. H. Cornelius)—Gwilt	3	7	7
DOWNHOLME (Mr. Frank Armstrong)—F. Armstrong	a	7	5
KALEPOT (Mr. T. Davidson)—G. Armstrong	3	7	3
NEGO (Mr. J. Lund)—Parker	4	7	0
aCLAN O'DELL (Mr. Vyner (Mr. J. McLean)—McGuigan	4	7	0
ALVAIN (Mr. J. Walker)—J. Burns	3	7	0

2.0.—The BOWER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
ELLEANDONAN (7lb. ex.) (Miss Paget)—A. Law	6	9	10
aRAVENSCAR (Mr. E. Martin Smith)—R. W. Colling	4	8	9
SCOTTISH FUSILIER (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)—Pollock	4	8	7
PROHIBITION (Mr. W. J. Peck)—Bazley	4	8	7
aTAGRA (Lord Beatty)—Beatty	5	8	2
REEF LOOP (Mr. H. Carr)—H. Leader	4	8	12
MAUGRE (Mr. S. W. Best)—Leach, jun.	3	7	13
LAIRD (Mr. J. C. Lund)—E. Parker	5	7	12
CARL'S CARESS (Mr. E. C. Nolan)—R. J. Colling	4	7	12
aPOLO (Mr. W. Riley Smith)—Peacock	3	7	12
aOBVIOUS (Mr. J. M. Clayton)—J. Cannon	4	7	10
aLADY TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson)—F. Hartigan	4	7	10
aMR. BERTRAM (10lb. ex.) (Mr. B. Dennis)—Drake	3	7	10
KIPPIT LORE (Mr. R. Lumsden)—Lumsden	3	7	10
HAREM GUARD (Mr. D. Macnee)—Martin	a	7	7
aTIREE (Mr. T. Walton)—Martin	a	7	7
CONSTABLE (Captain A. S. Wilson)—Storie	4	7	7
INDIAN FLAG (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)—O. Bell	4	7	7
aJULIENNE (Mr. F. S. Jopling)—Peacock	3	7	4
FLYING CALL (Mr. H. Pullitzer)—S. Darling	3	7	3
aROMAN CANDLE II. (Mr. H. Pullitzer)—S. Darling	3	7	3
aBOBBIE BURNS III. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)—Leach, jun.	3	7	3
aCHRYSOPHIL (Lieutenant-Colonel Wallinger)—F. Leader	3	7	0

2.30.—The KIRKGATE SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 110 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. One mile.

	st	lb
CHARIOT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. J. Peck)—Bazley	9	0
aTHE LIMPET (Mr. J. D. Bazley)—Bazley	9	0
ADULATION I. (by Oculah (Mr. S. Morris)—Renton	8	11
DUCKLAND (Mr. Isaacson)—Botterill	8	11
DON PATRICK (Mr. W. Hutchinson)—Renton	8	10
DETRIMENT (Captain A. S. Wilson)—Storie	8	7
DAMSON GIN f. by Desman (Captain A. S. Wilson)—Storie	8	6
GRAND ROCK (Mr. J. G. Storey)—G. Sadler	8	5
DE PROPS (Mr. P. Thrale)—Thrale	8	4
FERRY SKIPPER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. F. H. Bowlter)—J. Renwick	8	3
aMARY ROCA (Mr. C. Lund)—Beedle	8	2
DESTROYER (Mr. Martin)—Martin	8	2
PIRTON (Mr. E. H. Holbech)—Rimell	8	2
aCALMETTE (Mr. G. F. Leader)—F. Leader	8	1
NORTH BRITISH (Mrs. Peacock)—Thomson	8	0
THE TINKER (Mrs. Burrell)—Thomson	8	0
HEREDITY (Mr. F. L. Hill)—Hammond	8	0
PEDULAS f. by African Star (Mr. Croger)—Walter Griggs	7	12
JAWBREAKER (Mr. R. J. Colling)—R. J. Colling	7	12
FROST (Mr. E. Jenks)—Templeman	7	11
SILVER BELLE (Mr. Vyner)—Allden	7	10
PRINCE CHARMING (Mrs. C. Clare)—Allden	7	10
SIXES PET (Mr. G. T. Ansell)—R. J. Colling	7	10
SIXES MELODY (Mr. Ansell)—Smith	7	7
aIMPERIAL PINT (Mr. J. C. Paterson)—H. Leader	7	4
HEAD PROOF (Mr. Cash)—Private	7	2

3.0.—The MIRRIAGE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
LADY OF THE LEXAS c. by Twelve Pointer (Mr. D. Dunlop)—Peacock	9	0
aMORAL VICTORY (Mr. W. W. Hope) R. T. Waugh	8	4
MONA GOUGH f. by Old Rowley (Mr. W. H. Leader)—H. Leader	8	4
CLUB HOUSE (Sir G. Renwick)—J. Renwick	8	2
BUNDABERG (Lady Gold)—Douglas-Pennant	8	0
aWINSOME PRINCE (Mr. T. D. Peacock)—R. W. Colling	8	0
MINSTREL (Sir Alan Johnstone)—Wilmot	8	0
LUCIFER (Mr. Cash)—Templeman	8	0
aHASTEN SLOWLY (Baron F. de Tuyll) F. Hartigan	7	11
aFULL MEASURE (Sir L. Green)—R. Armstrong	7	11
SPORTSMAN CHAT f. by The Vizier (Mr. Sharples)—Reader	7	8
FANCIFUL (Captain A. S. Wilson)—Storie	7	8
MOUNT ROSE (Sir G. Renwick)—W. Renwick	7	8

3.30.—The CASTLEGATE PLATE of 110 sovs. One mile, seven furlongs (to start at the five furlongs post).

	Yrs	st	lb
MANVERO (Mr. J. E. Anderton)—Boyd	4	11	12
aST. LEGER (Lord Derby)—Frank Butters	4	11	12
aSOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave)—Blagrave	a	11	9
HOLY TARTAN (Lord Harewood)—Gaudet	4	11	9
aSEPT (Mr. R. Renton)—Renton	4	11	9
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)—Barthropp	4	11	7
ASTLAM (Mr. M. J. Peacock)—Peacock	4	11	7
NUMBLE (Mr. B. Warner)—G. Bennett	4	11	7
BETARD (Mr. J. Herrington)—Renton	4	11	4
BEHIND LEYS (Captain J. R. Renwick)—J. Renwick	4	11	4
P.D.O. (Capt. E. Levy)—Powell	4	11	4
HIGHLAND LAD (Mr. G. Bower)—Adams	5	10	11
FURLONG, G. Richards; LARKING, H. Jelliss; Dand)—Dand	5	10	11
STARKADDER (Miss M. Drake)—F. Armstrong	a	10	11
WOLDE TONE (Captain F. Forester)—M. Hartigan	4	10	11
WRETHAM (Mrs. Hannay)—F. A. Brown	5	10	11
SUN TANNED (Mr. J. Johnstone)—Davey	4	10	11
GLENLOSSIE (Mr. E. Lumsden)—Lumsden	5	10	11

MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.30.—The INCE MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. F. S. C. Deller)—Wight	5	12	10
VANOC (Mr. J. Hamer)—Carr	6	11	12
aSMACK (Sir L. Green)—Ginter	6	11	12
QUICK WORK (Mr. J. Harrison)—Carr	a	11	12
ROMAN GENERAL (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leslie)—Burns	5	11	12
WAYFARER (Mr. A. G. McLeod)—Boyd	5	11	12
ALL ADRIFT (Mr. H. S. Maw)—Maw	6	11	12
aMISSISSIPPI (Sir H. Samman)—Bazley	5	11	12
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon)—Martin	5	11	12
EATON CROSS (Miss J. Sanday)—Sandy	6	11	12
GREY HERON (Mr. R. Whitwell)—W. Hardwick	5	11	12
aPEGAMUS (Mr. H. Boulton)—Bullock	4	11	5
CAVENDO (Mr. W. Easterby)—Easterby	4	11	5
aST. ANNE'S PRIDE (Mr. F. Hizzins)—McGuigan	4	11	5
PURSE FUR (Mr. J. Johnstone)—Davey	4	11	5
SEPT (Mr. Lewis Jones)—Renton	4	11	5
GOLDEN MONARCH (Mrs. R. Levy)—Powell	4	11	5
GOLDEN DOE (Mr. J. McLean)—McGuigan	4	11	5
WARNING (Mr. L. Oppenheim)—Barthropp	4	11	5
aBLUEBEARD (Mr. S. Oram)—Blair	4	11	5
aLORD OF THE LAKE (Mr. W. J. Peck)—Bazley	4	11	5
aMARCH HARE (Mr. V. F. Smith)—Beeby	4	11	5
LONSMYND LAD (Mr. H. Boulton)—Bullock	3	10	0
aASTONISHING LUCK (Mr. C. H. Clayton)—Renton	3	10	0
aLITTLE VERO (Mr. J. W. Common)—Common	3	10	0
SEA WRACK (Sir H. Samman)—Hammett	3	10	0
PRINCE SHIVAH (Mr. F. E. S. Groves)—De Moleyns	3	10	0

4.0.—The TEST HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
KOKO (Mr. A. Bendon)—Woodland	a	12	7
aDONEGAL (Mr. A. Bendon)—Woodland	a	12	3
RUDDYMAN (Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge)—Powell	a	11	7
YOUTELL (Mr. P. C. Cazalet)—S. Hall	5	11	1
PRIDE OF THE MORNING (Sir J. Carew Pole)—Cosden	a	11	1
GOLD FLAKE (Mr. J. M. Woodville)—Sneyd	a	10	12
BELLE AURORE (Mr. James Fox)—In Ireland	6	10	9
COLONIAL SCOT (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie)—Wight	a	10	6
aDELARUE (Mr. J. B. Snow)—Beeby	a	10	6
CHICOT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. T. Unwin)—Smallwood	a	10	5
REDLYNCH (Mr. J. Pendarves)—Pendarves	a	10	4
FINE YARN (Mr. G. Wilson)—Pescod	a	10	4
MAKE A BID, H. D. Cherry-Downes)—W. Gale	a	10	3
ATTALA (Mrs. Darby Rogers)—In Ireland	a	10	0
PERSIAN MARKET (Mrs. D. Rimmer)—Easterby	5	9	11
IRISH LANCER (Lord Abercavenny)—Whitaker	6	9	10

2.30.—The LEYLAND SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
GREAT CARE (Mr. W. Parrish)—Bullock	a	12	7
aBACHELOR'S TONIC (Mr. K. G. McLeod)—Boyd	a	12	2
aLEASINGHAM EARL (Mr. O. D. Mosley)—Hird	a	12	2
MARK TWAIN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. S. Wright)—Wight	a	12	2
aKING'S WRIT (Mr. F. de Moleyns)—De Moleyns	a	12	0
aSONNIE'S STAR (Mr. H. C. McNally)—In Ireland	5	11	13
PRINCE LOMOND (Mr. J. McLean)—J. McGuigan	6	11	10
aBACHELOR'S VOW (Mr. A. Lowry)—In Ireland	4	11	10
PURE SCANDAL (Mr. W. Easterby)—Easterby	4	11	10
SAN FABIAN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. Ryan)—Easterby	4	11	10
PETER PAX (Mr. J. Pendarves)—Pendarves	a	11	9
WISEACRE (Mr. W. Parrish)—Rimell	a	11	8
aZERO (Mr. F. E. Ransom)—Ransom	5	11	8
ARGOS LAD (Sir E. Hanmer)—Peacock	6	11	6
EEL POINT (Mr. C. C. Williams)—D. Harrison	4	11	5
ONWARD (Mr. R. Renton)—Renton	a	11	4
FITZAMON (Mr. W. F. Ransom)—Ransom	5	11	3
BYRON (Mr. G. Reed)—Pulford	4	11	1
BELL ROCK (Mr. W. de Selincourt)—G. Armstrong	a	10	11
aFRONT ROW (Mr. W. Webster)—Seymour	a	10	10
DEUX MILLES (Mr. H. Boardman)—Carr	4	10	9
aDORM (Mr. W. H. Pearce)—Pearce	a	10	9
aCHATEAU (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)—H. Harrison	a	10	9
aWILDFRED (Mr. G. Flintham)—J. Lyall	a	10	9
KING DENNIS (Mr. G. P. Sanday)—Sneyd	a	10	9
aSOUVENANCE (Mr. G. Beeby)—Beeby	a	10	9
SPRIGANATT (Major Newland Hillas)—Renton	4	10	7
ROYAL RETURN (Mr. H. A. Brown)—H. A. Brown	5	10	5
RECKLESS GAL (Mr. C. Chasters)—Rimell	5	10	5
aWESTBANKS (Mr. R. Renton)—Renton	a	10	5

3.0.—The MINDEN ROSE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGID (Mr. B. D. Davis)—Woodland	a	12	9
THE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Bray)—Rennison	a	11	13
TIDE (Mr. R. H. Gresson)—Rimell	a	11	5
RELATION (Mrs. R. H. Cobb)—Powell	a	11	2
aLAIN (10lb. ex.) (Mr. F. G. Hurt)—F. Hurt	6	10	12
aLEWENDON (Mr. R. G. MacMillan)—J. Anthony	a	10	11
KILLADOON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie)—Wight	a	10	9

(Continued at foot of next column)

ALEXANDRA PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.30.—The FINCHLEY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and 150 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
STILL FREE (Mr. E. Bray)—Harry Powney	a	9	0
ACHORSTAR (Mr. F. L. Hill)—Hammond	a	9	0
MONTAIGNE (Mr. J. C. Hill)—Kirk	5	9	0
POMONALEE (Mr. W. Scott)—Scott	5	9	0
CLASPER (Mr. H. Sidebottom)—Kirk	5	8	10
CRANE FIRE (Mr. A. Boxall)—Pendarves	a	8	11
GALA MORN (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe)—M. Hartigan	4	8	11
FAITHFUL KNIGHT (Mr. M. Dollar)—J. Wood	4	8	11
aPOMNADIN (Mr. A. Law)—A. Law	5	8	11
SAN MAR

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE BRISTOL FIFTEEN AT TWICKENHAM

It would be hard to think of a more interesting fixture, particularly at this stage of the season, than a match between the Harlequins and Bristol. This afternoon's game at Twickenham will be played by two unbeaten sides, who, if by no means unbeatable to the critical eye, are making a brave effort to play Rugby with ideas and tactics in it, at forward as well as behind the scrummage. Their influence in raising the rather low standards of club Rugby at the present time is a much more important thing than the result of a single match between themselves, but the spectators, for all that, are entitled to regard it as a most interesting test of styles, the Provincial and the Harlequin, which in several vital details is just too distinctive to be labelled "London." It is too soon to talk of the "Club championship," but it is something to hear the words mentioned; last season it was rather a question of which was the worst than which was the best, or champion, side.

When it comes to the point it is not always easy to define such things as the Harlequin style of play or the Bristol adaptation of what is generally known as the West Country game. A fortnight ago, when Cambridge were at Twickenham, one saw at least one essential feature of the Harlequin Rugby—persistent attack supported by fast running. There was no Adrian Stoop, the true parent of modern English back-play, to lend the finest kind of distinction to the passing, but, as the Cambridge defence found to their cost, H. C. C. Laird, more intent upon opening up the game than upon kicking to touch or up-field, supported by a centre like J. E. Hutton in his best form and a wing with the exceptional pace of J. C. Gibbs, was enough to go on with. The defence was not equally effective, but the way in which the Harlequins have reacted to disaster in three or four of their matches this season makes them, rather like old Bob Fitzsimmons in the prize ring, a most dangerous body to start beating. A much sounder defence than that of Cambridge might have wilted and stood still during that very remarkable 20 minutes in which the Harlequins changed the score from 8—0 against them to 21—8 in their favour.

Here, too, the share of the Harlequin forwards in overwhelming Cambridge and in helping to run several other sides off their feet deserves to be mentioned. P. W. Adams may not be a Wakefield in the open, but he has achieved a big thing in getting a modern pack to shove fairly hard—admittedly their heeling still leaves plenty of room for improvement—and to join in so effectively with the backs, when, by sudden breaks-away, they have frequently turned defence or other unpromising situations into swift attack. Even if the Bristol forwards, with a leader and hooker of the experience and personality of J. S. Tucker in their front row, get more than their share of the ball, as the scrummages, they will not ensure for their defence a leisurely time. A more likely means of success for Bristol would be the close game and deadly short rushes most of the time, with an occasional surprise bout of passing by the backs. This is one of the features of the West Country game that a club of the type of Bristol knows so well how to exploit with finesse and real cleverness.

DEATH OF MR. G. A. McILWAINE

The death is announced from Calcutta of Mr. George Arthur McIlwaine, who played Rugby football for Cambridge in three University matches, 1926 to 1928 inclusive. McIlwaine was a very fine wing forward and was generally considered unlucky not to have obtained an Irish trial cap. He played for the Barbarians and also toured Argentina with D. J. MacMyn's side in 1927.

FIXTURES AND RESULTS

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

LEEDS.—YORKSHIRE v. DURHAM.

DURHAM.—H. A. Clayton-Greene (Sunderland), back; A. C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), G. Aarvold (West Hartlepool), and J. R. Turner (Hartlepool), three-quarter backs; A. Nicholson (Sunderland) and C. P. Goldson (Hartlepool Rovers), half-backs; J. S. Roddham (Winlaton), J. Taylor (North Durham), J. Stephenson (Stockton), J. Whitfield (Sunderland), S. Olsen (Hartlepool Rovers), A. McLaren (Durham City), H. Carruthers (Westoe), and Nicholson (North Durham), forwards.

WORCESTER.—CUMBERLAND v. NORTHUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND.—T. Reay (Aspatria), back; L. Valentine (Workington), G. Cavaghan (Carlisle), A. W. Thompson (Carlisle), and J. Wilson (Aspatria), three-quarter backs; I. C. Bendall (St. Bees) and G. Webster (United Services), half-backs; A. Young, H. Morgan, T. M. Lawson (Workington), J. H. Hill, S. Rose, T. Stephenson (Carlisle), J. Maclan (Keswick), and W. Bewsean (Aspatria), forwards.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—J. Patterson (Seghill), back; W. Wallace (Seghill), H. Bland (Tynedale) and J. H. Garrett (Tynedale), and R. E. Horsley (Gosforth), three-quarter backs; G. Taylor (Gosforth) and E. N. Allen (Gosforth), half-backs; R. B. Bolam (Novocastrians), G. Hoult (Gosforth), J. A. Webster (Blaydon Rover), E. J. Smith (Seghill), C. Cawood (Old Novocastrians), T. G. Redpath (Rossiyn Park), S. Caller (Gosforth), and J. G. Walker (Gosforth), forwards.

ASHBURTON.—Lancashire v. Cheshire (2.30).

OTHER MATCHES

TWICKENHAM.—HARLEQUINS v. BRISTOL (3.0)

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; J. C. Gibbs, J. M. Hutton, C. H. Laird, and P. W. Hodge, three-quarter backs; C. C. McCreight and H. C. Laird, half-backs; P. W. Adams, K. P. Sewell, A. E. C. Prescott, G. C. Coghlan, R. E. Donkley, H. T. Price, C. R. Hinds-Howell, and D. H. Hodgson, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. OLD ALLEYNIANS (2.45)

BLACKHEATH.—A. S. G. Thompson, back; D. E. Morris, L. H. Garrett, F. W. Hancock, and H. G. Douty, three-quarter backs; R. Bishop and H. Rew, half-backs; J. B. Worley, A. Rendall, R. H. Charsley, M. H. Carnegee, E. Weld, D. E. Pratten, H. H. Blackmore, and R. Bridger, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, D. H. Frankford, A. S. Davies, and A. J. Lewis, three-quarter backs; R. D. Miller and K. Andrese, half-backs; A. L. Hopper, A. H. Hopper, H. Pettifer, sail. K. J. Stark, R. S. Heller, K. R. Pettifer, G. Bethel-Jones, and F. King, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE.—CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. LONDON SCOTTISH

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. A. Skew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; C. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), L. A. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), J. Tallent (Sherborne and Clare), and H. E. Carss (Mill Hill and St. John's), three-quarter backs; C. H. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall) and F. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors and Trinity Hall), half-backs; R. Gibson (St. Peter's and Caius), P. W. F. Brock (Whitgift and Emmanuel), D. M. Mary (Petes and Caius), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), G. Cumberlege (Rugby and Christ's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), and C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus), forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; C. F. M. Mackintosh, N. C. W. Green, A. C. Geddis, and R. M. Findlay, three-quarter backs; C. G. Mure and W. A. Syme, half-backs; W. M. Boughead, K. M. Wright, D. H. Robinson, D. J. MacNyn, R. F. R. Melennan, D. S. Walker, J. C. S. Miller, and A. A. Thom, forwards.

RICHMOND.—RICHMOND v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY (3.0)

RICHMOND.—D. F. Ryan, back; H. M. O. M. Holman, C. F. M. Green (captain), W. N. S. Hoare, and W. A. H. Chapman, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and R. G. H. Green, half-backs; A. E. S. Wright, H. D. E. Hobert, A. D. Allen, R. G. S. Hobbs, O. R. Hopwood, E. M. Bovill, E. V. Bowes, and D. W. G. Parsons, forwards.

HEADSTONE LANE.—OLD MILLHILLIANS v. OLD PAULINES

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—G. Clements, back; G. M. Meikle, W. R. Lackie, S. H. Stockman, and M. W. Lloyd-Owen, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and K. R. Colman, half-backs; H. D. Cavaghan, R. J. Metcalfe, J. S. Anderson, C. Lapthorne, J. McLennan, R. J. Edwards, J. E. Benham and P. D. Childs, forwards.

OLD PAULINES.—V. Martinson, back; K. A. Low, J. Farrell, H. Holmes, and G. Wallis, three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean and R. W. Baily, half-backs; G. A. Embleton, J. S. H. King, R. Klemin, C. H. Dixon, E. K. Burton, R. Nicholls, E. O. H. Thomson, and R. Johson-Scott, forwards.

CHATHAM.—UNITED SERVICES v. H.A.C. (2.45)

U.S.—Chatham.—Lieutenant-Commander Dawson, R.N., back; Sergeant Powell, R.E., Lieutenant Harris, R.E., Lieutenant Gelleatly, R.E., and Lieutenant Wilson, R.E., three-quarter backs; Lieutenant Marsh-Kellett, R.E., and Lieutenant Hamilton, R.E., half-backs; Lieutenant Schofield, R.E., Leading Seaman Rogers, Lieutenant J. de V. Hunt, R.E., Lance-corporal Warr, R.E., Lieutenant Wright, R.E., Lieutenant Roper, R.N., Flying Officer Hatch, R.A.F., and Lieutenant Binny, R.E., forwards.

H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; G. F. Cook, J. E. C. Stone, T. T. Talbot, and J. Rusley, three-quarter backs; C. R. Griffiths and R. E. Carey, half-backs; A. Shepherd, D. K. Rigby, A. B. Lea, E. P. V. Lawson, J. McDermid, C. H. Wiles, A. R. Danks, and C. H. Bryhtester, forwards.

MOSSPUR PARK.—LONDON IRISH v. CIVIL SERVICE (2.15)

LONDON IRISH.—G. M. Ievers, back; J. Evvard, D. Barr, T. S. Hodder, and T. W. King, three-quarter backs; N. Sheridan and C. Kisar, half-backs; W. Morgan, H. E. Anderson, V. Smyth, B. Mayne, and R. M. Smith, G. Barry, G. Gray, and T. P. Cuse, forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—C. St. John Sprick, R. Thompson, F. D. Hankins, D. Marshall, and O. A. Groom, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; A. Read, J. Rice, F. E. Vincent, C. Broughton, W. B. Kirkham, W. Davies, A. E. Kerns, and T. A. Pocse, forwards.

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. OLD BLUES (3.0)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—I. K. Thomas, back; D. G. Ashdown, T. C. Richards, J. O. Gibson, and W. Lewis, three-quarter backs; J. E. Gibson and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; J. H. Batchelor, F. P. Gibbs, G. J. Campbell, L. B. Hilton, R. C. Robb, J. R. Pinnolswell, G. F. Lashmore, and R. A. P. Hoskin, forwards.

OLD BLUES.—J. Bartram, back; R. A. Jones, K. C. Oliver, W. W. Mellors, and G. S. Bentley, three-quarter backs; E. L. M. Mathias and H. E. F. Wales, half-backs; T. N. Pearce, N. Young, F. S. Osborne, R. Harrison, C. Perry, J. C. Roberts, K. H. Undery, and K. D. Crook, forwards.

LEICESTER.—LEICESTER v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Patty, back; R. G. Turnbull, G. M. Simcombe, B. Wyvater, and W. R. Spence, three-quarter backs; C. H. Wilson and C. F. Dobbie, half-backs; T. G. Blumson, F. W. English, J. C. Attard, E. M. Wilkins, W. N. Devonshire, E. F. Andrews, R. F. Tebbutt, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

BRADFORD.—BRADFORD v. ROSSLYN PARK

ROSSLYN PARK.—E. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; A. B. Alston, I. R. Melntosh, R. L. Baker, and A. C. Whitlock, three-quarter backs; N. C. Robertson-Glasgow and W. B. Bousfield, half-backs; I. N. Jones, O. V. Shillito, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. J. Illiffe, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, H. R. Thomas, and A. N. Other, forwards.

BROXBOURNE.—OLD HAILEYBURIANS v. OLD DUNSTONIANS

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Shoolbred, back; J. W. Hannay, H. A. Corsellis, C. D. Josceiyne, and J. E. Stuart, three-quarter backs; E. L. Clark and W. B. S. Miller, half-backs; D. H. MacLeod, H. F. W. Holmes, T. D. Craven, R. F. Bonallack, V. S. Venables, J. S. Lewis, A. R. Clarke, and C. H. Jenkins, forwards.

OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. J. Edwards, back; E. G. W. Wood, J. H. Poynor, R. L. Palmer, and L. J. C. Wheeler, three-quarter backs; R. G. Scott and J. C. Pickstone, half-backs; C. R. Greenacre, L. F. Morris, F. C. Muir, E. D. Murrell, D. S. Murrell, H. V. Richards, A. H. Washorn, and P. Waller, forwards.

CHELTENHAM.—CHELTENHAM v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (3.0)

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—R. E. Adam, back; A. Wragg, C. J. P. Pearson, C. W. Crimmen, and R. T. Norman, three-quarter backs; J. H. Caverhill and P. S. Laffman, half-backs; E. J. Edwards, back; E. G. W. Goldsmith (captain), R. G. B. Gilbert, W. D. F. Lytle, T. D. F. Money, S. J. Cresser, J. E. Jameson, D. P. de Villiers, and R. D. Nixen, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD CRANLEIGHANS v. LONDON HOSPITAL

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; H. H. L. Lambert, H. P. Jacob, G. F. J. Lambert, and R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and A. Key, half-backs; H. E. Heard, J. E. Beynon, T. F. Miles, A. A. Saunders, A. M. Richardson, E. R. Kay, D. C. F. Shuter, and P. Benson, forwards.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. E. Thompson, back; J. V. C'Sullivan, M. Disney, M. Snipper, and J. St. G. Stead, three-quarter backs; H. Samson and E. G. Lewis, half-backs; T. F. Tomalaine, H. G. Hutton, R. C. Percival, T. F. B. Noble, J. P. Reidy, A. K. Monro, H. Barnes, and A. J. P. Coetzee (captain), forwards.

BIRMINGHAM.—BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—F. F. Hall, back; E. H. F. Lasnen, T. K. Lyle, G. R. Davis, and R. H. Ralby, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton (captain) and A. H. Stokes, half-backs; G. S. Batt Barker, R. D. Harding, G. H. Livingstone, J. C. Sutton, J. D. Moore, S. O. Jones, R. Thomas, and E. H. Lyle, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—WESTMINSTER BANK v. LONDON WELSH

WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; H. L. Skinner, R. J. Coomber, G. F. Nichols, and F. J. Lawes, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. T. Young, half-backs; G. Stokoe, H. W. Gilbert, F. Bradford, M. B. Holier, P. B. Heider, J. R. Mills, W. B. Wright, and M. Hobbs, forwards.

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; W. T. Lewis, A. H. Jones, Ray Thomas, and E. L. Francis, three-quarter backs; W. R. Jones Davies and J. Bowcott, half-backs; R. Howell, W. A. V. Thomas, Idris Davies, T. P. M. Lewis, H. Beynon, R. Jones, E. Martin, and M. H. Evans, forwards.

KINGSTON.—K.C.S. OLD BOYS v. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (3.0)

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. V. Horne, back; F. C. Covell, R. J. Ridrway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and J. E. Nuthall, three-quarter backs; N. W. Heeley and M. Pearce, half-backs; A. W. McGilchrist, L. C. Tate, W. M. Frost, J. A. B. Powell, A. D. Mercer, R. H. Owen, H. Wood, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—L. F. Rich (King's College), back; J. B. Sandbery (East London College), H. J. Dickenson (East London College), J. E. Jones (King's College), and R. Coles (King's College), three-quarter backs; G. D. Pilkington (captain) (University College), and D. H. Horne (University College), half-backs; P. Martin (King's College), J. Bateson (Goldsmith's College), S. Roberts (School of Economics), S. G. Ward (University College), M. Etherington (King's College), D. H. Smith (School of Economics), F. J. Mitchinson (School of Economics), and J. W. Hooper (University College), forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—METROPOLITAN POLICE v. UPPER CLAPTON (3.0)

UPPER CLAPTON.—P. Roberts, back; G. E. Wells, N. H. Cullen, M. R. Robinson, and N. M. Clarke-Lens, three-quarter backs; C. S. Farnes and M. Pagella, half-backs; C. West, S. C. Tucker (captain), E. F. Noel, H. C. Stere, P. Wey, R. Fitch, and J. F. Turck, forwards.

WOODFORD.—WOODFORD v. CAMBRIDGE TOWN (3.15)

WOODFORD.—J. N. Payne, back; W. H. Wickes, J. S. Freeborough, R. A. Kelwick, and C. D. Walker-Arnott, three-quarter backs; H. H. Walker-Arnott and H. A. Whitehead (captain) half-backs; G. S. Price, H. B. Jolly, J. Bourne, G. S. Seward, T. L. Glover, J. V. Klein, R. R. Cripps, and J. S. Price, forwards.

ECCLES.—BROUGHTON PARK v. MANCHESTER (3.0)

MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; E. L. Francis, C. T. B. Leigh, L. C. Reilly, and D. Peak, three-quarter backs; J. W. N. Barcla, and J. A. Woolley, half-backs; A. J. Hughes, A. H. Walker, T. A. Bell, K. F. Massey, J. Cohen, H. Hudson, N. Cussom, and J. D. Taylor, forwards.

STAINES.—STAINES v. OLD MIDWHITGIFTIANS

OLD MIDWHITGIFTIANS.—F. W. Fuller, back; H. A. Cox, C. H. Saunders, J. W. Veal, and R. F. Bonny, three-quarter backs; H. B. Parker and G. O. Parker, half-backs; S. C. Clark, W. J. Pollard, P. H. Budgen, R. F. Stepan, H. Birties, J. P. Tredgett, D. F. Waters, and R. H. Jolly, forwards.

HARROW.—HARROW v. BARNET

BARNET.—J. W. Kennett, back; W. G. Donald, L. R. Woolner, G. Fraser, and H. A. Wooller, three-quarter backs; A. Spears and A. H. Hawkins, half-backs; A. H. Kerr, E. J. Norland, E. J. Brown, S. F. Henry, J. K. Carnezie, F. E. Williams, I. Macmillan, and D. R. Brown, forwards.

CHEAM.—SUTTON v. GUILDFORD (3.0)

SUTTON.—H. Youmeshusband, back; W. E. Lusty, R. H. Letts, C. S. Taylor and J. Pizzott, three-quarter backs; C. H. Davies and M. W. Philips, half-backs; J. Hall, J. S. Pickard, J. Potter, J. Bowden, H. Grane, F. O. Robson, G. A. Areber, R. S. Bromhead, and F. G. Hope, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; R. Penfield, H. J. Rose, W. W. Jones, and R. R. Thomas, three-quarter backs; G. W. F. Swayne and L. Gibson, half-backs; H. Wall, F. Jennings, J. Mc Donald, F. A. Walls, V. Jillard, T. R. Waugh, N. McG. Burns, H. F. Ayers, and R. T. C. Rice, forwards.

MAIDSTONE.—MAIDSTONE v. BECKENHAM (3.0)

MAIDSTONE.—V. F. Haynes, back; R. Foreman (captain), L. A. Herbert, T. D. Pugs, and R. W. Bradley, three-quarter backs; W. J. P. Smith and W. Holbrook, half-backs; D. F. Grant, S. J. Brice, W. Steer, F. W. Pierce, M. Stanton, H. O. Johnson, F. J. White, and W. Ayling, forwards.

BECKENHAM.—E. Girard, back; J. Faletti, R. F. Gregory, Hindley, and M. F. Percy, three-quarter backs; D. O. Feeny and F. Percy, half-backs; A. A. Forster, K. Squire, J. Bush, S. Harper, G. S. Crick, R. Martin, W. M. Denham, and P. J. Fuller, forwards.

MALDEN.—OLD BEREKHAMSTEDIANS v. SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

OLD BEREKHAMSTEDIANS.—M. T. Houghton, back; D. G. Beale, R. C. Edwards, V. A. Acratoniou, and T. H. Moxam, three-quarter backs; G. F. Carter and S. W. Beckett, half-backs; A. G. Skest, E. G. Miller, K. J. Timberlake, R. Sheppard, G. C. Mootrie, D. S. McKinnell, N. McKinnell, and C. B. Gowen, forwards.

NORTH EALING.—BARCLAYS BANK v. CENTYRCA

CENTYRCA.—W. James, back; R. Wakefield, A. Sage, J. Cleland, and S. Bernard, three-quarter backs; D. Evans and E. Pearce, half-backs; A. Crese (captain), F. Angell, W. Dunn, W. Gamble, D. Hallliwell, E. Hiley, L. Lamsdale, and G. Payne, forwards.

BEDFORD.—BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL v. ARTISTS' RIFLES

ARTISTS' RIFLES.—F. G. Livingstone, back; G. G. Withers, W. F. Hoare, C. G. Hutchings, and M. W. Patterson, three-quarter backs; W. Thyne and N. L. Kelly, half-backs; G. W. Coster, W. H. Horton, E. J. Morley, L. P. Candler (captain), E. F. Stanton, L. K. Sweet, A. C. Reid, and A. G. Cook, forwards.

SUDBURY.—WASPS v. OLD EMANUEL

WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; R. Stevens, E. C. R. Hopkins, J. W. Bruford, and D. C. Meadows, three-quarter backs; R. H. Jeans, half-backs; N. Compton, H. Fossett, W. P. Garbutt, A. Broughton, O. S. Ruane, R. M. Swyer, L. W. White, and J. G. White, forwards.

OLD EMANUEL.—G. T. Page, back; G. R. Short, A. J. Head, A. J. Tinker, and J. E. Farmer, three-quarter backs; C. A. W. Towersey and E. F. Clinton, half-backs; W. B. Revis, H. J. Hutchins, R. Robb, Noble (captain), H. J. Butler, R. C. E. Austin, J. R. Turner, H. F. W. Wicket, and G. T. Clinton, forwards.

RADLEY.—HADLEY SWALLOWS v. RADLEY COLLEGE (2.30)

RADLEY.—R. Bruton, back; J. Bruton, back; R. Tooth, R. C. Drayson, D. E. Green, and A. H. P. Noble, three-quarter backs; H. J. Levett and W. K. Rogers, half-backs; S. Bruton, J. P. Gibbs, C. D. Dryvale, G. W. Powell, P. S. Connell, W. G. Rosenburg, C. I. Collier, and R. C. Henderson, forwards.

WINCHESTORE HILL.—SARACENS v. TONBRIDGE (3.0)

SARACENS.—R. K. Flint, back; C. Furness, A. Leach, N. M. Porter, and A. Dargavel, three-quarter backs; H. A. Bray and C. Seymour, half-backs; K. Brown, L. Cole, C. Gluning, A. V. N. Bartlett, E. Styles, P. A. Pedersen, M. C. Compton, and M. Newman, forwards.

MARBLE HILL, TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. BIRKBECK (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cudd, back; M. Phillips, A. Thompson, J. P. Porter, and W. J. Griffiths, three-quarter backs; L. W. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, R. J. Lucas, W. L. Whitaker, G. S. Turnman, A. Coates, C. A. Hudson, R. C. Gell, and J. M. Miller, forwards.

NEW BECKENHAM.—LLOYDS BANK v. EXILES (3.15)

LLOYDS BANK.—A. H. Judd, back; A. G. King, F. Hodges, D. Bolton, and G. Crimp, three-quarter backs; C. Elyis and R. F. Cockerill, half-backs; M. C. R. White, L. C. Ritchie, L. W. Dingley, E. C. Monthouse, C. Featherby, R. W. Emerson, H. G. Parr (captain), and F. H. Stacey, forwards.

ESHER.—ESHER v. OLD BRIGHTONIANS (2.45)

ESHER.—E. D. Hart, back; M. K. Roberts, J. D. Heath, A. W. White, and G. J. Brooks, three-quarter backs; G. P. Carter and H. L. Marsden, half-backs; F. Pelsac, G. W. Sherrard, T. R. Green, A. C. Nicol, F. Weller, V. P. Brooks, A. L. Hunking, and H. L. Hunter (captain), forwards.

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. D. Ronald, back; R. S. Baker, C. B. Barnard, J. B. M. Stableford, and A. H. P. Hewett, three-quarter backs; R. N. Jones and C. Shankey, half-backs; S. Jennings, C. L. Foster Kemp, C. J. B. Manning, G. C. Cameron, C. A. Wootten, D. H. Foulds, G. W. Summers, and G. S. Stephens, forwards.

RUGBY.—RUGBY v. U.C.S. OLD BOYS

U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—R. W. H. Moore, back; C. E. Brown, J. J. Turnbull, R. A. Amlot, and R. J. Brodie, three-quarter backs; G. MacKenzie and R. R. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Will, C. T. Every, E. W. Parkes, H. L. Wiladon, H. G. Loxdale, and R. Almenrader, forwards.

SANDHURST.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE v. ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (GREENWICH) (3.0)

R.M.C., SANDHURST.—W. G. Devanney (Prior Park), back; B. V. Cowey (Wellington); H. S. Wellwood (Queen's University, Belfast), P. A. Monro (Beaumont), and R. de la H. Moran (Stonyhurst), three-quarter backs; J. T. Knight (Clifton) and W. G. Tailvour (Wellington), half-backs; G. Mackenzie (Blundell's), F. F. Gifford (Rochester Arts School), H. C. R. Leslett (Fettes), T. A. G. Pritchard (Stowe) P. J. Keen (Halleybury) (captain), G. G. Heathcote (Wellington), R. A. Wardell (Abingdon), and D. R. Venning (Gresham's), forwards.

NEW BARNEY.—TOC H v. ROSSLYN PARK A (3.0)

TOC H.—R. Hemmingway, back; Mallet, O. H. A. Woodroffe, G. W. Rowland, and H. K. Hill, three-quarter backs; W. L. Oram and R. S. Paterson, half-backs; F. A. Howe, L. Madgett, G. Batchelar, A. T. Cooper, H. A. Tuttle, D. H. B. Arber (captain), H. M. Morton, and G. K. Tattersall, forwards.

BIRMINGHAM.—OLD EDWARDIANS v. OLD LEYSIANS (3.0)

OLD LEYSIANS.—N. H. B. Thompson, back; K. B. Killen, C. E. R. Taylor, T. E. Morel, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; I. Lindsay and R. D. Holloway, half-backs; C. N. S. Boston, P. W. E. Holloway, J. T. Allston, C. M. Spink, T. A. Macfarlane, N. C. Sargant, D. R. Macpherson, and E. L. Lowty, forwards.

SOUTHEND.—SOUTHEND v. SOUTH AMERICAN BANKS (2.45)

SOUTHEND.—H. R. Barnes, back; P. Markham, D. S. Clarke, H. W. Loveday, and R. R. Seel, three-quarter backs; I. E. Goodman and J. N. Simpson, half-backs; T. E. Goodman, P. H. Thomson, F. W. M. Woodcraft, N. R. Elliot, A. J. Randall, C. R. Barham, G. M. C. Campbell, and N. L. Mellush, forwards.

WARLINGHAM.—WARLINGHAM v. OLD TIFFINIANS

WARLINGHAM.—J. Howard, back; A. S. Legge, L. Jaques, J. Straghorn, and C. Lowen, three-quarter backs; H. Wade and G. Drabble, half-backs; R. De Mays, H. Underhill, T. Bass, T. Meadows, H. Blake, G. Hemmant, J. Hosier, and C. Morse, forwards.

HONOR OAK.—HONOR OAK PARK v. CUACO (2.45)

CUACO.—K. O. Lindsay, back; S. S. Clear, P. A. Stevens, D. G. V. Jeffrey, and W. J. Wranges, three-quarter backs; J. Harravens and R. Ellis, half-backs; E. S. Connor, J. W. R. Myers, F. J. Bourne, R. S. Carlton, H. Russell, R. W. Palmer, D. M. Bishop, and S. N. Preece, forwards.

CHARLTON PARK.—CHARLTON PARK v. PARK HOUSE

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, H. M. Leigh, E. Usherwood, and J. C. Peacock, three-quarter backs; T. I. Davis and G. L. Pollard, half-backs; F. E. Gusterman, R. H. Plummer, J. D. C. Thompson, J. L. Whitehead, F. W. Roper, R. Chiles, D. Vickers, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

PARK HOUSE.—H. Haig, back; G. Millichap, A. T. Graefe, S. T. Lawrie, and A. H. Copley, three-quarter backs; L. S. Yoxall and E. Fowler, half-backs; A. J. Trivas, J. C. Taylor, A. Weston, C. S. Hooker, J. C. F. Lee, A. P. Watson, and F. E. Parnacott, forwards.

BECKENHAM.—BECKENHAM v. HARPENDEN

HARPENDEN.—R. E. Bent, back; F. Whitmore, R. A. Aldred, G. P. Ashwell, and E. W. Pellant, three-quarter backs; Gwyn Rees and E. N. Salisbury, half-backs; E. A. Williams, R. B. Elliott, A. W. Nott, J. Vine, T. P. Raban (captain), B. Vine, and W. J. Tomkins, forwards.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS v. DARENTH

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—J. Churchill, back; J. J. Skinner, J. F. Bawtree, J. Moss, and R. Broad, three-quarter backs; M. Williams and J. Raiswell, half-backs; E. Stacey, C. Bowyer, A. Bowyer, R. Bowyer, R. W. Williams, G. de St. Croix, H. Newcombe, D. Cleland, and J. Bassett, forwards.

WELSH INTERNATIONAL TRIAL

CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Swansea (3.0).

BRIDGWATER.—Bridgwater Albion v. Bath (3.0).

DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Plymouth Albion.

EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh Academicals v. Glasgow High School.

EDINBURGH.—Royal High School v. Watsonians.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow Academicals v. Edinburgh Academicals (3.0).

GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Llanelly.

NEWPORT.—Newport v. Neath (3.15).

PENARTH.—Penarth v. Aberavon.

PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (3.15).

PORTSMOUTH.—United Services v. Northampton (2.30).

SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Cardiff (3.15).

SCHOOL MATCHES

Aske's School v. O.M.T.s "B": Bedford School v. Leys School; Bedford Modern School v. Artist Rifles; Berkhamsted School v. Richmond Ex. v. Bishop's Stortford College v. Old Bedfordians; Blundell's School v. Downside; Brighton College v. London Scottish; Canford School v. Trojans; Caterham School v. Toc H; Charterhouse v. Clifton; Haileybury v. King's, Worcester; Christ's Hospital v. hasthourne; Clifton College v. Cheltenham College; Cranbrook School v. Sidcup; Dulwich College v. Blackheath A; Dulwich A v. Dover College; v. Blackheath Ex.; Ellesmere College v. Birkenhead Park A; Eltham College v. Old Elthamians; Felsted School v. Mount Colleno.

Giggleswick School v. St. Bees School; Harrow School v. Stowe School; Hereford Cathedral School v. Hereford v. King William's College (I.O.M.); Liverpool College; K.C.S., Wimbledon v. Doual School; K.E.S., Birmingham v. Oakham School; Kingswood School v. Old Boys; Leeds Grammar School v. Old Leodiensians; Lichfield Cathedral School v. Courtenay Lodge (away); Llandovery College v. Swansea Uplands; Marlborough College v. Clifton Club; Mill Hill School v. Old Millhillians; A. v. Monkton Combe School v. Wycliffe College; Newton College v. Newton Juniors; Oratory School v. Beaumont College; Oundle School v. St. George's Hospital; Radley College v. Radley Swallows; Rateliffe College v. Wyggeston School; Rossall School v. Waterloo "A" Rugby School v. Old Rugbeians; Rutlish School v. Reading School; Sedbergh School v. Dalesby.

St. Edward's School v. Harlequins "A"; St. John's, Leatherhead v. Imperial Service College; St. Paul's School v. Merchant Taylors' School; Sedbergh School v. Liverpool; Stamford School v. Notts High School; Sutton Valence School v. Wasps A; Taunton School v. Old Tauntonians; Tonbridge School v. Sherborne School; Trent College v. Mount St. Mary's College; Uppingham School v. Halleybury College; Wellington College v. Old Wellingtonians; Wellington School v. Wellington Reserves; Worksop College v. St. Peter's, York; Wrekin College v. King's Norton.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BAYLEY.—Batley v. Hull (3.0).

BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. York (3.0).

BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Wigan (3.0).

CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Widnes (3.0).

HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Rochdale Hornets (3.0).

HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. Oldham (3.0).

HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Salford (3.0).

LEEDS.—Leeds v. Hunslet (3.0).

LEIGH.—Leigh v. Featherstone Rovers (3.0).

ST. HELENS.—St. Helens v. Bramley (3.0).

SWINTON.—Swinton v. Barrow (3.0).

WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Huddersfield (3.0).

WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. St. Helens Recreation (3.0).

WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Salford (3.0).

(Continued in next column)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

AMATEUR MATCHES

Amateur clubs are engaged in a number of particularly interesting matches this afternoon. Oxford University receive a visit from the Corinthians, who beat Cambridge University by two goals to one last week, and Cambridge go to Eastbourne, where Oxford played a drawn game earlier in the season. The results of these two matches should go some way towards determining the respective merits of the University sides. The London F.A. are sending a team to Brussels to play the Diables Rouges, while there will be County Championship matches at Hitchin, where Hertfordshire, the champions, play Bedfordshire, and at Frome, where Somerset meet Middlesex.

Some of these teams will not be quite representative, as many of the leading clubs are engaged in the third qualifying round of the F.A. Cup. Twenty-four exempted clubs join the winners of to-day's matches in the next round, and the winners on November 15 enter the first round of the competition proper. One of the best matches this afternoon should be that between Bromley and Tunbridge Wells Rangers, the Kent League club, at Bromley. In the Isthmian League Dulwich Hamlet, though still without E. Kail, should beat the Casuals, but Wimbledon, at home to Wycombe Wanderers, should keep up with them without much difficulty.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP

Several alterations have been made in the programme of matches for the Southern Counties Amateur Championship. Essex will play Surrey at Ilford on December 4, and Kent will play Hertfordshire at Maidstone on Wednesday, November 12.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Blackburn Rovers (3.0).
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Derby County (2.45).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Blackpool (3.0).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Leicester City (3.0).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Arsenal (2.45).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Manchester City (3.0).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester United v. Birmingham.
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Portsmouth (2.45).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Leeds United (2.45).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Sunderland (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Sheffield United (2.45).

DIVISION II.

BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Plymouth Argyle (3.0).
BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Bristol City (2.45

Parliament

FURTHER DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

TRADE DISPUTES

THE I.L.P. AMENDMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, OCT. 31

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS

The following Bills were presented:—

Mr. Hanbury (Dorset, N., U.).—To make provision for the prevention of damage by rabbits.

Mr. Lawther (Durham, Barnard Castle, Lab.).—To amend subsection (4) of section 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

Mr. Simon (Manchester, Withington, L.).—To amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for purposes connected therewith.

Mr. Smith-Carington (Rutland and Stamford, U.).—To provide for the use of British ingredients in the manufacture of beer and for the sale thereof; and for other purposes incidental thereto.

Dr. Bentham (Islington, E., Lab.).—To amend the law relating to the nationality of women.

Mr. Ede (South Shields, Lab.).—To amend the law relating to the admission of the Press to meetings of local authorities.

Mr. Potts (Barnsley, Lab.).—To amend the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore (Ayr Burghs, U.).—To provide for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals; and for purposes connected therewith.

Dr. Morgan (Camberwell, N.W., Lab.).—To amend the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1913.

Mr. Maxton (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—To establish a living wage for all wage-earners.

Mr. Scrymgeour (Dundee, Ind.).—To prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

Mr. Bellamy (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab.).—To provide for the collection of a contribution, by rubber manufacturers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the funds of the research association of British rubber and tire manufacturers; and for other purposes connected therewith.

Miss Rathbone (English Universities, Ind.).—To secure that proper provision be made for the surviving spouse and issue of a deceased person.

Mr. Allen (Armagh, U.).—To provide for the participation of workers in the profits of safeguarded industries.

Mr. Beaumont (Aylesbury, U.).—To facilitate the provision of live stock clubs for the labouring classes in rural districts.

Sir A. Pownall (Lewisham, E., U.).—To require and regulate the keeping by practising solicitors of banking accounts for clients' moneys and proper books of account.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne (Kidderminster, U.).—To prevent the teaching of seditious and blasphemous doctrines and methods to children; and for other purposes connected therewith.

Mr. Hopkin (Carmarthen, Lab.).—To amend the law relating to leaseholds.

Major Salmon (Harrow, U.).—To confer on local authorities powers for promoting the publicity throughout the world of the amenities and advantages of the British Isles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Watts-Morgan (Rhondda, E., Lab.).—To provide footwear for children in distressed areas.

Mr. Sinkinson (Berwick and Haddington, Lab.).—To enable certain local authorities to establish and carry on municipal savings banks.

Mr. Leach (Bradford, Central, Lab.).—To facilitate the acquisition by highway authorities or land in connexion with the construction and improvement of roads; and for other purposes connected therewith.

Mr. Ll. Jones (Flint, L.).—To grant complete or partial relief from rates in the case of certain hereditaments used for the purpose of hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, convalescent homes, nursing homes, sanatoria, and other similar uses or in connexion therewith.

Dr. Davies (Rhyl, U.).—To amend the law with respect to the regulation of advertisements.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore.—To provide for the registration of architects; and for purposes connected therewith.

THE KING'S SPEECH

RESUMED DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

The debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech was resumed.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD (Norwood, U.) said the Speech contained a very frank and grave statement regarding the general depression of the country. Was it thought that a Bill to amend the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act was a serious contribution to the relief of that depression? Before the Act of 1927 a large and increasing number of days had been wasted year by year in industrial disputes, but since the passing of the Act less time had been so wasted than in any similar period in the last 50 years. He would have thought it was a very ill-advised proposition to interfere with that state of affairs. To-day a man who was a trade unionist was under no obligation to declare his politics. If the House passed a Bill which substituted contracting out for contracting in the trade unions could make it a condition of industrial employment that a man must make a declaration of his political faith. (Labour members.—"Nonsense.") Hon. members could cry "Nonsense" if they liked; there was only one way in which a man could evade that if he was not a Socialist, and that was by paying money for something he did not believe in. That was an inroad upon political liberty which, in his view and in the view of the vast majority of working men, would not be tolerated.

Mr. G. MACDONALD (Ince, Lab.) said Mr. Maxton and others associated with him had criticized the King's Speech because they felt it was not full-blooded Socialism. He could not understand their attitude. No one suggested that the Government, in a minority against two parties opposed to Socialism, could get a measure of full-blooded Socialism on the Statute-book. Why, therefore, should they bring it forward? He had never doubted the Socialism of the Prime Minister because he had not yet brought forward a measure of that kind, and he believed the Government would place all the Socialism they could on the Statute-book, though it would be a limited amount. He would not dare to go to his constituency and say, "We brought in a measure of full-blooded Socialism though we knew it was to be rejected." The Government was not elected to put Socialism on the Statute-book.

"ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE"

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.) said he could derive no hope from the King's Speech of a fall in unemployment. Taxation and unemployment went hand in hand. New industries were not to be expected when taxation was high. He did not see much difference between Governments in the imposition of taxation. The burdens put on the taxpayer by the late Tory Government were exceedingly heavy. High taxation was due to the great increase in the activities of Governments, leading to the appointment of more and more officials, until officialdom had the people in its grip. Captains of industry, men capable of starting and developing new industries, were very scarce. There was plenty of money and plenty of business, but the trouble was to get the men capable of making use of them. Capable business men instead of being encouraged to come forward were discouraged. It was estimated that a great business was worked seven months for the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five months for himself. All Governments had become the enemies of the people. Instead of the sheepdogs guarding the fold they were worrying the sheep. Referring to the setting up of a Commission to inquire into the question of unemployment insurance, he said he was no believer in any of the social services in this country. The National Health Insurance Act was one of the most manifest impostures ever put upon a respectable population. The proposal for the compulsory raising of the school age was extraordinarily foolish. He considered that the well-to-do classes were foolish to keep their children so long at school. Wealthy parents sent a boy to a public school and university, and when he came out he was completely unemployable. If a wealthy relation happened to have a first-class business they could put him in near the top, while some hard-working man, generally a Scotsman (laughter)—did the real hard business for him. It was one of the dangers of combinations at the present day that there was so much nepotism. An old schoolmaster had told him that he could count on his fingers the number of boys to whom it was not waste of time to give higher education. That was the case in practically all classes. For the service of the community they needed the best intelligence and talent from every class. They would not get that by taking in the bulk. Why should they have compulsion and conscription?

Mr. A. HENDERSON (Cardiff, S., Lab.) hoped that the new Trade Disputes Bill would go the whole hog and re-establish the pre-1926 position. Some of the most famous lawyers of this country had stated definitely that a general strike prior to 1927 was perfectly lawful. It might be said that a breach of contract was illegal, but the Act of 1906 provided that a breach of contract was perfectly lawful so long as it was in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. If he were asked why they objected to make something illegal which might have been legal before the 1926 general strike, his answer was that it was not consistent with good government for any party to make illegal some legal thing which had resulted in unpleasantness or even hardship to the community without seeking to deal with it by preventing the causes which compelled men to exercise their right to strike. In regard to intimidation the law of 1906 gave every protection for a man who refused to take part in a strike. They believed that the Act of 1927 was an injustice to the trade union movement; and the least the present Government could do was to restore at any rate the position as it stood before that Act was passed. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. CLYNES'S REPLY

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), said that the reason for the general strike of 1926 was that the other trade unions sympathized with the miners who had been locked out. Had there been no lock-out of the miners there might have been no general strike. But that strike was conducted with uniform orderliness and good temper. There were breaches of the law which were punished, but in the main people of other countries were amazed at the way in which the struggle was conducted. Following the conclusion of the general strike the Conservative Party made it an excuse for wounding their political opponents and for inflicting upon them what they thought would be almost a disabling blow by depriving them of the necessary political funds. The trade unions were entitled to the same collective freedom and the right to majority rule as was enjoyed by every other organization in the country. Without stating how far the Government's Trade Disputes Bill would go, or entering into the details of that measure, he would say that the Government were determined to go ahead with this task on grounds of right and equity to those whom they imagined they represented, and for the reason that they wished to establish within the trade unions the same right as was enjoyed by every other collection of persons in this country—namely, the right to enforce majority rule. (Ministerial cheers.)

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman meant that the Government Bill would be confined to the question of the political levy.

Mr. CLYNES said that he did not wish to imply that the Bill would be limited to one point.

LORD E. PERCY said that the whole of the right hon. gentleman's arguments had been addressed to that one point. He assumed that the Government had decided to deal with the political levy, but had not yet made up their minds whether they would go so far as to tackle any of the other difficult and delicate points involved in the Act of 1927. The speech of Mr. A. Henderson—he did not know whether owing to family connexions the hon. member had special knowledge of the policy of the Government—left no doubt that the Government's Bill was to deal with at least three matters—namely, the general strike, the political levy, and intimidation. Mr. Henderson forgot that in order to make a general strike illegal under the Act of 1927 it had got to be directed to other purposes than mere coercion of employers; it had also to be a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. The upshot of the speeches from the Labour benches was that the Labour Party felt sore about the Act of 1927 and that they meant to reverse it quite apart from its merits. That was a very natural human feeling, but was it a way in which the Government ought to approach a measure of policy? He wished to reinforce from the front bench the appeals which had been made from the back benches during the debate on the Address that the House should think of policies that would cut across party lines and deal with the situation of industrial depression and national danger, wiping out of their minds party prejudices. There was very little of the facing of realities about merely paying back the other fellow for something which, it was thought, he had done vindictively three years ago.

Labour members felt that Conservatives had vested interests which made it impossible for them to consider with open minds questions of national policy which affected those interests. A large proportion of members of the Labour Party had grown up in the trade union movement; as trade union officials they were tied up in the administrative systems which those unions had evolved, and were unable, as all bureaucrats were, to realize the facts and the anachronisms of the organizations to which they belonged.

In the history of trade unionism two well-marked lines of policy had developed. One was, "Keep the boys out," which was perfectly sound policy in the past when there was a rising birth-rate, and there was increasing competition by the rising generations in the labour market. The other policy was the building up of a system of demarcation. Around those efforts to protect men in a particular line of work from the competition of the rising generation and workers outside, there had been built up an elaborate and entangling system of trade union rules, which some trade union officials—notably those of the building trades—would be glad to see swept away if only employers were with them and would not take improper advantage of any concessions made. Unemployment was too often due to hampering old customs and rules in the management of industry as well as in the organization of labour. What was wanted was speeding up on both sides. American employers and American workers had agreed that there should be no restriction on the most efficient employment of labour, except restrictions based on considerations of wealth. The result had been that wages in American industry had risen much further and more quickly than would have been possible had the old restrictive rules in management and in labour continued to exist. Why should not a similar concordat be entered into by employers and workers in this country? He knew that employers would be only too willing to make a bargain with their workers for higher wages in consideration of getting rid of the old trade union rules and administration which hampered labour.

BACK-BENCH AMENDMENT

Mr. JOWETT (Bradford, E., Lab.) moved as an amendment to the Address at end, to add—

But humbly regret that the Speech from the Throne contains no proposals making for Socialist reorganization of industry, agriculture, banking, and the import and export trades, and for the fairer distribution of the national income.

He thought that in the present situation it was the duty of the House to consider the passing of measures of far-reaching importance—measures designed to relieve the existing hardships and miseries of the people, and to advance the transition to a new industrial and social order. The leading feature in the King's Speech, if he read it rightly, was the affirmation of the intention of the Government to go forward with the rationalization of industry. He submitted that it was not the special business of a Labour Government to carry through rationalization under capitalism except on such plans as made it certain that where assistance was given to capitalist concerns and branches of industry it should be of such a nature as to make for the reorganization of industry on Socialist lines. Inevitably the result of rationalization must be the saving of labour. Under the social order in which the Labour Party believed, they could share out the work and allow more leisure and a better standard of living. Capitalists who carried out rationalization were under no obligation to do any such thing. No consideration of the worker entered in. They had a right to expect a Labour Government in so far as it assisted industry under capitalism to reorganize itself to do so on plans that would not only ultimately help towards the Socialist State, but would give the nation a share in the return for whatever was invested and whatever cost there might be. One would have expected, after the years of consideration given to the programme for the last election, that such proposals as the control and direction of raw material would have formed part of the Government's policy. They were not asking in this motion that a minority Government should propose a measure of full-blooded Socialism. They were asking that proposals which had a prominent place in election controversies should be put forward in Parliament, and if the Government would create the necessary machinery it might be put forward in such circumstances that members of every party could have their proposals considered. The proposals advocated at the election, such as bulk purchase, control of finance and banking, should, irrespective of whether a majority could be got in the House, have been placed before the House for consideration, and in order to seek approval, if approval were possible.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) seconded the amendment. He said that the cause of unemployment and poverty lay in the capitalist system, and any effective treatment of the problem must be a policy which sought to substitute the new system of Socialism for that of capital. If there was to be any solution of the unemployment problem there must be import and export boards, and also an attack on the capitalist system. He urged the Government to introduce Socialist principles and to have the courage to stand by them.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Norwich, L.) said there was nothing easier than to make general attacks on the capitalist system, but he wished Mr. Maxton and his friends would tell them exactly what they meant and what they suggested should take the place of the capitalist system. Had anyone ever shown that public ownership increased purchasing power? While he saw difficulties in the way of the proposal in regard to bulk purchase he would not dismiss it lightly, because it was an idea, and ideas were needed just now.

Mr. SEXTON (St. Helens, Lab.) said that the sooner Socialism came the better he would be pleased. But time and circumstances had to be borne in mind. Were the Government to bring in the Socialist measures urged in the amendment a combination of Conservatives and Liberals would throw them out. Socialism was all right, it was Socialists that were all wrong.

Miss LEE (Lanark, N., Lab.) said that one of the things which Socialists desired was a bigger share of the national income being directed into the homes of the working classes. Instead of that, in the very years when wages were reduced, leading to less business in the home market and more unemployment, the class holding fixed-interest-bearing investments—a class that produced nothing and gave no employment—had their share of the national income increased from a quarter to one-third. That was one reason why the finances of the country should be controlled by the State in the interest of all. She did not say that individual measures mentioned in the King's Speech were not very admirable, but the entire content of the Speech was inadequate. She was disappointed that import boards were not being pushed more from the front bench. Thousands of men could be put into employment if the Government adopted a more courageous policy regarding export credits. The supporters of the amendment wanted a challenging line of action.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) opposed import boards and the quota system.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Norwich), while recognizing that something should be done to deal with the awful results of the present system, said he failed to see how the carrying of the amendment would alleviate poverty or help unemployment. If an attempt was made to carry out the proposals in the amendment the Government would be defeated, a General Election would follow, and possibly a change of Government. Those who moved the amendment would be rendering greater service to the cause in which they believed were they to go among the electors, not to say that the Government was failing in its policy, but to point out the limitations under which the Government was suffering, and to ask the country to give the party better support when the time came later on. In the meantime, the Government's programme, though it might fall short of what some of them had hoped for, did represent all that was reasonably possible in that House, constituted as it was.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.), supporting the amendment, said that if they went to the country on legislation such as was adumbrated in the King's Speech there would be much less hope of getting the majority that Mr. Smith was anxious to obtain. The Speech contained no one item that would effectively reduce the number of the unemployed.

THE DIVISION

The House divided, when there voted:—

For the amendment	11
Against	156
Government majority ..	145

The debate on the Address was adjourned.

The House stood adjourned at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Session opened by his Majesty and Address in reply to Speech from the Throne agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY.—Session opened. Debate on Address begun.

WEDNESDAY.—Resolution expressing appreciation of the work of the late Sir Lonsdale Webster agreed to.

Education (School Attendance), Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland), and Metropolitan Police (Staff Superannuation and Police Fund) Bills read first time.

Resumed debate on Address.

THURSDAY.—Resumed debate on Address.

FRIDAY.—Following Bills read first time:—Rabbits, Workmen's Compensation, Rights of Way, British Beer, Nationality of Women, Local Authorities (Admission of the Press), Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912 (Amendment), Slaughter of Animals, Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment), Living Wage, Liquor Traffic Prohibition, Rubber Industry, Wills and Intestacies (Family Maintenance), Profit Sharing, Live Stock Clubs, Solicitors (Clients' Accounts), Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching to Children, Leasehold Enfranchisement, Local Authorities (Publicity), Children (Provision of Footwear), Local Authorities (Municipal Savings Banks), Highway Authorities (Acquisition of Land), Hospitals (Relief from Rating), Advertisements Regulation (Amendment), and Architects (Registration).

Resumed debate on Address: I.L.P. amendment rejected by 156 votes to 11.

SOCIALIST WORLD UNITY

I.L.P. MOVE FOR ALL-INCLUSIVE INTERNATIONAL

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Independent Labour Party is once more toying with the idea of an all-inclusive international federation of Socialist parties. It has submitted to the Labour and Socialist International a proposal that that body should first accept in principle the desirability of an all-inclusive International and then seek the assistance of the International Federation of Trade Unions in calling a conference of representatives of all bodies not affiliated either to the L.S.I. or to the Communist International. Such a conference might appropriately be held, the I.L.P. suggests, next year in Vienna at the same time as the L.S.I. congress. The purpose would be "to discuss the obstacles in the way of world unity."

Though less obnoxious in form than earlier I.L.P. unity proposals, in that it does not contemplate the presence at the conference of representatives of the Communist International, but recognizes that the Communists are not yet ready to discuss proposals for cooperation, the present suggestion is based on sharp criticism of L.S.I. policy. In effect the I.L.P. invites the L.S.I. to adopt in international affairs the policy with which the I.L.P. is identified in this country and to attempt to obtain a world-wide organization on that basis. The I.L.P. repudiates the Communist conception of "one single method for universal application"—involving the catastrophic collapse of capitalism—and also "extreme gradualness," but calls for "a speedy approach" to Socialism by a strategy aiming at redistribution of wealth, the socialization of the key sources of economic power, and the "replacing of capitalist imperialism by world political and economic organization."

THE DOMINIONS' OFFER

MR. AMERY ON A GRAVE SITUATION

Mr. AMERY, speaking at West Hartlepool last night, said that the representatives of the Empire from oversea had come to the Imperial Conference with the greatest sense of the common need that Britons should work together and help each other, but unfortunately the present Government, not representing, he believed, either the trade union movement or the majority of their party, had stopped all progress. He believed that if the Dominions' offer was put to the nation, the nation would be almost unanimous in welcoming it. He was afraid that within a few weeks the Prime Ministers of the Dominions would go back disheartened and discouraged and in no mood for further discussion, but more inclined to open up discussion with other countries. There was no foreign country in the world which would not jump at the offer the Dominions were making us. He did not believe it would be possible for him to overstate the gravity of the situation—the ship of British industry was leaking at a thousand points, settling down, and unless all hands were called to the pump to keep out the flood of foreign competition it might at any moment sink beyond hope of effective recovery.

Mr. W. G. H. GRIFFIN, M.P., who was one of those stated to have been present at the St. Stephen's Club meeting, referred to the internal dissensions in the party, and said they concerned the Conservative Party only. He declined to discuss the details before a general audience. His attitude was summed up very shortly. He put principles before persons. Whether the party leader was the best possible spokesman, whether he counselled wisely, whether he led his policy in the House of Commons skilfully or unskilfully, were matters for legitimate and justifiable criticism, and he was not going to keep his mouth shut.

Sir Walter Schroder, the Central London Coroner, who retired yesterday at the age of 75, after nearly 60 years' association with coroner's work, was at Islington yesterday presented by the Coroners' Officers with a gold-mounted umbrella as a parting gift.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

LORD D'ABERNON ON RECIPROCITY

"THINKING GENERAL STAFF"

Lord D'Abernon delivered the Sidney Ball Lecture at Oxford yesterday, taking as his subject "Foreign Policy."

The first fact that impressed the student in a survey of the history of our foreign policy, he said, was the comparative absence of broad principles set forward in the speeches or declarations of British Foreign Ministers. A reader of "The Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy" would search in vain for a succinct statement of the attitude of Great Britain towards the other European Powers, nor would he discover any declaration indicating definite permanent objectives. The latent force directing action appeared rather to have been rough-and-ready instinct than any definite programme—instinct proceeding from the public rather than from the constructive policy of any Minister or leading statesman. The conspicuous wisdom of the British public in the matter of policy had been throughout the centuries a source of envy to foreign observers, a feeling accompanied by surprise, for in no country were foreign affairs less studied and less discussed.

From statements made by British Ministers since the days of Disraeli, the inevitable foreign judgment was that the British Government was at once nebulous and interfering—assertive of an unlimited right to lecture, and bound to no declared programme of policy. Unpopularity and distrust could not but ensue, and according to our Foreign Ministers ensue they did.

The second fact which impressed the student of our foreign policy was the striking divergence between our view of ourselves, our methods and our objectives, and the view prevailing among foreign nations. In our own estimation, we were well-meaning, idealistic, liberal, and pacific; perhaps short-sighted and careless, and, above all, irresistibly inclined to deal with events as they arose rather than endeavour to foresee events and to plan a policy in advance. In the foreign view, we were wavering and fickle in our alliances; ruthless in our pursuit of colonial expansion, without regard to the interests of others or to the principles of international morality. At a recent address at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, delivered by the most outspoken and influential of foreign journalists, M. André Géraud admitted, notwithstanding his declared admiration and love for this country, that, in France, the frame of mind of the general public was very critical where England was concerned.

COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

It would be foolish to recriminate about the past or to wrangle with France over the purity of our respective claims. If French policy for the future was steadily directed against the establishment of any European hegemony, such an objective would be in harmony with our own, and should facilitate close cooperation between the two countries. Whatever France's record might be regarding the balance of power, she could claim to have been more skilful than ourselves in steadfastly cultivating the support of the weaker powers of Europe. Throughout the last three centuries French policy had been marked by a sedulous endeavour to gain the support of the smaller states of Europe. In England, the propensity had been to afford support to the cause of political liberty, but there had been less clear an inclination to establish friendly relations in Europe on the basis of sympathy. Moreover, the vast trans-oceanic interests and obligations of England had diverted our attention from the minor amenities of diplomacy in Europe.

The problem of the adaptation of British foreign policy to the requirements of our Empire in the East had assumed a new importance since the War. Owing possibly to the fall of the three Empires—Russia, Germany, and Austria—or to the wide diffusion of Wilsonian doctrine, the authority of Imperial Government throughout the world had notably weakened. National movements in different countries had created problems that were new to British government. Since the War some new nationalistic force had come into being which it would require supreme statesmanship to deal with. This applied to India even more than to Egypt. If ideas subversive of British authority developed in the East, it was a strong argument for the plea that our foreign policy must be so directed as to facilitate, and not to impede, our Imperial task. It must be so arranged that, by diplomatic action, the stronger, the more virile, more warlike, elements in our Eastern Dominions were not needlessly antagonized.

There were two points on which British methods might be modified with advantage and without undue sacrifice. We should be more definite and consistent, thereby increasing our reputation for steadfastness, and we should bear more closely in mind our Imperial interests when framing our foreign policy.

There was a further point of organization which might be worthy of examination. It was generally admitted that the action which, above all others, brought the end of the War definitely nearer was the clear enunciation of the 14 points by President Wilson, these being the conditions on which he thought that peace should be made. This was the first serious attempt to define victory in terms of peace, and to furnish Allied statesmen with a definite policy. Other measures, tending towards a reasonable peace, were taken about this time. A new department was set up in London. A "Thinking General Staff" was appointed to work out and apply fundamental ideas which might lead to victory and render peace possible. The idea on which this Committee worked was that the Allies could not gain a conclusive military settlement unless they defined their ideas of victory in terms of a reasonable peace. The beneficial effect of thinking out what we were fighting for, and of limiting our demands in case of victory, had unquestionably a powerful influence in terminating the War.

Two ideas suggested themselves to the mind when considering what was done in 1918. The first was that a "Thinking General Staff" in this country might be as useful to-day in maintaining peace as it was 12 years ago in preparing it. If the creation of a "Thinking General Staff" were found practicable, various models suggested themselves for consideration. The Committee of Imperial Defence had rendered such remarkable national service in coordinating the work of different Departments that something on similar lines might be established to study the problems of foreign policy; or an alternative might be borrowed from foreign practice—the Council of Elder Statesmen in Japan worked out problems independently of current party preoccupation.

The second idea was that if, without the creation of any new body, statesmen made the effort to think out for themselves and formulate for others precisely what the interests of their country required, they would often discover that much that they advocated was not indispensable, if indeed desirable. There would be a greater chance of agreement and of gaining acceptance of more limited claims than under the present practice of vagueness and non-definition.

BETTER TRADE CONDITIONS

Among the early tasks of a "Thinking General Staff" would be the exploration of the problem whether joint action was not possible between different parts of the British Empire with a view to preventing aggravation of existing obstacles. The question should also be examined whether joint, or combined action was not possible between the British Empire and free-trade or low-tariff countries (which, if combined, represented nearly half the importing capacity of the world), and whether such combined action should not, if intelligently directed, achieve better conditions for trade than those which now prevailed; conditions which appeared likely to become still less favourable unless united action was brought into play.

It must be brought home to foreign powers that we intended to base our relationship on mutual exchange, and that we were prepared to give facilities on the basis of reciprocity. Instead of vague professions of friendship and amity, we desired commercial conditions productive of advantage to both sides. In the past phrases of this nature had been freely used on platforms, but they had been translated only rarely into international agreements of a practical nature. The problems of our vast Dominions, so inadequately developed, the future government of 300,000,000 subjects of the British Crown in India, the solution of unemployment at home, the changed aspect of national defence—so profoundly modified by submarine and air developments—the alteration of our economic position through the substitution of other sources of power for coal—all these required and commanded concentration. Vague responsibilities without definite advantage must be discarded, and an endeavour made to bring about abroad a more intelligent understanding that our policy, though concentrated, was not merely selfish; that it was consonant with the general interest, and conducive alike to the maintenance of peace and the development of international amity.

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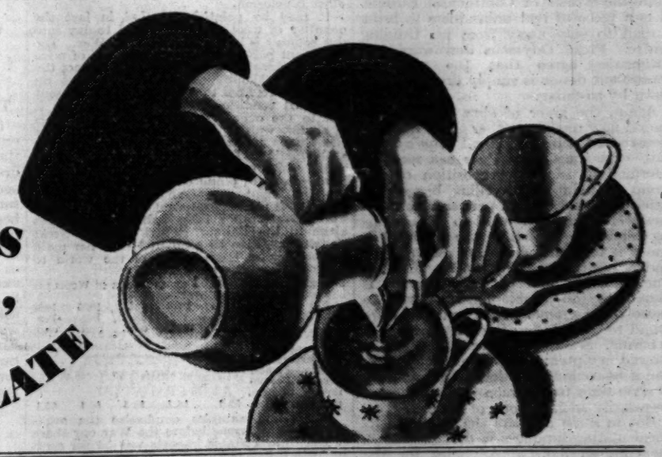

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'SWAN' PENS

Letters to the Editor

MISPLACED ALMS

THE STREET BEGGAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Has the moment not arrived for a forward movement in regard to the social problem of unprofitable alms, one of the two oldest in the world? Since the War until to-day it was an undeniable fact that large numbers of men were subsisting on public allowances, providing no great margin for small luxuries or amusements, and totally without occupation. It was no matter for surprise if many of them took to begging to occupy their time and increase their incomes. The First Commissioner of Works has so often deplored the consequent demoralization that we may safely credit him with the enormous change which has now taken place.

Under the Minister's Relief Regulation Order, the London County Council has now made adequate provision for the training and instruction of men without occupation and subsisting partly or wholly on Poor Law relief. The Minister of Labour had already made some provision at training centres for unoccupied men subsisting on unemployment benefit. The new centres of the London Public Assistance Committee are now ready and open. The men who go to them are happier and fitter than those who do not, and in a better position to take up work for wages when it becomes available. Is it now for the public to stop definitely its practice of thwarting this development by paying men to stay away from these centres and beg in the streets? It is doubtful whether any city in Europe makes a provision for its unemployed and homeless at all comparable in completeness to that of the London County Council, and yet the once familiar and formidable beggars have disappeared from the streets of Continental Europe. It is a piece of real unkindness to bribe a man to stay away from his training centre. From Odysseus downwards all authorities agree that the would-be benevolent donor is simply dragging him down by so doing.

Again, the giver of alms to a beggar should now realize another grave liability incurred by doing so. Dr. Phelps's Committee on the Casual Poor has recently informed us of the composition of the group of habitual travelling beggars, a different group as to 81 per cent. from the men who might and ought to be at training centres. This time the thoughtless donor is tempting men who ought to be under treatment to reject its benefits. One in every four of these nomads is found to be feeble-minded, psychoneurotic, or insane. Large numbers are found to be suffering from ailments such as hernia. Seventy-five of those examined showed symptoms of chronic alcoholism. Can it be consistent either with humanity or civic duty to pay men to continue unnecessarily such a mode of life?

But in some respects the public in its uncalculating kindness is dragging down the children too. "A penny for the guy?" is a request which many of us have lately heard from urchins at street-corners. Who is not at first inclined to produce one? Who does not admire the imaginative ingenuity of the child who, out of small available materials, mounts and parades a really good guy? But what a serious mistake it is to convert this old-fashioned custom into a means of demoralizing the mind of the child! Our Legislature is the most reluctant in Christendom to protect the child against the bad parent, but even our Legislature has always been severe with the parent who uses the child for begging purposes. Cannot the public go as far as that? If out of the proceeds of three weeks' persistent begging and pestering of passers-by a child produced a handsome guy, ought we to rejoice? Yet we may be quite unconsciously teaching these children a taste for the habits and triumphs of the sorner.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

CHARLES MALLET, Chairman.
J. C. PRINGLE, Secretary.

Charity Organization Society, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, October 30.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Principal Morgan states in his paper on education for commerce and industry that the needs of business are so multifarious that no single course of training could possibly suit everybody. He overlooks, however, the fact that the principles of management in business are universal, and that our knowledge of the requirements for successful management is now so definite that it can undoubtedly be taught.

The lines upon which a successful manager would handle his business are the same whether that business be in a manufacturing industry, a commercial merchanting undertaking, or a financial corporation. All good management follows certain definite lines. It is obviously impossible to teach business or commerce, as every type of business varies and the number of different courses required would be infinite. But there is no reason why universities and education centres should not teach the principles of management upon which success in commerce and business will subsequently rest.

Yours, &c.,
T. G. ROSE.

36, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S.W.1, Oct. 30.

MISSING COOK RELICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although I am afraid that the following letter will not enable Mr. Manwaring definitely to trace the missing Cook relics, it certainly shows that the practice of the Admiralty about that period was to send such articles to the British Museum. It is of interest to note that in those days, and for many years after, Australia was commonly called New Amsterdam.

Yours, &c.,
N. T. STOKER.

9, Bedford-row, W.C.1, Oct. 28.

The following letter is at the Public Record Office in the volume of Secretaries Out letter, Ad. 2/733, page 99:—

Philip Stevens to Dr. Matty, British Museum, 24th January, 1775.

Sir,—Captain Furneaux, late commander of His Majesty's Ship the "Adventure," having transmitted to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty sundry Weapons, Utensils, and Manufactures of various kinds, collected by him in his late voyage to the South Sea Islands, the islands of New Amsterdam, and New Zealand; I have it in command from their Lordships to make a tender of them, through you, to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be laid among the other curiosities in that place. I am, &c.—P. S.

PRICE OF MILK

The following facts should be seriously weighed when considering the crisis in the milk trade:—and most of my neighbouring farmers send our milk to Manchester, and the price we received in October was 10½d. a gallon. Incidentally, good quality, clean milk cannot be produced at this price except at a loss. This same milk is being retailed in Manchester at, at least, 2s. a gallon. In England, the finest milk-producing country in the world, there is far less milk (the perfect food) consumed per head of population than in any other civilized country. Although the retailers say there is a large surplus of milk, they make no attempt to stimulate consumption by reducing their margin of profit. They create a surplus so as to hammer the producers' price down and so augment their already excessive profit. In the national interest the sooner they are brought to heel the better.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. STEPHENSON, Byley, Middlewich, Cheshire.

BRITISH WOOLLEN GOODS

COMPETITION WITH CHEAP IMPORTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When Mr. F. W. Hirst states that the troubles of the wool textile industry are "chiefly due to the increased tariffs, embargoes and boycotts imposed by Australia and India," he is obviously basing his conclusions on a partial survey of the facts.

It is not generally realized that there is more wool consumed in the world to-day than ever before, and that, although our exports are less than they were before the War, this country secures, in relation to its main competitors, a larger proportion than before the War of the world export trade available. This is due, to a considerable extent, to the preferences accorded us by the various parts of the Empire. Cheaply produced foreign goods which are thereby excluded from these markets are, unfortunately for Yorkshire, allowed freely to enter our home market, thereby nullifying to a considerable extent the benefit we receive from these Empire preferences. It is a Gilbertian situation. Not less important is the fact that the British wool textile trade is the most efficient and experienced in the world, from the point of view of quality of production, of variety, and of knowledge and methods of salesmanship in the markets of the world. There is a widening market in the future for our quality goods.

The fundamental factor in the post-War situation is the growth of manufacturing industry in countries which before the War were markets for our goods; and, more important, in our home market (which is equal to more than the whole of our export trade), those of our productions in which price and not quality is the main consideration are undercut by goods produced, as Mr. Hirst points out, at wage costs from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the British level of wages. Moreover, these cheaply produced imports ruin the producer without benefiting in the slightest the consumer. Last year the Italian Government carried out an inquiry into wages in the Italian wool textile industry, and the fact emerged that the average wage paid on the basis of a 48-hour week was, in terms of sterling, equal to 19s. 4d. per week per adult worker. Does Mr. Hirst seriously suggest that in order to allow the Yorkshire trade to compete with foreign competitors the wages of Yorkshire operatives should be depressed to this level, or anywhere near it? The implication of his argument appears to lead to no other conclusion.

It may be pointed out that in fact the quantity of wool goods imported to-day into this country is less than before the War. The significant point, however, is the level of price at which these goods can be offered and not the quantity available. In your City Notes recently you referred to the fact that the present depressed condition of the stock markets is due to the offer of comparatively small lots of shares, which produces a disproportionate effect upon prices because of the narrowness of the market. It is precisely that condition of affairs which our manufacturers have suffered from—cheaper produced foreign goods—for the last eight years, and the question of quantity is almost irrelevant to the argument. For convenience I have reduced the figures given in the Balfour Report showing Great Britain's position as compared with her main competitors in the markets of the world to the following table:—

BRITISH SHARE OF WORLD EXPORT TRADE IN WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

Values	1909-13 Per cent.	1923 Per cent.	1924 Per cent.	1925 Per cent.	1926 Per cent.
British share in total wool textile exports of Britain, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Italy	52.2	58.7	53.5	54.1	63.1

Particular examples emphasize the argument—*e.g.*, whereas before the War our share of the United States imports was 58 per cent. by 1926 it had increased to 76 per cent., while the shares of France and Germany both declined. In Japan we increased our share from 66 per cent. to 89 per cent. on a market two and a half times larger than before the War. China, in spite of civil war, is a far greater market for British woollens to-day than before the War, and is now second to Canada, which is the greatest market for our wool textile goods to-day.

During the present terrible time through which British industry and the nation are passing there is far too much defeatist talk, which of itself adds to the subtle forces undermining credit and confidence. Facts such as those given above might with advantage be given as wide publicity as are the more depressing features of the trade position.

Meanwhile key men are leaving the industry and seeking jobs in competing countries. I should like to know what is Mr. Hirst's reply to the claim of the manufacturers, backed by the trade unions, and supported by the Safeguarding Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, that the home market in textile goods should be protected from goods produced by lower wages abroad. And surely we should make increasing reciprocal preference arrangements with the various parts of the Empire upon which our export trade so much depends.

Yours, &c.,
E. F. HITCHCOCK.

THE SALVATION ARMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It will be agreed that among the innumerable contributions which the British people have made to the wellbeing of the whole world there is none which is held in higher estimation within its sphere of service and of sacrifice than the Salvation Army. Any event, therefore, which affects the usefulness of the Salvation Army in any way will always be a matter of legitimate interest to the general public. To those of us on both sides of the sea who have devoted our lives to the promotion of Anglo-American friendship and cooperation, the Salvation Army has been an instance of a spiritual and social partnership between Great Britain and the United States which is notable and in some respects unique. It is a wonderful fact that this organization is able to maintain unbroken its international character both in English-speaking and in foreign countries.

From reports which have reached us here in New York there appears to have arisen a truly astounding rumour that Commander Evangeline Booth and the Commissioners of the United States are crossing the ocean to attend the forthcoming Army council with plans in their pockets of an extreme character, the object of which would be to impair the unity of the Salvation Army. I have had the privilege of enjoying the friendship of Commander Evangeline Booth and I am acquainted with those Commissioners, and I do not think that during their absence from England these charges should be made against them. I have satisfied myself by a complete inquiry into the facts that there is not a word of truth in the allegation that Commander Booth is coming to England with proposals of the character indicated, and I would respectfully suggest to officers and soldiers in the Salvation Army that they pay no attention to such wild speculation in advance of the meeting of the council, when Commander Booth will speak for herself. So far from there being a desire by Commander Booth to loosen the ties between the Salvation Army in the United States and the Salvation Army in England, she lives in order to maintain those ties absolutely intact and informs me that she regards this duty as a solemn trust confirmed upon her by her father, William Booth, the Founder of the Salvation Army.

The statement that Commander Booth and the Commissioners will present proposals affecting the property of the Salvation Army in the United States amounting to $49,000,000 is without a shadow of foundation. No proposals of this kind have been prepared or even considered; but on this point I may remark that the control of property so vast as this is subject to the laws of the country where the property is situated. The United States cannot legislate for property in Great Britain, and Great Britain cannot legislate for property in the United States. Moreover, I am by no means certain that within the United States itself the laws of property are uniform.

May I add a word of personal character? Commander Booth has her feelings like other people, but she is in touch with and completely trusted by the shrewdest and most responsible bankers and employers in the country, who have always recognized the soundness of her judgment and the reliability of her procedure. The wisdom and experience which she brings to the forthcoming Army council ought not to be discounted by misconception of her position and attitude.

With regard to Great Britain, the officers of the Salvation Army are our friends and some of our best friends. If I may be permitted a personal reminiscence, I had every reason to know recently what a large audience of these officers from all over the United States thought of the Mother Country to which I belong. We ought not to antagonize these friends of ours by unfriendly and inhospitable forecasts respecting their visit to Great Britain.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WHITWELL WILSON.

Spuyten Duyvil, New York.

TRAINING OF ART EXPERTS

LONDON AND OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A Professor of Fine Art in another university will welcome wholeheartedly the splendid project of an Institute of "Art History" which is promised and approved for London, even though it is suggested that such a benefaction is to be made at the expense of his own university and to the detriment of his own department. Moreover, it is only too clear that London is in many ways a better place than Oxford for the study of art history.

But—that Oxford may not be assumed to be indifferent to such developments—this may be a suitable moment for drawing attention to the facts that, besides its well-known Diploma in Classical Archaeology, Oxford has instituted a Diploma in Medieval and Modern Art, that doctorates are awarded for important research in art history, that a memorandum is now before the Oxford Library Commission strongly urging the immediate necessity of an art library, and that on the practical side the University has now, in the Ruskin School, a first-rate School of Art.

As in some minds residence in Oxford might still weigh in the balance against the obvious advantages of London as a School of Art History, it seems the plain duty of my university not only to provide opportunities for general education in the understanding of art, but also to help suitable students to qualify for posts in museums and galleries, working, if possible, in cooperation with London, and perhaps evolving a system to some extent complementary to that of the proposed institute.

The immediate obstacle to progress in the historical and practical study of art in Oxford is a complete lack of just those resources of accommodation, apparatus and finance which are promised to London.

I am, &c.,
R. GLEADOWE, Slade Professor of Fine Art in Oxford University.

Oxford, Oct. 30.

TRURO AND ST. PAUL'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Mr. E. F. Benson's interesting reminiscences "As We Were" he records the strenuous activities of his father as the first Bishop of Truro, and on page 72 there occurs this statement that he was "raising funds for a Cathedral, the first that had been erected in England since the Reformation." He adds that "there was a church situated in the centre of Truro . . . so he made this empty church the nucleus of the Cathedral." But how about St. Paul's Cathedral? It is one of the salient characteristics of St. Paul's that it was actually the first Cathedral erected in England since the Reformation, and it was built in its entirety and definitely planned for the preaching and services of the Protestant religion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BANISTER FLETCHER.

1, King's Bench-walk, E.C.4, Oct. 31.

MR. BALDWIN AS LEADER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am very thankful, and so will be a great multitude of working men and women who belong to the Conservative Party, for the vote in Mr. Baldwin's favour at the Caxton Hall meeting.

Evidently there is a considerable number of M.P.s and peers who wish to replace our present leader. If they succeed, eventually they will drive a great number of people like myself into the Labour Party. No party can flourish without the support of the workers, least of all the Conservative Party. The current of the world is towards democracy. We working men and women believe Mr. Baldwin is our friend. We have not forgotten the warning he gave the industrialists when he was urging them to rationalize their business, and at the same time told them to be merciful to those who worked for them. The workers in the basic trades are having a very hard and difficult time. They want to get out of their present difficulties, but they know there is no short cut. Only by wise and sincere leadership shall we emerge into prosperity. To us Mr. Baldwin possesses both wisdom and sincerity. He knows that very few people want protection, but he knows equally well that nearly every one sees the wisdom of safeguarding those industries which are subject to unfair competition. On all sides his sincerity is freely acknowledged. A Labour M.P. told me that if Mr. Baldwin made a promise in the House he was always true to his word.

I am afraid that if Mr. Baldwin is replaced by another, democratic ideas and aspirations will be pushed into the background, so far as the Conservative Party is concerned. This will be bad, not only for the party, but also for the country.

I am, &c.,
Radstock, Bath, W. H. DUNN.

DISRAELI THE PROPHET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With the political air charged, as it is at the present, with the arguments of the many in favour of protection and of the few who are opposed, a prophetic utterance of Disraeli will, I feel sure, be as interesting as instructive to many of your readers.

He is speaking at Aylesbury, his constituency in 1847, evidently to an audience still kicking against the pricks of free trade that had become law the previous year with the abolition of the Corn Laws. He begins by saying that he has no intention of repealing the Measure; that as a resolution of Parliament it must perforce be given a fair trial. Nevertheless, he has no doubts as to the folly committed, and regards the whole policy merely as an experiment.

"You are in a position," he tells his constituents, "of a man who has made an improvident marriage. You have become united to free trade, and nothing can divorce you except you can prove the charmer to be false. Wait then till that period has arrived. When you find that you have been betrayed, then will be the time to seek a divorce from that pernicious union. You have become united to the false Duenna and you must take the consequences, and the consequences, I venture to predict, will be that the House of Commons after a fair, full and ample trial of this great Measure, will be driven to repeal it, from absolute necessity, though at the termination of much national suffering."

Here is a prophet indeed. But Disraeli saw farther still, and not only anticipated Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with his tariff policy, but even those to-day who advocate a United Empire with a tariff wall. For he goes on in the same speech:—"They had heard much of the customs union of Germany, but when they looked to the numerous Colonies over which the Queen of this country ruled, they saw Great Britain possessing a greater area than any other European Power, except Russia, and they were tempted to ask why should not England have her Imperial Union, the produce of every clime, coming in free, which acknowledged her authority and paying no tax to the Public Exchequer?"

And can it be said that free trade has not been fairly tried? If not, it would be interesting to learn, from those who are so convinced of its efficacy at what stage of our commercial decline a halt should be declared. Parties, like individuals, are naturally averse to admitting a fault, but surely, even the most rabid free-trader would not mind admitting that he had been wrong if by so doing he could put his country in the right.

Yours truly,
T. COMYN-PLATT.

Carlton Club, S.W.1, Oct. 30.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There would be little question of the return by an overwhelming majority of the party pledged to economy, if every wage-earner would ask himself this question:—"Why should I, who work hard six days a week, pay taxes to provide palaces for municipal officials and house rent and a modest income to my next-door neighbour, who does no work at all."

Yours faithfully,
OVERTAXED WORKER.

October 31.

Points from Letters

APPROACH TO RICHMOND PARK

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association heartily supports the scheme outlined by your correspondent Mr. Robert Atkinson for the formation of a parkway, or bridle path, along the Beverley Brook, from Upper Richmond-road, to provide access to Richmond Park, by means of a new postern gate in the boundary wall. The association has examined the site several times, and it is convinced that the proposed parkway would add to the amenities of London and would give to the public a most useful and picturesque route to Richmond Park. There appears to be only one short link now missing, through the grounds of the Priory, and it is much to be hoped that the public authorities concerned may be able to arrange for its acquisition. Mr. Atkinson suggests a strip 150ft. wide, in place of the 30ft. secured, in one section of the proposed parkway, but I think we must be careful not to give any excuse for the future conversion of the parkway into a motor road by reason of its width.—Mr. BASIL HOLMES, secretary, The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, 20, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

CANAL AND HARBOUR CHARGES

The letters you published on the subject of canal tolls apply quite as strongly to small harbours and other authorities whose powers to increase their rates come under the Harbours, Docks and Piers (Temporary Increase of Charges) Acts, 1920, and Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1928. They are constituted only as trusts with limited duties, and their income is only calculated to pay their expenses and interest on their loans. To compel authorities of this class to promote a Private Bill in Parliament is a serious handicap. The Gloucester Harbour Trustees can only with the aid of voluntary assistance meet their liabilities at the present time.—Sir JAMES BRUTON, Chairman, Gloucester Harbour Trustees, Gloucester.

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH CHAPEL

Mr. Hanslip Fletcher would have the interior of the St. Marylebone Parish Chapel remain "absolutely as it was in 1742" for "the educational value" it would have for future generations. The *raison d'être* of any church or chapel is the worship of God. All other uses it may serve are incidental and secondary. I do not know the interior of this chapel, but the date 1742 helps me to picture it. One wonders how much of the lack of true religion to-day is due to the uninspiring and, in some instances, quite definitely depressing interiors of many of the churches and chapels of past generations. Let us try to correct and not perpetuate their mistakes in things that really matter.—The REV. H. F. DACHTLER, assistant priest of St. Thomas's Church, Stamford-hill, E.5, built 1777.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

The Arab population of Great Britain has requested me to express their high appreciation of the recent statement of his Majesty's Government relative to the Palestine Mandate. They regret that grave misunderstandings have arisen in the past, deplore religious friction, which is contrary to the teachings of Islam and of other religions, and hope that Moslem, Christian, and Jew will work side by side, paying no attention to wire-pulling by political adventurers.—Mr. KHALID SHEILDRAKE, Life President, the Western Islamic Association, 32, Gaynesford-road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

CHILLED OR FROZEN MEAT

In my young days neither the chilling nor the freezing system was in operation, as will be shown by the following extract from *All the Year Round* of August 1, 1868, when the summer was unusually hot. It was an article on ice and its benefit in the hot weather; then follows, "We are a meat-consuming people; but our labourers taste little meat except bacon. Every year butcher's meat is becoming more costly and further out of reach of the poor. Trade must bring from South America the superabundant beef, and from the Antipodes the superabundant mutton, that in both of these wealthy and teeming regions finds no purchasers. Ice supplies the means for effecting this result, and there is reason for the hope that, ere many years are passed, fleet loads of the beef and mutton, packed in ice or chemically frozen, will be conveyed to our shores." At that time my father was supplying a butcher with sheep by weight. They came to £4 per head, which the butcher said was a great deal too much to pay for a sheep. At the same time, our shepherd told me he only had butcher's meat twice a year, at Christmas and at the annual "Club Feast."—Mr. SAMUEL CHAUNDLER, Crondall, Hampshire.

THE CAMBRIDGE BACKS

Few people not living on the Newnham side of the river have any conception of the amount of extremely heavy traffic that has been diverted from the centre of the town by the new by-pass—Fen Causeway. This traffic now finds its way along the Backs, and the old road suitable for private carriages was quite inadequate. The flagged path under the elms will keep prams and bathchairs off the road, to which they have often resorted because of the pools of water formed on the gravel path by the drip of the trees. Lovers of old Cambridge have no need to fear for the loss of our amenities.—The REV. S. SYMONDS, St. Mark's, Cambridge.

THE TWO MINUTES' SILENCE

The Silence on Armistice Day is undoubtedly marred by the badly synchronized hooters, but it is still further marred by the chorus of barking dogs protesting against the hooters! If all who attend open-air services on Armistice Day, or are likely to be walking in the vicinity of them, would considerately leave their dogs at home it would be better for the Silence—and for the dogs!—K. HAINES, S. Martin's, 15, Stoke Wood-road, Bournemouth.

CHANGING ECONOMICS

Mr. E. Royston Pike, who writes in your issue of October 29, is, in my opinion, entirely unjustified in challenging the immutability of economic principles. True economic principles are immutable. The difficulty lies in finding out what those principles are, for we are acquainted with only contemporary economic conditions and, in a vague way, with some of the economic conditions of the past; it is on such inadequate data that economists have endeavoured to promulgate economic theories. It is small wonder, therefore, that our perpetually changing economic conditions necessitate an almost continual modification, supplementing, and, in many cases, discarding of such economic theories. Were we in possession of all the facts in relation to every possible economic condition, it would then not be very difficult to propound economic theories that would in fact be those true and immutable economic principles which we are so earnestly endeavouring to ascertain.—Mr. C. G. STERGIOS, 5, Dock-chambers, Cardiff.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

I cannot understand why it should be beyond the wit of man to design a high-level bridge with somewhat steep central ramp, wide enough for a double line of motor traffic, debouching on to Embankment-place by the Underground station, and to make that into an island site. This ramp would be reserved for motor traffic only in order to allow a certain portion of the traffic to disperse east and west without congesting the north and south traffic at Charing Cross. Such a ramp can be seen at the back of Victoria Station for taxicabs.—Mr. A. PARKER SMITH, Brooks's, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

WIRELESS FOR THE BLIND

May I support Mr. C. E. Baldwin's letter which appeared in *The Times* last Monday. The experience of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind should certainly encourage others to try what can be done by local effort. Since we started this particular work for the blind there has been raised by local effort over £2,000, and to-day we have over 500 wireless sets in use by our blind people. These are proving an untold blessing to them, as is shown by the numerous touchingly grateful letters we have received. The long lonely winter evenings are now a thing of the past for them.—Mr. CUMING BUTLER, Honorary Secretary to the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Craycombe House, near Pershore.

LITTER

In response to an appeal from the Surrey Anti-Litter League, Messrs. Wall, the ice cream manufacturers, print on their wrappers the following words:—"Keep the streets and country tidy. When you have finished with this wrapper, please deposit it in a litter receptacle. Thank you!" Messrs. Eldorado have promised that they will do the same next season. It is to be hoped that the tobacco firms will follow the example set by Messrs. Wall and Callard and Bowser.—Mr. REGINALD A. BR[illegible], chairman, Surrey Anti-Litter League.

YOUTH AND RELIGION

Youth is in need of a constructive policy and is entitled to expect its elders to give it such. Mr. Shaw's remark at a recent dinner, "there is not a single creed or profession in the world at present which I can subscribe to," is hardly one likely to aid youth. Notwithstanding the many difficulties youth meets with, it becomes more practically religious. My thoughts carry me to a young lad passing through London. Asked where he spent the night, he replied, "The crypt of St. Martin's, and I gave my hotel expenses to the verger for the down and outs."—Mr. H. S. DAVISON, Hasketon-road, Woodbridge.

SCHOOL LEAVING AGE

GOVERNMENT'S BILL

COST OF MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES

The text was published yesterday of the Education (School Attendance) Bill, which embodies the Government's scheme to raise the school leaving age to 15 on April 1, 1931, and which was presented to Parliament by Sir Charles Trevelyan on Wednesday. It is the third Education Bill which the Government has submitted within the past 12 months. The first, introduced at the end of 1929, proposed to raise the compulsory school leaving age to 15, and to provide a maintenance grant, subject to a means test. This was withdrawn, to be substituted by a more comprehensive measure which included a Concordat on the question of non-provided schools. Owing to opposition to the Concordat, the second Bill met the same fate as its predecessor. The new Bill, as was anticipated, omits the Concordat and instead of proposing that the maintenance allowances shall be awarded on a basis of need, as was done in the first Bill, provides that they shall be made under regulations prescribing income limits.

The purpose of the Bill is stated to be "to raise to 15 years the age up to which parents are required to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction and to attend school, and to make provision for maintenance allowances in respect of children attending school up to that age who are over the age of 14 years."

THE DUTY OF PARENTS

The measure consists of two clauses and two schedules which are explained in an accompanying memorandum. Clause 1 raises the school age. It is pointed out that the existing duty of parents under the Education Act, 1921, is twofold—namely (1) under Section 42 to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction, and (2) under by-laws made under Section 46 to cause their children to attend school, unless there is some reasonable excuse—*e.g.*, that the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner. Subsection (1) of Clause 1 of the Bill has accordingly been so drafted as to deal with both points.

In areas where the age has already been raised to 15 by by-law, subsection (8) of Section 46 of the Act of 1921 gives power to the local education authority to grant exemption in individual cases. This subsection is to be repealed, and the special power to grant exemptions between the ages of 14 and 15 will cease. Under Section 20 of the Act local education authorities already have a duty to secure the provision of practical and advanced instruction in public elementary schools. This provision will apply under the Bill to children up to the age of 15.

Subsection (2) of Clause 1 makes provision for the grant by local education authorities of maintenance allowances in respect of children during the time for which their period of school attendance is extended by the Bill—namely, between the ages of 14 and 15. The qualifications to be satisfied by the father, mother, or other person maintaining the child in order to obtain a maintenance allowance are to be as laid down in the second schedule, supplemented by regulations prescribing limits of income. That schedule also sets out the form in which application for an allowance is to be made. Subsection (3) of Clause 1 prescribes penalties for wilful misrepresentation.

Clause 2 provides that the Bill shall not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland and that it shall come into operation on April 1, 1931. The clause provides that the Bill shall not affect children who attain 14 years before that date.

COST OF THE BILL

The following is the text of the financial memorandum attached to the Bill:—

"The extension of the school-leaving age by one year involves the provision of extra teaching staff and accommodation, maintenance of buildings, &c., for the additional age group. It is not practicable to make a close estimate of the extra cost involved to rates and taxes in respect of these services, but it is not unreasonable to assume that by the time the new building schemes are completed and the number of children in the age group 14-15 is more or less stabilized, *i.e.*, from 1938 onwards, the total cost of these services will be about £2,500,000 per annum. The rise to this amount will be gradual.

"As regards maintenance allowances, it is proposed that the Board's regulations should provide for the Exchequer grant payable to the local education authorities for elementary education in respect of their expenditure on these allowances being at the special rate of 60 per cent. The cost of the maintenance allowances payable under the Bill is not susceptible of close estimation, but it seems likely that in the first full year (1932-33) the total cost would amount to £3,750,000. Owing to a temporary increase in the number of children in the schools the cost will rise to £4,375,000 in 1934-35, and £5,500,000 in 1935-36."

The following table is given showing the estimated annual charge to be imposed on the Exchequer and rates on the basis explained above:—

	Exchequer charge	Rates charge	Total
	£	£	£
Extra provision for educating the additional age group (apart from maintenance allowances) rising to'	2,100,000	400,000	2,500,000
Maintenance allowances (first full year)	2,250,000	1,500,000	3,750,000
	£4,350,000	£1,900,000	£6,250,000

The high proportion of the charge which will fall to be borne by the Exchequer is due mainly, it is explained, to three considerations:—(*a*) the effect of the special building grant promised to authorities in order to induce them to make a rapid provision of premises; (*b*) the fact that the State pays 60 per cent. of the salaries of teachers, which is the largest item of expense in educating the children; and (*c*) the effect of the capitation grant of 36s. per child in average attendance (which is an integral part of the grant formula for elementary education) being applied to the additional children who will be in attendance in the schools.

Under the existing law the new charge on the Exchequer will automatically involve payment of a sum equal to eleven-eightieths of the charge to the Education (Scotland) Fund, making the total burden on the Exchequer about £4,900,000. When the charge for maintenance allowances rises temporarily from £3,750,000 to £5,500,000 in 1935-36, the total burden on the Exchequer will rise to £6,100,000.

LIMITS OF INCOME

The Board of Education have issued a White Paper (Cmd. 3701) containing proposals with regard to regulations prescribing income limits for the receipt of maintenance allowances under the Bill. The White Paper states that Clause 1 of the Bill, after providing in subsection (1) for extending the period of compulsory school attendance, proceeds in subsection (2) to make provision for the payment of maintenance allowances at the rate of 5s. a week in respect of children attending school from 14 to 15 years of age. The qualifications to be satisfied by a person claiming a maintenance allowance are set out in Part I. of the second schedule. It is required that the income of the claimant from all sources (including any income belonging to the wife or husband of the claimant, if living with the claimant) shall not exceed a limit to be prescribed by regulations of the Board of Education. The limit is to be determined under those regulations by the number of children dependent on the claimant, including persons who are receiving full-time instruction at a school or educational institution even if over the age of 15.

The Board propose that the regulations to be issued under the Bill when passed shall prescribe the following income limits:—If the claimant has not more than two children dependent on him, £3 a week. If the claimant has three children dependent on him, £3 5s. a week. If the claimant has four children dependent on him, £3 15s. a week. If the claimant has five children dependent on him, £4 5s. a week. If the claimant has six children dependent on him, £4 15s. a week. If the claimant has seven or more children dependent on him, £5 5s. a week.

Information has been received at the India Office that, owing to considerations of health, the Maharaiah of Mahmudabad and Rao Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli are unable to serve as delegates at the Indian Round-Table Conference.

NOVEMBER REVIEWS

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EMPIRE

The Imperial Conference, the coming Indian Conference, and the state of home affairs give the reviews their principal subjects this month.

The Labour Government and its prospects are discussed in the *Nineteenth Century* by Sir Ernest Bennett, M.P., who shirks none of the difficulties in the Government's path, but concludes there is no urgent reason for any serious curtailment of its full term of office. "India and the World" is the title of a generous article by Sir Francis Younghusband, who looks forward before long to the time when we shall have educated India for freedom and India will be in a position to choose for herself whether she shall remain within the Empire or not: the gist of it is that the period of tutelage is very nearly over. Sir Hugh Bell writes of England's interest in free trade; quoting an authority a century old, he maintains that, then as now, it is the business of this country to be a buyer in the open market. "Of Cheapness," by Sir Charles Harris, is to a large extent a protest against the maintenance of money wages in face of falling prices; there should be a natural adjustment at work. Mr. Ramsay Muir writes of what is wrong with the British system of Government; since the War Continental Governments seemed to have served their countries better; he complains that Parliament has no control over legislation, administration, or expenditure; it is almost impotent, and the Cabinet, though a party dictator, does not in practice wield its dictatorship efficiently; remedies for these evils he believes there are, but does not indicate them here. Mr. M. Sadleir's protest against ugly railway stations deserves mention.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. F. W. Hirst considers "Some Causes of the Slump": these are the War; War debts, to pay interest on which is like paying interest on losses; increased production combined with decreased consumption because the fall in prices has not yet reached consumers; the multiplication of tariff barriers since the War; and in this country extravagant legislation and administration and the incompetence of many boards of directors which has frightened investors. Mr. H. Wilson Harris finds more good in the last Assembly of the League than other critics: it "made unmistakably for cohesion" when cohesion was very necessary. The results of the first Balkan Conference are summed up by Dr. W. Miller; and the Royal visit to Abyssinia is reviewed in a historical light by Mr. P. C. Standing. "The Challenge of Kenya," by Mr. J. H. Harris, is an appeal to the public conscience against the demands of the "dominance" party.

The *National Review*, as is to be expected, makes much of the opportunity offered by the Imperial Conference and of the determination, as it conceives it, of British Ministers "not to do anything that might draw the Bonds of Empire closer"; Mr. Bennett's "definite offer" has "struck the imagination of all but Ministers and their henchmen" and caused Mr. Baldwin to speak out in a manner which is summed up as "so far so good." Mr. Baldwin, however, is "a very difficult man to follow and a very casual leader," and there is therefore no certainty for the future. Commenting on the tragedy of R 101 the *National* suggests that we should take the warning and go slow over the construction of airships. The Indian Round Table Conference is given up as hopeless beforehand: this "immense Dumas" is merely a device for shelving the Simon Report; it can settle nothing. "Mr. Bennett's Offer and After" is the title of Mr. Amery's article: what the party must do is not to create alarums in places like Paddington, but to set to work to defeat the campaign against "taxing the food of the people." Lord Dunboyne foretells a dry November.

The *Fortnightly* leads off with an appreciation of Lord Thomson, by Captain Liddell-Hart, who knew him as a man "who lent grace and distinction to everything he touched, who was always an exception in every circle, and yet gave others the feeling that they were the divergencies from the natural level." "Was Peace possible in 1917?" asks Sir Charles Petrie, and answers in the affirmative, if Prince Sixte's negotiations had gone better. Mr. J. H. Harley, commenting on the present livelihood in politics, puts various questions, but concludes that there is none to suggest any additional danger to the Government, nor is Mr. Baldwin's "sudden desire for an immediate general election" likely to be satisfied. A discerning article on the spirit of the age in drama is by Mr. Ivor Brown, who finds modern audiences at once "anarchic and quietest," interested in situations approximating to the familiar, not minding formlessness, but enjoying witty and polished acting. In its editorial notes the *English Review* explains the nature of the country's economic crisis which none of the politicians has yet understood: the cause of it is the policy of forcible redistribution of wealth; it can only be countered by a drastic reduction of wasteful expenditure and a wholesale reorganization of industry, without which a tariff would be useless. Mr. Austin Hopkinson, writing on the twilight of democracy, declares that political interference with industry has brought economic ruin and corrupted politics almost beyond cure. Commenting on the Imperial Conference Sir Benjamin Morgan holds that reciprocity is the alternative to the break-up of the British Commonwealth; while tariffs, Mr. W. A. Hirst argues, must be approved or condemned in the light not of theory but of experience.

"The Simon Report," says Lord Islington in the *Empire Review*, "may be ignored or criticized, but it at least affords the most liberal constitution that India at the present stage can assume with safety to its people"; he adds a warning to the British electorate on the gravity of the approaching issue. Mr. Austin Hopkinson argues that it is foolish to fancy that the Russian Five Year Plan is a failure; it is rather becoming a menace to the world.

The *United Empire* reprints in full the speeches at the Guildhall banquet to the Dominion Prime Ministers.

LITERARY

The *Cornhill* begins with "Racial Chess," Mr. Julian Huxley's study of black and white in Africa; the question is how far the improvability of the black will go. "Mysteries of the Pay Envelope" is by Mr. W. F. Watson, who has received pay from many employers and in divers manners. "Augusta's Diary" (by Mrs. M. Bovill) resuscitates the worthy Mrs. Sherwood, who kept it from the year 1821 to 1829. Professor A. H. Cooper-Prichard gives a conflation of Oscar Wilde's talks at the tea-table; William Morris is also there. Mr. Laurie Magnus's "hour in undress" is devoted to the public schools this time; he would like to be given a new and up-to-date "Tom Brown," and he suggests that in the liberty given to the boys by certain famous headmasters lies the secret of their greatness.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

GROWING BURDEN OF RATES

EXPENDITURE ANALYSED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Polling will take place to-day in all county boroughs and boroughs of the United Kingdom for the vacancies in the municipal councils, but the elections have not attracted so much attention as in earlier years owing to the very large number of other controversial subjects engaging the attention of the electors. This relegation of the municipal elections to a secondary place in the public mind is unfortunate, for, from the economist's point of view, they are of more importance than any Parliamentary by-election. The Labour Party by its persistent, and, on the whole, successful, efforts to win municipal seats is following a settled policy, namely, that of obtaining control of the local administration, and this policy, it must be remembered, has been recommended by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself as the quickest method of realizing Socialist aims.

It should never be forgotten that many municipalities possess already trading powers which they do not exercise; therefore, no further legislative sanction is needed to enable a council to set up departments for the supply of many necessaries of life besides water and gas. What the result of Labour and Communistic control means, in relation to municipal expenditure, is shown by the past experiences of Poplar and West Ham in London, and of Hull and Sheffield in the provinces.

Business men, manufacturers, and politicians of all shades of opinion are agreed that at the present time our country is spending, nationally and locally, more than it can afford. The figures contained below in Tables 1 and 2 show that so far very little progress has been made along the path of retrenchment. The aggregate expenditure of local authorities for the last year of which all the figures are available for comparative purposes is, in fact, rather higher than that of the preceding year:—

TABLE 1

Chief Branches of Local Expenditure in England and Wales for the pre-War year 1913-14 and for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 in thousands of pounds (000's omitted):—

Services	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
	£	£	£
Elementary education	28,350	59,895	59,832
Higher education	5,527	16,115	17,163
Totals	£31,877	£76,010	£76,995
Highways	17,047	49,344	52,127
Poor relief	12,295	43,707	31,721
Public health	13,764	35,589	36,295
Police	7,679	20,996	21,132
Asylums	4,397	9,636	9,706
Totals	£55,179	£159,452	£153,981
Housing	960	26,166	31,499
Trading and other services	60,344	140,550	140,158
Total expenditure	£148,360	£402,218	£402,633

TABLE 2.

Statement for the year ended March 31, 1928, of the aggregate expenditure of the local authorities of England and Wales upon various public services and the sources from which the expenditure has been met (in thousands of pounds).

Services	Expenditure	Receipts: Fees, Tolls, Rents.	Exchequer	Rates
	£	£	£	£
El. Education	59,832	975	32,845	26,012
Higher ,,	17,163	2,930	6,826	7,407
Totals	£76,995	£3,906	£39,670	£33,418
Highways	52,127	3,357	15,030	33,740
Poor Relief	34,721	2,130	1,250	31,341
Public Health	38,295	4,742	4,026	27,546
Police	21,132	795	10,062	10,275
Asylums	9,705	1,880	1,540	6,186
Housing	31,499	19,971	9,874	2,283
Totals	£185,480	£32,875	£41,881	£111,371
Trading and other Services	140,158	115,283	1,889	21,349
Grand Total	£402,633	£155,064	£83,430	£166,138

COST OF EDUCATION

The figures of Table 1 show that the expenditure upon elementary education in the year 1927-28 fell slightly below that of the year 1926-27, but that the expenditure upon higher education is increased by one million. The net result is that we were spending nearly £1,000,000 more in 1927-28 than in the previous year, the total being nearly £77,000,000. If the Government Bill for raising the school age to 15 years is passed during the present Session of Parliament, there will be a considerable increase under this head during the next few years, and we may expect to see the expenditure upon elementary and higher education soar considerably above 80 millions per annum. It will be noted that the expenditure in the pre-War year 1913-14 under this head was 31½ millions. That we are now spending about 2½ times this amount is due chiefly to the stabilization of the salaries of the teaching staff of the schools at a level fixed in the "boom" years.

The expenditure upon highways amounted to 52 millions in 1927-28, as compared with 49½ millions in the previous year, and with 17 millions in 1913-14. It is customary to regard this branch of municipal expenditure as being covered almost entirely by the grants from the Road Fund, which is under the control of the Ministry of Transport. This is wrong, for the larger share of this expenditure has to be provided by the rates. In view of the enormous sums now being devoted to the construction of new roads, the cost of road maintenance in the future is certain to lead to increased demands upon the ratepayers, unless some check is given to this method of finding work for the unemployed, and the question arises whether all these new roads are really necessary.

The expenditure upon poor relief is the only one which shows a striking decline, for it is lower by nine millions in 1927-28 than in the previous year, although still nearly three times that of 1913-14. The economy is more apparent than real, however, for the reduction is due chiefly to changes in the administration of the Poor Law and to the extension of Old Age and Unemployment benefits to classes previously outside their scope. The saving to the rates, therefore, will be balanced by increased taxation.

The expenditure under the heads of Public Health Services, Asylums, and Police are all on the up grade as compared with the previous year, while the expenditure on Housing shows an increase of over five millions.

BURDEN ON THE RATES

Turning now to an examination of the sources from which these enormous sums are obtained, the figures given in Table 2 are of special interest, since they indicate how far this expenditure is met from the rates, and how far it is provided by grants from the national Exchequer and by receipts from fees, tolls, and rents. The larger share of expenditure upon Education is provided by the Exchequer; over 33 millions falls upon the rates, and the fees received from the parents of scholars for elementary education amount to under one million. Under the other heads of Social Service, the larger share of the expenditure falls upon the rates, with the exception of that upon Housing. Under this head, the receipts from rents fell short of the expenditure in 1927-28 by £12,000,000, and the larger share of this deficiency was provided by grants from the national Exchequer, to the extent of £9,874,000. Then there is the deficiency of £23,000,000 under the heading of Trading and other Services. Of this total, £21,349,000 had to be provided from the rates.

The expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1928, amounted to the huge total of £402,000,000, as compared with £148,000,000 for the last year before the War. Our municipalities are now spending £50,000,000 more per annum than in the "boom" years directly after the War, when the total expenditure was £343,000,000 and £365,000,000 respectively.

At the annual meeting on Thursday of the British Steelwork Association, Mr. Arthur Dorman (joint managing director of Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., Limited) was elected president, and Mr. J. H Humphryes (chairman of directors of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Engineers, Limited) vice-president for the coming year.

THE CADET FORCE

CHANGE IN STATUS TO-DAY

The Territorial Cadet Force to-day becomes a private body, the units of which are being enrolled in a civil organization, the British National Cadet Association, of the Federal Council of which Field-Marshal Lord Allenby is chairman. The Cadet Force is not the numerically strong body that it was eight years ago, owing to the series of decisions which took away the annual grant, restored it in a modified form, abolished the War Office Cadet branch, and placed administration outside of Whitehall. The cadet units which remain are, however, the cream of the old force, with two solid groups in the Church Lads' Brigade and the secondary schools forming the main body.

With the withdrawal of recognition by the Army Council the cadets lose the annual grant and military facilities, and the burden of future support will fall on the officers and subscribing public. An approximate estimate of the effect of the change is the disbandment of units, including 10,000 cadets. All of these, however, will not disappear, as some will continue as boys' training clubs. It is estimated that 40,000 cadets will be the strength of the force for 1931 under Lord Allenby's Federal Council and various county committees.

Practically the force reached its jubilee this year as an organized movement, but individual corps were established as far back as 1859. The force reached its zenith in 1921, when it numbered 120,000, and had a record of having trained and passed to the War about 3,000 officers and 30,000 senior cadets.

The offices of the British National Cadet Association are at Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C. Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Jeudwine is hon. treasurer and Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Smith hon. secretary. The Federal Council is composed as follows:—

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby (chairman), Mr. F. B. Malim, Cadet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Huck, J. R. Huristone-Jones, R. B. Wight, F. W. Lea, and W. T. Fellowes; Colonel R. F. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Smith, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Cadet Colonel A. W. Oyler, Colonel P. Circebach, Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, the Rev. Edgar Rogers, Cadet Colonel E. M. Halstead, Major-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percival Heywood, Colonel F. H. D. C. Whitmore, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Poole.

A meeting at Exeter, over which Lord Mildmay of Flete presided, has appointed a Devon County Committee of the association. Brigadier-General W. F. S. Edwards was appointed county commandant and chairman of the committee, and Brigadier-General L. Butler, who is secretary of Devon Territorial Army Association, was elected secretary.

YORKSHIRE COAL AWARD

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, OCT. 31

There is a slight improvement in the November award of Yorkshire miners' wages. The figure 12.52 is still abnormally low for the time of the year, and is 19.48 below the minimum, but is 5.09 more than the ascertainment for October. The wages, therefore, will remain at the 32 per cent. level over basic rates. When the award does creep over the 32 per cent. the owners will claim whatever the amount is to assist in wiping off arrears, which, with the latest figure, now total £1,491,070. The deficiency on the wages working for September, it was stated to-day, is £225,455.

The new coal marketing scheme is not likely, at least for some time, to improve the economic condition of the pits. An authority with whom I discussed the matter to-day was hopeful that in time the pits would be working on a more economic basis as the result of the scheme. In the past, he said, there had been many backsliding coalowners who fell out of line with regard to regulation of output, &c. Now they were compelled to conform by law. This, it is thought, will assist in bringing other collieries up to a higher economic standard and there will be what the owners term "economic prices" demanded for coal. There is, therefore, the possibility of dearer domestic fuel arising out of the fact that all the owners in the area will be given their output figures. In this way an endeavour will be made to avoid surplus and cheaper stocks.

While the scheme may tend in time to enable the owners to run their pits on a more economic basis, and at the same time improve the miners' wages percentage, it cannot have the effect of bringing more employment to this mining area. Putting the pits on a paying basis, or increasing the price of coal, does not automatically carry with it an increased demand. The greatest factor in regard to a possibly decreased number of miners is that no subsidy for exported coal is provided for in the scheme. The Coal Mines Act does not provide for a subsidy, and if a compulsory subsidy is required by any area the request will have to go through Parliament. This does not prevent a district, however, from introducing a subsidy on a voluntary basis.

Will the Midland area adopt such a course? Yorkshire owners are not inclined to say much on the point yet, but from close inquiry among them I gather that such a step is by no means unlikely. If there is no subsidy, foreign trade, according to the exporters, will simply vanish. "Only with a subsidy can British coal become competitive abroad. Without it we are hopelessly outquoted," said an exporter to me to-day. "Yorkshire coalowners are quite aware of this, and that is why we are hoping eventually for the imposition of a subsidy on a voluntary basis." Thus it will be seen that the scheme will possibly mean less employment, if there is no subsidy and no foreign trade.

ARMED MAN IN A BARN

CHARGE OF SHOOTING AT POLICE

CHARLES EDWARD COOK, 24, of Keysoe, Bedfordshire, was charged on remand at Shambrook yesterday with stealing £4 10s. belonging to Mr. George Brown, of Keysoe, on October 19, and also with shooting at a police-sergeant and a police-constable with intent to resist arrest on October 22.

Mr. H. W. Lathom, for the police, stated that Cook took refuge in a haybarn to avoid arrest and stayed there two days without food. He was armed with a double-barrelled gun, and, while the police were watching, fired two shots, one of which passed through the roof of the barn and the other over the heads of the police. The evidence, however, was not strong enough to warrant a charge of firing with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He was at length persuaded to come out of the barn for food, and then the police, flashing a light in his face, disarmed and arrested him.

After evidence regarding the larceny charge was given, Dr. Davies, of Bedford Prison, said that he had had Cook under observation since the last remand and, because of his past medical history, he thought it necessary that he should be kept under observation for a further period.

Cook was remanded in custody for a week.

CHARGE AGAINST COUNTY COUNCILLOR

THOMAS NEWTON, 50, miners' checkweighman, a member of Durham County Council and of the Public Assistance Committee, was committed for trial to Durham Assizes at Houghton-le-Spring yesterday on a charge of demanding money with menaces from John Glave, a miner, of Hopper-street, Houghton-le-Spring. He pleaded "Not Guilty." Bail was allowed. Evidence was given that Glave received £38 insurance money on the death of a brother. It was alleged that Newton told Glave that the committee was claiming the return of £13 given in relief, and that he would be arrested if the money was not paid. Glave paid Newton £10 that day and £2 afterwards. Mr. Wolfe, who prosecuted, said the committee never asked for the return of the money from Glave and no money was ever handed over to the committee by Newton, nor was he authorized to collect it.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

On our front page are announced the deaths of Charles Davis, as the result of a motor accident, "for over 60 years the valued friend and assistant of Messrs. Linklaters and Paines, aged 83"; of Laura Ann Lloyd, "wife of the late W. Lloyd, for many years faithful friend and servant in the families of the late F. A. Du Cros, Esq., and the late W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq."; and of Henry Bishop, "for 36 years head gardener at Birch Hall, Colchester, and a great friend to the Round family, aged 80."

OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS

DANGER TO PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

NEED OF STRONGER LAW

A conference of the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society, together with its local branches and allied organizations, was held in London yesterday.

The following bodies were represented at the conference:—

The Bognor Footpaths Preservation Society, Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, East Midland Ramblers' Federation, English Lake District Association, Federation of Rambling Clubs, Fell and Rock Climbing Club, Forest Ramblers' Club, Godalming Natural History Society, Holiday Fellowship, Horsell Common Preservation Society, Hurtwood Control Committee, John Evelyn Club for Wimbledon, Leicestershire Footpaths Preservation Society, Liverpool and District Ramblers' Federation, Manchester and District Ramblers' Federation, New Forest Association, Oxford and District Footpaths, Bridleways, and Commons Preservation Society, Oxted and Limpsfield Association, Peak District and Northern Counties Footpaths Preservation Society, Portsmouth Association for the Preservation of the Countryside, Society of Sussex Downsmen, and Watford Fieldpath Association.

LORD CREWE, in welcoming the delegates, said that however much hard work was done centrally, it could not be done to any real purpose without the assistance of those locally interested in the different counties covered by the organization. Those local representatives had not only to exercise enthusiasm and activity but extreme tact. It was one of the boasts of the society that in a very large proportion of cases conciliation and appeals to common sense enabled them to avoid litigation.

SIR LAWRENCE CHUBB, secretary of the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society, speaking on public rights of way, said that there were something like 300,000 footpaths in the country, and it must be remembered that many of them were in jeopardy every month. There reached the society every year complaints in regard to attempted obstruction or interference with about 2,000 bridle paths or footpaths. That showed the extreme importance of the existence of watching organizations everywhere. One of the greatest difficulties of the society to-day was that the ancient landed estates were not the absolute property of any freeholder, and public claims to rights of way were defeated not on the merits but because the land over which the rights of way passed had been entailed throughout living memory. The Public Rights of Way Bill, which the society had been endeavouring to get passed into law, would remove this injustice. It was hoped that the Bill would be given a second reading within the next two or three weeks, and the present chance was the best there had ever been of the Bill being carried into law.

VALUE OF MAPS

Something should be done to increase the value of maps as evidence in establishing claims to rights of way. He would like to see it made obligatory on parish councils to prepare maps of the footpaths and rights of way in their areas. The law ought to be strengthened to enable local authorities to force occupiers of land through which rights of way passed to keep hedges in order and the paths in repair, so as to prevent paths becoming overgrown and lost. Further powers should be given to highway authorities to acquire land for the provision of new paths where necessary.

Mr. HUMPHREY BAKER, assistant secretary of the society, spoke on the changes in highway administration effected by the Local Government Act, 1929.

Mr. P. HURD, M.P., moved a resolution urging that the Public Rights of Way Bill should be passed into law. He said that so far as Parliament was concerned it was almost an agreed measure, and he hoped that it would receive the support of the newly formed Amenities Committee of the House of Commons. He suggested that, as the Government had indicated in the King's Speech that they proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with town-planning and rural amenities, the Minister of Health should be approached to see whether there could be included in the Government Bill a clause dealing with public rights of way.

The resolution was agreed to.

SIR JAMES BERRY moved a resolution in which alarm was expressed at the proposals of the Departmental Committee on the Stopping Up and Diversion of Highways to substitute for the consent of the parish the approval of the magistrates sitting as a petty sessional court. He said that the report of the Committee showed another attempt at encroachment on well-established public rights.

DR. GRAHAM LITTLE, M.P., in supporting the resolution, said that it was very important to enlist the local knowledge and local interest that was to be found in the parish council.

The resolution was carried.

DUTY OF LOCAL BODIES

Mr. N. S. WATERWORTH (Liverpool and District Ramblers' Federation) moved a resolution urging that pressure should be put on local authorities to induce them to carry out their duties in maintaining rights of way, stiles, bridges, &c. He referred to specific cases in the Wirral of footbridges having become derelict and of local authorities having refused to take action towards restoring them.

Other delegates gave examples of similar experiences, and at the close of the discussion SIR LAWRENCE CHUBB said that in such cases complaints published in the local Press had great force. Women's rural institutes had also great influence where rural authorities refused to act.

The resolution was agreed to.

It was agreed that the committee of the society should consider what steps could be taken to induce local authorities to keep maps of their areas with all public rights of way marked. Mr. W. H. RIPPIN (Leicestershire Footpaths Preservation Society), in supporting the proposal, said that to-day there were very few proper records of footpaths. In many cases the only proof of a footpath having been used as a right of way for many years was the fact that old people remembered it having been so used. As these old people died, that proof disappeared.

Some discussion took place on a resolution that the Prime Minister should be asked to receive a deputation urging that the Public Rights of Way Bill and the Access to Mountains Bill should be adopted as Government Bills.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BUXTON said that the Access to Mountains Bill in its present form would never become law, because it made no provision for compensation and was too vague in regard to what access to mountains meant.

It was agreed that, in the event of no progress being made in Parliament with the Public Rights of Way Bill, the Prime Minister should be asked to receive a deputation; and in regard to the Access to Mountains Bill, that an effort should be made to secure the passage of a Bill giving the public reasonable access to uncultivated areas of moorlands and mountains, subject to due protection of private rights.

Mr. F. ROBY (Oxford and District Footpaths, Bridlepaths, and Commons Preservation Society) moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:—"That this conference urges that some money should be spent on improving field-paths and bridleways in view of the many millions being spent on motor roads, and considering that villagers, their children, and pedestrians have had to sacrifice the safety and quiet of the country road and lane to motor-cars."

PRESERVATION OF COMMONS

SIR LAWRENCE CHUBB, in a statement regarding the preservation of commons, said that through the society the public had obtained the right to use 400,000 acres of commons as public open spaces. There still remained 1,200,000 acres which, though safe from enclosure, were in a sense analogous to no man's land, being subject to encroachments of the pilfering type. In South Wales encroachments by the hundred were going on. The society wanted to make that impossible, but it could not be done until they had a definite record showing what land was subject to rights of common which could be used as evidence.

Resolutions were then agreed to urging that effect should be given to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Commons, 1913, to simplify the procedure for placing commons under regulation with the object of preventing nuisances; and urging local organizations to watch all town and regional planning schemes in their areas so that such schemes should not contain unsatisfactory proposals for stopping up rights of way, and so that all local commons should be included for preservation as public open spaces.

Mr. C. A. BUCKMASTER moved a resolution, which was agreed to, expressing the opinion that, where large groups of commons existed in otherwise suitable areas, advantage should be taken of the fact to set up national parks embracing such land. He said that very few people had any idea of what was meant by a national park. Many regarded it as "all flower-beds and gravel paths." Thus there was a good deal of educative work to do, and the proposal that a group of commons should form a nucleus would do a great deal to emphasize the right idea.

MORE LOOMS TO A WEAVER

NEW BASIS OF WAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, OCT. 31

The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association to-day issued the revised draft list of piece-work wage rates which they are proposing to the Amalgamated Weavers' Association (the operative weavers' organization) in substitution for the existing piece price-list rates.

As stated in *The Times* on Wednesday, this new list has been drawn up to facilitate the general introduction of the system of more looms to a weaver and it substitutes payment fundamentally based on so much per 100,000 picks of the loom for the former basis, in which the dimensions of the piece woven were fundamental.

The association also communicated the terms of their letter to the Weavers' Amalgamation. This asks for a joint meeting of manufacturers' and operatives' representatives "for the purpose of enabling the employers to put forward an application for the adoption of a new basis of payment to weavers engaged on a system of working more looms than what is the present practice. The employers regret that your representatives declined to agree to the setting up of a joint committee to formulate a new list of prices, and therefore they were obliged to consider the subject by themselves. The employers have gone into the matter very carefully and have drawn up the proposals now submitted, which they are convinced are fair and equitable to both employers and operatives, and will result in an increase in the earnings of the individual weaver." Friday next is suggested for the next meeting.

CANADA AND COTTON TRADE

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce issued to-day a short statement on the Canadian Government's intention announced yesterday to reduce the requisite percentage of British labour and material in cotton goods exported to the Dominion from 50 to 33⅓. The chamber, in notifying exporters of this change, remarks:—

"The former regulations insisted upon 50 per cent., ... and the Manchester Chamber has been urging for nearly two years that, as so much of the raw material of the cotton trade necessarily came from foreign sources, this requirement bore with undue harshness on all goods in which the value of the raw cotton was high as compared with the cost of the British labour added to the cotton in the course of manufacture. The chamber welcomes the announcement now made, although it is of little immediate or present-day importance owing to the ruling price of cotton being so low as to remove most, if not all, of the difficulties of complying with the 50 per cent. basis. The change would be of more importance should the price of cotton rise. Irrespective of present effects, however, it is satisfactory to have this recognition in principle of the special position of the cotton trade.

"The chamber is not yet able to estimate with any certainty the probable results of the substantial increases in certain rates of duty on cotton and artificial silk goods which the new Canadian Government has also introduced, but it is to be feared that on the lines of trade affected they will have gravely adverse effects, for which not the slightest mitigation will be found in the changes as regards the 50 per cent."

THE METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

EFFECT OF FROST AND DROUGHT ON FINANCES

The report of the Metropolitan Water Board for the year 1929-30 (P. S. King, 5s. net) shows that the capital debt of the board at the end of the year reviewed was £54,829,355. The total amount of debt repaid to March 31, 1930, out of revenue and from redemption funds provided out of revenue was £2,611,980.

The net water rental of the Board was approximately £4,474,000, being a decrease of £239,630 compared with 1928-29. Of a total approximate expenditure on revenue account of £5,029,600, no less than £1,803,794 was for interest on debt and £669,000 for local rates. The percentage of collection in respect of domestic supplies and fixed charges was 97.48, the amount collected having been £3,163,976. Meter accounts in respect of the four quarters to December, 1929, were collectible, amounting to £1,246,753; the cash collected was £1,243,769, and represented 99.76 per cent.

The Board reduced the domestic rate from 6½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. on rateable (now net annual) value for the year, and the charges in respect of metered supplies by ½d. per 1,000 gallons in each gradation of the scale. The charges for garden watering, which are assessed on a sliding scale according to the net annual value of the premises supplied, were also revised.

From the figures then available it appeared that the year would close with a small deficiency of approximately £23,000, but the heavy additional expenditure incurred by the Board in maintaining the supply during the severe frost in the early months of 1929 and during the exceptional drought which followed resulted in an approximate deficiency of £288,226. That sum, together with an estimated expenditure of £5,053,140, made a total of £5,341,366 to be provided in the financial year 1930-1931. The estimated income from sources other than the supply of water being £261,000 there remained an amount of £5,080,366 to be raised by water charges. To raise that income it was necessary for the Board to increase the domestic water rate from 5½ per cent. to 6¼ per cent., and the charges for metered supplies by ½d. per 1,000 gallons at each point in the scale.

The quantity of water supplied in million gallons during the year was as follows:—

—	Direct Area	In Bulk	Grand Total
Total volume (million gallons)	99,629.2	816.2	100,445.4
Daily average (million gallons)	272.96	2.23	275.19

The total daily average supply was 0.76 million gallons less than in the preceding year. During the month of maximum supply (June) the Board supplied a daily average of 300.65 million gallons. The daily average supply per head was 36.41 gallons, being a decrease of 0.73 gallon compared with the year 1928-29. The total estimated population supplied by the Board at March 31, 1930, exclusive of bulk supplies, was 7,548,979, representing an increase of 120,801 during the year, or the equivalent of a town the size of Hastings and Eastbourne together. Of this increase 63,048 occurred in the area north of the Thames and 57,753 south of the Thames. Of the total, 4,765,181, or 63 per cent., reside in the area north of the Thames, and 2,783,798, or 37 per cent., south of the Thames.

THEFT BY SOLICITORS' CLERK

MONEY TAKEN TO MEET BETTING LOSSES

ALEC MELDRUM, 20, a clerk, was bound over at the Lincoln Assizes yesterday by Mr. Justice MacKinnon on a charge of stealing £68, the money of his employers, a local firm of solicitors. There was also a charge of maliciously setting fire to documents and deeds in the strong-room at his employers' premises. Meldrum pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge of arson, and the prosecution intimated that they did not propose to proceed with it.

Mr. P. E. Sandlands, prosecuting, said that Meldrum had been betting, and he had lost a great deal of money. He had been taking the money from the cashbox, which was in his charge. Having lost a great deal and being unable to account for it, he went into the strong-room with a bottle of paraffin. He stated that he accidentally broke it, and then it occurred to him that he might set fire to the room, presumably to destroy the evidence against him. The cash-book which referred to his petty cash was not destroyed, and from the record of that book it was found that £68 had been misappropriated. The young man's family had since restored to the firm the whole of the money.

Mr. Van Oss, for the defence, said that Meldrum had not intended to destroy the office, but only the papers which referred to the money he had taken.

Addressing Meldrum, MR. JUSTICE MACKINNON said:—"You have been the stupidest young fellow it would be possible to conceive. You started life with good prospects. You have already been sufficiently punished by forfeiting a good position and your name."

Telegraphic communication between Thanet and London was interrupted on Thursday night when a Vickers Virginia machine, attached to No. 9 Bomber Squadron at Manston Royal Air Force Station, crashed into a telegraph pole on the main Birchington-Manston road. Communication was restored soon after 9 o'clock yesterday. The pilot escaped injury.

GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE

THE MARKETING BILL

CONTROL OF FOREIGN IMPORTS

The Agricultural Marketing Bill was discussed at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture for England in the Middlesex Guildhall yesterday. Mr. Denton Woodhead presided, and, on behalf of the Council, welcomed Dr. Addison, who attended for the first time in his capacity as Minister of Agriculture, and Lord De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, who was also present for the first time since his appointment. The chairman also expressed the Council's congratulations to Sir George Edwards on the knighthood recently conferred on him.

DR. ADDISON, replying on behalf of Lord De La Warr and himself, said he was glad that the council concerned themselves with constructive criticism, and approached their problems in a non-party spirit. He could promise them that if, with the uncertainties of political life, the Government were allowed to continue in office, they would introduce, beginning, he hoped, on Monday week, a number of constructive proposals. He was not sure how many Agricultural Bills there would be this Session, but he saw a likelihood of at least three. They proposed to introduce almost at once a measure dealing with the scrub bull. The improvement in the Irish stock was a proof of the value of this action, and he was sure that everyone concerned with the improvement of live stock and its reputation in the world would welcome the introduction of a Bill which was certainly a non-party measure. After all, the reputation in times past of British live stock had been unequalled, and it would be a disaster if we were to lose that lead.

LOWER COSTS OF PRODUCTION

The report of the Standing Committee on the Agricultural Marketing Bill, which was submitted, represented that the necessary complement to the Bill was a measure of imports control. The Committee, after a reference to the usefulness of the Bill in the cases of such commodities as milk, potatoes, and hops, expressed the view that the need for the Bill was even stronger in the case of commodities in which there was oversea competition and in which the supplies coming on to the home market might easily exceed any possible home crop. It was suggested that in these cases there was need for more than internal organization on the lines of the Bill, because no amount of combination for marketing or compulsion of minorities would avail where the home market was undersold by imports of agricultural produce from countries where costs of production were lower than in this country or where subsidies, or veiled subsidies, were paid. For this reason the committee considered that the Bill could only reach its full beneficial effect if there was coupled with it control of such imports under a scheme which would ensure that these did not undersell a fair home market.

SIR ARTHUR HAZLERIGG, who moved the adoption of the report, said it had become increasingly clear that farmers needed more organization in the marketing of their products, and the Bill was the logical sequence to their reports on marketing. He wished to issue one word of warning. It was very dangerous to argue that, because a scheme had been a success or a failure in some part of the globe, it must be a success or a failure in the British Isles. We were still a nation, the majority of the farming population of which had inherited knowledge, and that farming population were rightly suspicious of those who, without experience, tried to teach them their business. This country was in a different position from some of the newer countries, and it would be unwise to say that because a scheme of compulsory marketing was a success in, say, Canada, it must be a success in England. In a reference to the paragraph of the report dealing with foreign competition, he said they were agreed that unless some step was taken to protect our products from unfair foreign competition, no Marketing Bill was likely to help in the present time of distress.

AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE

SIR FRANCIS ACLAND called attention to a passage of the report which referred to the under-selling of the home market by imports from countries "where costs of production are lower than in this country." That meant, he said, that steps would have to be taken with regard to produce from India, from Argentina, from European countries, and from Ireland, where the costs of production were lower. He could not agree that it was right to say that. Though, as things were, his own estate would simply disappear in the course of the next two generations under the pressure of death duties, he would rather give up agriculture altogether, as we knew it, than have the industry supported at the general public expense.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS expressed the hope that the Bill might be considered on its own merits.

Mr. JOHN BEARD suggested that the words to which exception were taken might be altered to "countries where wages are lower than in this country."

Mr. W. R. PATTISON (Staffs) said they wanted to dissociate themselves from any question of protection or subsidies or anything else.

SIR ARTHUR HAZLERIGG said he was prepared to substitute "where wages are lower than in this country" for "where costs of production are lower than in this country." The alteration would make no difference to the report.

Mr. W. B. TAYLOR (Norfolk) welcomed the alteration, and referred to what he described as the remarkable statement of Sir Francis Acland that the policy recommended by the Standing Committee meant that they would be asking to be permanently supported at the public expense.

SIR FRANCIS ACLAND.—Put the industry on the "dole," if you prefer it!

Mr. TAYLOR retorted that that was putting it more brutally. He regarded the statement as a challenge. The countryside had been bled white in the interests of the urban districts; the public had lived at the expense of the country people. The labourer was a junior partner in the industry and he had a right to a guarantee of his place in the sun.

TWO TYPES OF BOARDS

DR. ADDISON, replying to the discussion, said the Bill was complicated. The machinery for dealing with surpluses was an essential part of their scheme, and the Ministry proposed to introduce proposals which would help and foster the provision of plant and factories for dealing with surpluses. There were two types of boards in the Bill. There was the type which would actually deal with the commodity, hold it and market it, and the other type of board would have a regulating power. In the case of a commodity like milk they could not have a number of independent district boards; they must have a national board directing operations, but it could not be a board which would hold supplies in the physical sense. It was inconceivable that any Government, short of the complete socialization of supplies, which no one there wanted, could guarantee a price for every commodity. It was undeniable that until they had an organization of the producers competent to handle their products in a comprehensive way, they would never be able as a farming community to help themselves in the face of the extraordinarily powerful middle agencies. He was absolutely appalled by the figures as to the difference between what the producer got and the ordinary retail prices. By good organization they could save a great deal of money. He could not imagine a more dramatic justification for this kind of scheme than what he saw the other day in Yorkshire, where the farmers had an excellent bacon factory. The factory had been designed to operate on 1,000 pigs a week. But apparently farmers had been tempted by neighbouring jobbers, or someone in the market who made arrangements over a glass of beer in a "pub," and the result was that they had been drawn away from sending their supplies to the factory, which was now operating on only 400 animals a week, and, consequently, was in low water. The Bill would enable the organization to see that its members played the game.

The council agreed to the substitution in the report of the words "where costs of wages are lower than in this country" for those objected to by Sir Francis Acland, and the report, as amended, was adopted.

A resolution was moved by Mr. W. W. SAMPSON (Dorset) advising the Government immediately to confer with the leaders of the Opposition with a view to agreeing to a policy for the relief of the present distress in the industry.

SIR GEORGE COURTHOPE, M.P., pointed out that agriculture was not the only distressed industry, and hoped the council would not be so ill-advised as to pass such a resolution.

The resolution was carried by 25 votes to 22.

On the motion of Mr. H. T. COX (Hertfordshire) a resolution was carried calling on the Government to take immediate and active steps to prevent further dumping of Russian and foreign bounty-fed cereals and other food products.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

DUKE OF YORK ON NEW METHODS

The Duke of York presided over the general meeting of the Industrial Welfare Society yesterday.

Reviewing the year's work, his ROYAL HIGHNESS said that there was no cause for dismay at their position. The membership was maintained, demands upon the staff for help and advice did not grow less; conferences had been well attended; and public interest in the work did not diminish. He was sorry that he had had to postpone his Camp, but it was quite impossible to secure a new site in time for the 1930 fixture. He had heard that the first site was under water during the days when they would have been in camp. He hoped very much that it would be possible for him to hold the Camp next year.

There were no signs that these depressing times had diminished in any way the value of the Welfare Movement. But industry must prepare to take advantage of whatever opportunity the future might bring. It must eliminate waste of time, of labour, and of brain-power; and this could only be done by adopting new methods. Some of these might be technical, some mechanical, but none would avail unless there was behind it leadership and loyalty. That was the universal condition of prosperity, no matter what the trade.

LORD INVERNAIRN, chairman of the society, moved the adoption of the report and accounts. He said that ever since the society came into existence 12 years ago it had faced some pretty heavy weather, but had never been without warm friends. To Lord Wakefield, Sir Alexander Grant, Sir Hugh Reid, Mr. Alley, and many others he offered grateful thanks.

Among those present were:—

Mr. G. M. Kindersley, M.P., Brigadier-General A. C. Bayley, Mr. G. Isaacs, M.P., Sir George Paton, Mr. J. W. Cole, Mr. H. Sanderson, Dr. Theodore Thompson, Mr. F. S. Button, Miss K. Manicom, Mr. R. B. L. Lesliott, Mr. R. R. Hyde (director), and Mr. G. L. Perry (secretary).

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE

SIR W. WHYTE APPOINTED A MEMBER

In order to assist the Unemployment Grants Committee in the consideration of applications for grants from Scottish local authorities, the Minister of Labour has appointed Sir William E. Whyte to be a member of the Committee. Sir William Whyte has been associated with local government in Scotland for many years and has a wide and varied experience of local affairs.

In consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Transport, the Minister of Labour has appointed a small Advisory Committee, which will sit in Edinburgh for the purpose of giving assistance and advice to Scottish local authorities regarding any difficulties they may experience in the preparation of schemes for the relief of unemployment and submission of applications for grant in respect thereof. The Divisional Controller of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. J. M. Cramond, 44, Drumsheugh-gardens, Edinburgh, will be chairman of this Committee, which will also include the Ministry of Transport's Divisional Road Engineer for Scotland, and representatives of the Departments of Health and Agriculture for Scotland.

It should be understood that all applications for grants should be addressed as heretofore to the Secretary, Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

UNITED EMPIRE CANDIDATE'S WITHDRAWAL

Mr. NORMAN LESTER, who has been adopted as the United Empire Party candidate for Reading, stated yesterday that he did not intend to contest the seat at the next election. He gave as his main reason that all believers in protection must unite if the country was to be saved from a Socialist Government. Protectionists, he said, could only be united within the ranks of the Conservative Party.

News in Brief

The new building of the Chief Police Offices in the Old Jewry will be opened by the Lord Mayor of London early in December.

The City Corporation and the Fishmongers' Company have each founded a leaving scholarship of £50 per annum at the City of London School for Girls.

The road skating race from Coventry to Birmingham will be held this afternoon under N.S.A. laws. The race will be open to all amateurs in the British Isles. Twenty entries including those of five women) have been received.

Lord D'Abernon has joined the committee of the Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa Training Ship, and will speak at the opening by Princess Helena Victoria this afternoon of his former residence (Esher Place) as a Shaftesbury Home for Girls.

To mark the completion of an underground telephone cable from London to Aberdeen yesterday, the Lord Provost exchanged greetings on the new line with the Lord Mayor of London and the

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE PENALTY OF PRIDE

By CALLISTHENES

Even those who have only glanced through that "best seller" among histories, H. G. Wells' "Outline of History," must have discovered that, in addition to its merit of arranging a vast amount of material into very small space, it contains passages of flashing insight of more value than pages of facts.

One of the most illuminating comes near the beginning when he is speaking of the telescope.

"The telescope," he says, "has released the human imagination as no other implement has ever done. Its development marks a new phase in human thought, a new vision of life."

Then he goes on: "It is an extraordinary thing that the Greeks, with their lively and penetrating minds, never realized the possibilities of either microscope or telescope. Yet they lived in a world in which glass had been known and had been made beautifully for hundreds of years. But science in Greece was pursued by philosophers in an aristocratic spirit, men who were too proud to learn from such mere artisans as jewellers and metal and glass-workers.

"*Ignorance is the first penalty of pride.* The philosopher had no mechanical skill and the artisan had no philosophical education, and it was left for another age, more than a thousand years later, to bring together glass and the astronomer."

We have put into italics the key sentence in this passage, for it seems to us that it helps not only to a better understanding of Greek life but to a rectification of ideals in modern business.

There are those who seek to pursue commerce "in an aristocratic spirit." They bring to it a group of principles acquired in Public School or University. They cultivate aloofness from the rank and file partly from a belief that nature has ordained it so, and partly because they think it the best way to "maintain discipline."

This is the wrong kind of pride. It is a conception which is wrong in fact and wrong in the results it produces. It brings several penalties, but the first of them is ignorance.

No man can learn how to run a business by reading in a University or by sitting in a board room. If he is "too proud to learn from mere artisans," the men who are in immediate contact with the wishes of the public and the processes of salesmanship and production, he must remain for ever unfit for his job.

In this House we would go further and say that the business leader who would escape the penalty of ignorance should himself have had experience both as an "artisan" and as a "philosopher," both in practical work and in administration.

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THE ART OF READING

DR. INGE'S ADVICE

Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, was the guest of honour at the thirty-first dinner of the National Liberal Club's Literary Circle last night, when he was introduced to the company by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. A. Spender, as the "gadfly of the Athenians—the gadfly which stuns them into thought."

DR. INGE, speaking on the art of reading, said that the ancients did not read much, but the Romans used to read aloud a great deal. Now some people read a great deal too much, just as some people talked too much. Rapid reading was a habit which one might fall into like the habit of drinking. The worst of it was that nothing stuck.

He recommended reading aloud, remarking that poetry, of course, was always meant to be read aloud. Another important maxim was to stop from time to time to think of what you had read. He was a great believer in taking notes. Some young men, he said, made the mistake of reading for too many hours a day. No one could do hard brain work for more than seven hours a day.

"Of course," he continued, "we ought not to read only English books. Then, what foreign books? Certainly the Bible. There is no book which loses so little in translation than the New Testament. Of course, we want fiction. Here I do put in a strong claim for the old English classical novel—Walter Scott, Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, and others. These books are pure and wholesome—a quality I greatly miss in many of our modern novels. Whatever books you read, if they are not worth reading rather slowly they are not worth reading at all."

Speaking of reading newspapers, Dr. Inge said that the great advantage of newspapers was that people read them in trains and that prevented them from talking. "I wish carriages in railway trains were labelled, instead of 'smoking' and 'non-smoking,' 'talking' and 'non-talking.'"

A PEOPLE'S THEATRE FOR LONDON

SIR ALAN COBHAM'S SCHEME TO RAISE SUBSCRIPTIONS

A meeting of the subscribers to Mr. J. T. Grein's scheme for the formation in London of a People's Theatre, on the lines of the institution of that name in Berlin, will be held at the Hanworth Air Park on Saturday, November 29.

Since the scheme was started a few weeks ago 15,000 members have been enrolled, and it only remains to get 5,000 more members before the scheme is put into full operation. A special effort will be made to obtain these additional members during the next few weeks. Sir Alan Cobham, one of the founder members, is arranging that every subscriber who enrols 100 or more members before November 20 shall have the opportunity of a free flight under his supervision. The flights will include a return journey to Paris and Rotterdam, a flight over London and Windsor, and a flying lesson.

The subscription for membership of the People's Theatre is 2s. 6d., which entitles a member to purchase either a stall or a dress circle seat for 2s. 4d. as often as he likes. The directors of the scheme are Mr. J. T. Grein and Miss Nancy Price, from whom further particulars can be obtained. The address of the organization is 10, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.

OLD MILLHILLIANS' DINNER

The fifty-second annual dinner of the Old Millhillians' Club was held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, last night. Mr. FRANK O. WILLS, president, was in the chair, and proposed the toast of "The New President" (Mr. F. S. Wilks). SIR THOMAS INSKIP submitted the toast of "The Club," and congratulated the members on the keenness with which the club was supported. Mr. S. TREVOR DAVIES replied. The toast of "The School" was proposed by Mr. R. F. CHOLMELEY and responded to by Mr. MAURICE L. JACKS (the headmaster). Others present included:—

Sir A. F. Davies, Dr. A. W. Pickard Cambridge, Messrs. R. O. Serck, A. F. Johnson, J. McGowan, F. D. Leathers, S. Mickiem, R. Pigott, R. W. F. Buckland, J. H. Todd, R. W. Gundry, J. Lamont, W. H. Prentice, A. J. Williams, H. Jones, C. H. Bejels, H. B. Curwen, J. A. Parkyn, H. M. Moore, and A. J. R. Roberts.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 18

Entertainments

THE NEW ORCHESTRA

A SENSITIVE INSTRUMENT

The first full-dress parade of the British Broadcasting Corporation's new orchestra was timed by chance to illustrate the reassuring fact that the demand for first-rate orchestral players may very easily exceed the supply. The organization confines over 100 of the best players to the B.B.C.'s own concerts. At that moment Sir Henry Wood had carried his orchestra to Norwich, and the London Symphony Orchestra was fulfilling a country engagement. The Royal Philharmonic Society opened its season at Queen's Hall on the evening after the B.B.C.'s first concert, and some hard thinking had to be done in order to produce a fourth orchestra, one adequate for the display of Sir Thomas Beecham's art as a conductor of Mozart. It was done apparently to the satisfaction even of those who have been loudest in their condemnation of the engagement *ad hoc* of orchestral players. There was a certain piquancy in the fact that Sir Thomas Beecham was the chosen man to demonstrate the possibility of making good music without the aid of a permanent establishment.

Granted that possibility we have every reason to be glad of the permanent provision which the B.B.C. has made for its music throughout the winter months, and, as we said the other day, its first concerts have shown that an instrument has been formed with which anything can be done. We have now to see what will be done, and done not only by the several conductors who are to handle it through this season, but by the audiences who are to enjoy its performances. The latter may treat it merely as a luxury orchestra, a tone-producing machine. In that case we shall have a repetition of the fickleness of London audiences which has brought so many admirable organizations to the ground before now. The acclamations of the new, coupled with the assumption that no other body of players is worth a hearing, may be followed by the discovery that the favourites are not always impeccable, and then the restless desire that something else should be done. Or the conductors may vie with one another in showing off the qualities of the instrument, may try to prove that what has already been advertised as "the impetuous rush of the 70 strings" can be more impetuous when they rush it than when somebody else does.

Any instrument can be spoilt by misuse. An orchestra, being a co-ordination of human faculties, is extraordinarily sensitive to this sort of misuse. A piano may be spoilt by thumping but not by reckless speed. An orchestra, being human, acquires habits, good and bad. An orchestral player of long experience once complained of the difficulty of being required to play Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in successive weeks under Weingartner, Kussevitzky and Albert Coates. Everything which was virtue in the eyes of the one conductor had to be eschewed when the next took up the baton. It seems more than likely that the new B.B.C. Orchestra will encounter something of this difficulty in the course of a season in which its 23 concerts are distributed between seven conductors.

We must hope that the other six will handle it with the discretion which Mr. Adrian Boult has shown at the outset. He is not concerned for the display of personal idiosyncrasies in the interpretation of the classics. Over and above that unfailing care for the shapeliness of every phrase, which we remarked as the chief characteristic of his performance last Wednesday, there was the evidence that for him Mendelssohn, Bach, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Strauss are all very different people, saying very different things in the particular examples of their works which made the programme. Compare the tart clear tones of the woodwind in the "Hebrides" Overture with their mellifluousness in the Minnetto of Beethoven's Symphony, or the rhythmic hardness of the trumpets in Bach with their rich flow in "Don Juan." Imagination was brought to bear on each case, but clearly with the purpose of discovering what was the musical purpose underlying the writing, what in fact the composer really wished to say, and bringing that purpose, as it were, to the surface of the playing.

The contradictions found in modern conductors' readings of the classics rest largely on an assumption that composers, at any rate before the Wagnerian era, did not know exactly how they wished their orchestras to sound, or if they did, that they did not leave sufficient indications in their scores to provide a basis of action, and that such indications allow considerable room for improvement. Consequently a process analogous to the repainting of old pictures is continually going on in the playing of the musical classics. It may be admitted that this process has not the same deleterious effect in the case of music. The score is still there to be followed by whoever will, while the repainted canvas is defaced once and for all. Nevertheless, the process has its own permanence because the ears of audiences are tickled by it, and their tendency to demand more and more of the luxuries of tone makes it increasingly difficult for the interpreter to look straight at the score and say to himself, "What does this mean, and how can I show its meaning?" He is under the perpetual temptation to think rather "What shall I make it mean?"

Mr. Boult's determination to address himself to the former question is the fact which gives significance to his reappearance as a conductor in London at the head of the new orchestra. He has given a lead to its activities, and if that lead is followed up its performances may become something more than brilliant displays of virtuosity and provide a constant standard of well-conceived and well-executed interpretations. This is what London has lacked lately, though it has had it in the past. It does not so much matter whether an orchestra is the finest in the world as whether it sets a high ideal before its audience and tries to live up to it. In that case it can form the taste of its hearers and stimulate its competitors to emulate its example. If the B.B.C. Orchestra goes on as it has begun, we may yet see the permanent organizations increasing and multiplying to meet whatever coincidences of London concerts and provincial festivals may occur.

ARMISTICE DAY ARRANGEMENTS

In connexion with the celebration of Armistice Day in London, the British Legion announces that the contingent of ex-Service men, which will form up at Wellington Barracks, will have a special section for ex-members of the Navy, Naval Reserve and Merchant Service. Another section will be reserved for oversea visitors who served with Dominion and Colonial units during the War. Tickets for the parade can be obtained from the British Legion, Haig House, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. In the evening of Armistice Day, the Legion will hold an Empire Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall, to which the Indian Princes in London will be invited in order that British ex-Service men may have an opportunity of shewing their appreciation of the services rendered by the Princes during the War.

MODELS AT DUDLEY HOUSE

THE QUEEN'S EXHIBIT

The Loan Exhibition of Period Models at Dudley House, which opens to the public on Monday, is one of the most notable exhibitions held in aid of charity for many years. When it was first decided by the committee, of which Lady Ampthill is chairman, to hold this exhibition in aid of the Central and London Clubs of the Y.W.C.A., it was feared that an insufficient number of exhibits would be offered, for people are more reluctant to lend their smaller treasures than their great. But with the example of the King and the Queen on the one hand and the great City Companies on the other, owners became more trusting, and thousands of offers of rare and exquisite things poured in, a number of which at the end had to be refused for want of space.

The Queen will pay a private visit this morning. There will be a private view to-morrow, and from Monday until Saturday, November 15, it will be open to the public from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily, and on Sunday, November 9, from 3 to 6. The charges will be:—Entrance, 5s.; children, 2s. 6d. After 5 p.m., 2s. 6d.; season ticket, £1.

The Queen, who possesses a great store of miniature models of all kinds, chose from it some lovely pieces of period cabinet-making and over 200 tiny treasures to fill them. There is a Louis XVI. writing table filled with Battersea enamel patch-boxes; a Sedan chair containing seals and toys, a St. George and the Dragon, and other things; an Amboyna inlaid bureau with a Worcester jug and basin; a Liegeois cabinet of the Louis XV. period in oak with glazed doors and clock; a Spanish cabinet of the seventeenth century inlaid with ivory, and a semi-circular satinwood commode with a glass top, inlaid with mother-of-pearl butterflies on the doors and filled with 18 scent bottles. A tiny harp in tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, and ivory is another of the Queen's exhibits.

The King has lent a scale model of the battleship Albion, which was launched in 1898 by the Queen when Duchess of York. In this section are ships of war and ships of peace; the Argyll, an English 50-gun frigate, one of three on the establishment of 1719—a model never shown before—has been lent by Mr. Bernard Barrington, whose ancestor was her commander. Lord Sandwich lends a number of ships' models, among them a 90-gun ship (1678-85), a contemporary model which is thought to be the Sandwich, built at Harwich in 1679, and six men-of-war on the stocks (1774), models made for the fourth Earl of Sandwich in 1771. A model that children will love shows a rowing boat manned by tiny sailors and carrying tiny troops, which was made by Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke in 1800 and is lent by Lady Susan Birch. There is a model of a pirate ship and of a merchant trader in oak of 1820, and fine models of steamers, from a small paddle steamer—William Fawcett—to giant liners of to-day.

THE CITY COMPANIES

The City Companies have lent some of the most delightful models in the exhibition. The Coachmakers' Company lend the golden model of the State coach with its original panels painted by Cipriani which, though it has been shown in Paris and America, has never been shown in England before. The Coopers' Company show model beer and wine casks and a handsome silver model of Big Ben. The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths show dainty jewels, fairy size, and a Lilliputian tea-service. The Stationers' Company show the composing-stick formerly belonging to Benjamin Franklin; and the Clothmakers' Company a model of the State barge.

The book section has three horn-books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a Schloss bijou almanac, said to have belonged to Queen Victoria, and another said to be the smallest book in the world. Some of these tiny books have magnifying glasses of their own size. A tiny Horace, printed by Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby at the Ashendene Press for Queen Mary's Dolls' House, and a copy of *The Times*, also printed for the Dolls' House, are shown.

The miniature silver section contains hundreds of rare pieces.

The furniture models appear to be the most numerous, perhaps by reason of their size, some children's period chairs being included; one of the gems of the collection is the pair of Louis XV. children's chairs covered in contemporary tapestry, and lent by Mr. Baron Ash. The tiny chess table carried by Napoleon on his campaign has been lent by Princess Paleologue, and there are Chippendale rooms and Sheraton rooms filled with pieces lent by various collectors.

CONCERTS

MME. ELENA GERHARDT

Mme. Elena Gerhardt sang Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday night to a large and appreciative audience. Her voice was in fine condition and her interpretation of the "Sechs Zigeunerlieder" was full of vigour and vitality. This was the best part of the programme, for the Schumann songs were for the most part unfamiliar and not especially interesting, although they provided opportunities for the display of Mme. Gerhardt's skill. Her control over quiet tone was well shown in "Zum schluss" and "Mädchen Schwermut," while the word-play in "Die Kartenlegerin" was notable. "Schneeglöckchen" had to be repeated, and the attractively fresh colouring given to "Des Knaben Berglied" should be mentioned. In the Beethoven group "Vom Tode" was another example of finely sustained tone, and the singing of "Die Ehre Gottes in der Natur" was very broad and dignified. Mr. George Reeves accompanied admirably.

MISS NADINE WATERS

Flexibility is the chief vocal virtue of Miss Nadine Waters, an American soprano, who gave a recital at Grotrian Hall on Thursday night. The quality and range of her voice are also good. She was therefore able to sing *coloratura* solos of Mozart and Rossini very well indeed. But when she sang *Lieder* and French songs, she did not show sufficient appreciation of style. Her actual singing was quite good, though she would be wise to watch her tendency to attack notes from below, and it had a certain sincerity that counted for something, but the interpretation was lacking in imagination—the different degrees of dramatization required by Schubert's "Gretchen am Spinnrade," Brahms's "Vergebliches Ständchen," and Debussy's "Air de Lia" went unperceived, and the songs of Fauré were flat in feeling. Miss Waters was not helped in this respect by her prosaic accompanist. Her German had an American accent, another indication, perhaps, that up to now Miss Waters has been busy with technique and has not yet paid full attention to the artistic problems of a singer.

MR. GUY MARRINER

Mr. Guy Marriner, who gave a recital at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday, is an accomplished, if not impeccable, pianist. Sometimes—as in Mozart's Rondo in A minor—his set pianism before music, lavishing upon a piece effects of tonal contrast, which do not belong to its style and distract attention from the essential outlines to points of detail. Mr. Marriner has a trick, too, of setting up every salient melody, as it were, in italics, and this spoilt his performance of the slow movement in Schumann's Sonata in G minor, which was otherwise kept more smoothly rhythmical than the rest of the work. As might be expected, Brahms's Rhapsody in E flat found out most surely the weakness in the pianist's sense of rhythm.

WHITE ROSE FESTIVAL DINNER

The MARQUESS OF CARISBROOKE presided last night at the White Rose festival dinner in aid of the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, Bethnal Green. Princess Beatrice, who was the guest of honour, and the Lord Mayor of London was present at a reception after the dinner, at which the Welsh Singers performed. The LADY MAYORESS proposed the toast of "Princess Beatrice, president of the Ladies' Association," which the DUCHESS OF SOMERSET seconded. The toast of "The Queen's Hospital for Children" was submitted by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT JONES, and seconded by LADY GALWAY. A collection was taken, and LORD BETHELL, hon. treasurer of the Ladies' Association, announced that the amount raised that evening on behalf of the hospital was £4,884. Among others who accepted invitations to the present were:—

The Marchioness of Carisbrooke, the Aga Khan, the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Polish Ambassador, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Lady Lonsdale, Lord Ormathwaite, Opra Lady Strafford, Lady Mcinett, Sir Rennell Rodd, Sir Victor Corkran, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Lady Londesborough, Lord Jessel, Lady Ebbisham, Sir Denison Ross, Lady Rawlinson, Lord and Lady William Cecil, Mrs. Gordon Moore, Mr. Henry Van Den Bergh, the Belgian Military Attaché, Sir John and Lady Latta, Miss Balfour, Miss Amy Johnson, Sir Henry and Lady Mullenedx Grayson, Miss Minnie Cochrane, Dr. Gordon Moore, Lady Bethell, Lady Jellicoe, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall, Lady Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Pertwee, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Mrs. Washington Singer, Mrs. Malcolm Bower-Lyon, and Sir George and Lady Dance.

THE PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION

A FEAST OF COLOUR

Though it might be made the subject of more or less intelligent guesswork, the exact constitution of the forthcoming exhibition of Persian Art at the Royal Academy is better left until the officials responsible have completed their onerous work of sifting and selecting the material. That it comes from most of the countries of Europe and America, as well as from Persia and England, is known, as also that it will include works of the first importance.

Like the other exhibitions of the series, the Persian Exhibition will present two distinct, though overlapping, attractions: the general appeal of colour, decorative design, and exquisite craftsmanship; and the special interest to students of relationships and influences. Nobody who is willing to submit to the direct appeal of works of art will regret that, in the case of Persian art, "names" count for very little. It may be supposed that what may be called the scholastic interest of the exhibition will be present chiefly in the earlier works, illustrating the connexions between Persia, as we know it, and Babylonia and Assyria, though the later influences of Persia upon India in painting and China in ceramics must not be forgotten.

But, from a popular point of view, there can be little doubt that the mass appeal of the exhibition will be in the glorious potteries of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; the textiles of the seventeenth century; and the painted miniatures of the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. With all these forms of art most people have a bowing acquaintance, but the effect of the exhibition will be to set new standards in all of them. It will be seen then, for instance, that the "Persian rug" of commerce is but a faint echo of what was produced by the looms of Teheran and Ispahan in the great period.

Persian painting is distinguished from that of other Oriental countries, such as India and China, by a more romantic feeling, more intense colour and greater intricacy of decorative detail. That an influence from it passed into the Indian Moghul school is true, but whereas the Moghul school was primarily a school of portraiture, that of Persia was one of poetical illustration, playing round the same stories and legends again and again. There can be little doubt that in the departments of ceramics, textiles, and paintings we shall have a feast of colour such as has not yet been seen in London.

Though the periods named will provide the most obvious beauties, there will be much of more than archaeological interest from earlier times; such as the prehistoric painted pottery from Susa and elsewhere, and examples of Sassanian weaving.

THE SALE ROOM

SIR JOSEPH ROBINSON'S PICTURES

The news from Capetown that the late Sir J. B. Robinson's pictures are to be placed in the South African National Art Gallery recalls a very unusual event in the annals of the Sale Room.

Sir Joseph Robinson's collection contained well over 100 pictures, mostly first class, including a number of famous Old Masters. It had been stored for some years, or, at all events, the owner had not seen them for some years. After some hesitation Sir Joseph Robinson gave the order for the pictures to be sent to Christie's, where an elaborate catalogue was compiled and published with 37 plates. The day of sale was fixed for July 6, 1923, and during the viewing days the owner was wheeled around the rooms in a bath-chair. He fell in love with his own collection, which apparently he now saw for the first time in its entirety. He insisted upon such high reserves that the auction was a farce. The nominal total was the huge one of £205,741, a world record for any one day's art sale. The auctioneers had invited their clients to a banquet, but their guests had to go empty away.

But, in spite of the high reserves, a few of the pictures actually topped the reserves. There were a few other pictures which apparently were not included in the sale, or which were acquired subsequently, as, for instance, the famous "Cherry Ripe," with six other pictures, by Millais. During the intervening seven years many of the artists represented in the collection have considerably advanced in market value, though the estimated worth of the collection, £450,000, is perhaps rather optimistic.

At Hurcomb's, Piccadilly, yesterday, a seventeenth-century cup and tumbler realized £465; a Queen Anne paten, 1708, 14½oz., at 132s. 6d., £96 1s. 3d. (Crichton); a mair of William and Mary candlesticks, 22oz., £86 (M. Freem); a George II. tankard, 38½oz., at 33s. 6d., £64 9s. 9d. (Tessier); a Georgian water jug, 48oz., £55 10s. (Parkes); a diamond spray brooch, £290 (B. Lewis); and a diamond brooch with pair of diamond earrings, £210 (Botein).

RARE FIRST EDITIONS

Messrs. Hodgson's three-days' book sale at 115, Chancery-lane concluded yesterday. It brought in £3,300, and some rare modern and other first editions were sold. Sir J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," 1906, with illustrations by Arthur Rackham, a copy of the original *édition de luxe*, fetched £35 (Spencer); Darwin's "On the Origin of Species," 1859, first issue—£29 (Edwards); Chaucer's Works, 1896, Kelmscott Press edition—£150 (B. H. Blackwell); S. Tajima's "Selected Relics of Japanese Art," Tokyo, 1899-1908, 20 volumes folio—£64; *The Kokka*, 1902-30, vols. 12 to 40 (wanting three numbers)—£92 (both bought by Quaritch); Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas, Prince of Abissinia," 1750—£35; Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey," 1768—£40; Chippendale's "The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director," 1754—£84; Sheraton's "The Cabinet Maker and Upholster's Drawing-Book," 1793-4—£62 (both bought by Batsford); and a collection of 1,055 plates of G. and F. Piranesi's work, in 24 volumes folio, 1748-1803—£100 (Olschki, of Florence).

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1830. Price 7d.

We have before spoken of conferences to be opened by certain Plenipotentiaries of the five great European Powers, on the subject of the dreadful scenes now acting in the Low Countries. We hope the King of the Netherlands will not conceive from these conferences any hope of armed assistance from abroad in the settlement of the disturbances, or the restitution of his severed dominion.

* * *

Antwerp is at length occupied by the Belgians. . . . To form an accurate conception of what Dutch vengeance and the cruel jealousy of the merchants of Amsterdam can be capable, you should behold the streets filled with rubbish, houses in ruins, some standing together half burnt; the enthusiasm of the Belgians, their rage against the Dutch barbarians; the despair of the ruined families forced to fly in disorder through the streets where the shot was flying, and across the flooded fields, screaming, weeping, some suffocated in the throng, some trampled under the horses' feet, some wounded by splinters.

Private Correspondence.

3 per Cent. Cons., 83¾ to 4.

TOYNBEE ART CLUB EXHIBITION

Encouraged by their successful display 12 months ago, the circle of spare-time artists known as the Toynbee Art Club are again to exhibit the work of their members at Parsons' Galleries, 315, Oxford-street. The club, of which the president is Sir David Murray, was founded in 1895 and since then has served to bring together men and women interested in drawing and painting in East London. During the summer the members of the club form sketching parties in and about London, and during the winter meet in the evenings at Toynbee Hall for study from life. The exhibition will be opened on Tuesday, November 4, at 3.30, by Mr. Lansbury, M.P.

GIFT TO THE ZOO FROM TORONTO

WOODCHUCKS AND PRAIRIE MARMOTS

The Committee of the Toronto Park has sent to the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, a number of small rodents for which exchanges will be sent as opportunity presents itself. Among them are 10 woodchucks, known also as American marmots or ground hogs. They are marmots which have taken to a woodland life and are striking examples of hibernating animals. During summer they are extremely active and acquire a thick layer of subcutaneous fat. They begin to hibernate as soon as the temperature begins to fall in autumn, and the blood heat of the woodchucks, which is about 100 degrees Fahr. during their active phase, falls almost to that of the surrounding air. They lie motionless in a bed of leaves in a hollow log, and almost cease breathing. When they come out of sleep in spring, they are feeble and emaciated and pass through the most critical period of their lives as a late storm may kill them before they have begun to feed. They live in colonies and have the same attractive habits as the prairie marmot. Twenty-six prairie marmots have also been sent from Canada. Those already in the Gardens in the enclosure near the great lawn have been breeding freely, but some fresh blood will be an advantage, and in due course a selection from both the present colony and the new arrivals will be sent to a suitable enclosure on the downs at Whipsnade.

The Canadian gift includes also five Canadian porcupines which, unlike those of the Old World, are active climbers and spend much of their time in trees. Their spines are short and intermingled with rough hairs; their claws are long, and the soles of their feet have corrugated pads suitable for adhering to smooth bark. Their food is chiefly bark and leaves. The quills are the raw material of one of the arts characteristic of American Indians, unknown in the Old World. Dyed with vegetable juices, they were sewed in patterns on robes, war bonnets, pipes, and ceremonial objects, and, softened and bent, were woven into basket work of kinds distinctive of different tribes.

Brigadier-General Wallace Wright has presented two American flying squirrels. The skin of these animals extends from the sides of the body to the limbs and tail in a loose flap which can be stretched so as to form a parachute, enabling the animals to make very long gliding leaps. They abound in woodland districts of North America, but are rarely seen as they are chiefly nocturnal and very shy. Those in the more northern regions hibernate, although their sleep is much less profound than that of the woodchucks.

CAROLS IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

The permission of the Gresham Committee has been given for the singing of carols by Lloyd's Choir in the Royal Exchange during the luncheon hour on Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall-street, E.C.2. FOUR LECTURES will be delivered by Mr. GEORGE GORDON, M.A., LL.D. (President of Magdalen College, Oxford), on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., Nov. 3, 4, 6, and 7. Subject, "Shakespeare." The Lectures are FREE, and commence at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 292, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Public Lecture:
CULTURE OF CONCENTRATION.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, at 6.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Class; Wednesday, 8.15 p.m.
OCEAN OF THEOSOPHY, W. Q. Judge.
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No Fees. No collection.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. "A DAY FULL OF DELIGHT." Daily, 10-10. Sunday, 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

DRAPERS' HALL, THROGMORTON-STREET, E.C.2. HOME ARTS EXHIBITION. LAST DAY. Open 11 to 6.30.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

BREWERS' MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS'
EXHIBITION AND MARKET, 52ND YEAR,
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,
ISLINGTON, N.1.
NOVEMBER 1st to 7th.
Wine and Catering Section in the Great Galleries.
OPEN TO-DAY. 10 to 6. Other days, 10 to 8.

ART EXHIBITIONS

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO. SPAIN.
DRAWINGS by MUIRHEAD BONE.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free.

FIELD AND FARMYARD.
By FRED HALL.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY, Mill-street, Conduit-street. 10-6. "CIRCUS FOLK."
Paintings and Water-colours by DAME LAURA KNIGHT, A.R.A.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
TENG H. CHIU, A.R.B.A.—RECENT PAINTINGS.
CLAUDE MUNCASTER.—Water-colour Drawings.
Also CARGO BOAT and WINDJAMMER.
WALTER H. ALLCOTT, R.W.A.—WATER-COLOURS.
148, NEW BOND-ST. Admission Free. 10-6, Sat., 10-1.

LEGGATT BROTHERS, 30, St. James's-street. EXHIBITION of LONDON PICTURES by REGINALD E. EVES, R.O.I., R.P.
November 3 to 15. 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD. SCULPTURE by
JOHN SKEAPING and BARBARA HEPWORTH.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous. Sessions commence 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. PAUL WHITEMAN "KING OF JAZZ," with JOHN BOLES. RETAINED EXCLUSIVELY.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. 1-11. Bernice Claire and Alexander Gray in "SONG OF THE FLAME." 2.12, 4.45, 7.30, 9.55. Also "The Furies." Gaumont Sound News. Mickey Mouse, &c.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Con., 12-11. MILTON SILLS, Jane Keith in "THE SEA WOLF." at 1.20, 4.5, 6.50, and 9.30. Also "Soup to Nuts." Gaumont Sound News. Mickey Mouse, &c.

CARLTON. Haymarket. MAURICE CHEVALIER, Prince of Lovers, in "THE BIG POND." with Claudette Colbert. Amazing Modern Romance with Music! All Tkg.: Dly., 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 6 o'c., 8.45. "The Pond" starts 3.30, 6 o'c., 9.40. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. 3rd Gigantic Month!

DOMINION. Winnie Lightner in "HOLD EVERYTHING" and Dorothy Mackaill and Lewis Stone in "THE OFFICE WIFE." Continuous from 1 p.m.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. ALL LAUGHTER WEEK.—Comedy Crowned Here! Comedy in all its phases—full length and short length. Robert MONTGOMERY, Benny RUBIN, LAUREL and HARDY. From 11.30 to 12.0, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. Talking and Singing. JOHN BOLES in "CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD." ANNA MAY WONG in "THE FLAME OF LOVE."

LONDON PAVILION. Gerrard 0704. Daily 2.30, 8.30. Sun., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes's Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. 2-11. GEORGE ARLISS in "Old English"; 2.46, 5, 7.16, 9.20. Also Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature. Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Ann Harding, Mary Astor, Edward Everett Horton, and Robert Ames in "HOLIDAY." 2.25, 6.25, 9.25. Also "Framed." British Movietone News. Mickey Mouse.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Continuous 2-11 (doors 1.30). Tom Walls in "ON APPROVAL." 3.26, 6.26, 9.26. Albert de Courville's "Petals." 3,000 seats: 1s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. Resd. seats, 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d.

PLAZA. "The BAD MAN." Mighty Mexican Romantic Thriller! With Walter Huston, Dorothy Revier, O. P. Heggie. All Talking. Preceded by DOROTHY MACKAILL, Noah Beery in "Bright Lights." All Technicolour with Music and Talking. Stage, Plaza Tillers. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Res. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Lan. 1744. Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last weeks. JOHN McCORMACK. World-famous Tenor, in "SONG O' MY HEART." Also Pathetone Variety and Mickey Mouse.

REGAL, Marble Arch. "A LADY SURRENDERS." Daily at 2.40, 6.0, and 9.20. Also "THE WINDJAMMER" at 1.5, 4.30, and 8.0 Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily 12 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3703. "Talkies." "CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD." with Laura La Plante and John Boles; "Montana Moon," with Joan Crawford and John Mack Brown.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 3625. Continuous, 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE"; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, and 9.20. Also British Movietone News. Comedy Feature. Interest Film. Cartoon, &c., &c.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Comedy
"*THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.*"
THE ELECTION PLAY.
"NOW WE KNOW WHERE WE ARE, GEORGE."
At the Piano, MRS. VICTOR GAMBLE, at 8.40.

APOLLO. (Ger. 4970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—*Dy. News.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Leaps into fame."—*Ve. Post.*
NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—*Mail.*

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6052.) 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
LUCKY DIP.
By Frank Vosper.
FRANK LAWTON, Reginald Bach, Henry Caine, Dorothy Black, Clare Greet, NORA SWINBURNE.
"Sparkling Comedy. . . . A 'Lucky Dip' for playgoers."—*Daily Sketch.*

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.
A Comedy by J. M. Synge.

Imperial and Foreign News

INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY

II.—BURDENS AND REMEDIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The report on German economic and financial conditions in the year ended July 1 last, which has been prepared by Mr. Thelwall, Commercial Counsellor, and Mr. Edwards, Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy in Berlin, deals at length with two most important features of Germany's national economy—the crisis in agriculture and the progress of rationalization.

Of agriculture it says: "Germany's greatest industry, as regards values produced, turnover, and national importance, which has been in a state of financial embarrassment for years, formed the subject of intensive legislation." Government intervention in home markets through legislation and the creation of monopolistic organizations were a new development. Customs measures for the protection of German agricultural production and for the promotion of export also went far beyond past limits.

The report says the object of this policy is to assist the grower of cereals, usually a large estate owner. It gives rye and wheat prices, showing how these have been forced up or maintained by official intervention. These measures adversely affected commercial relations with other nations and inquiries or protests were made by some 16 countries. Retaliatory measures against German goods are likely to follow.

The internal reaction was equally violent. Associations representing industry, wholesalers and exporters, corn and fodder merchants, and retailers, all protested that this policy would lead to increased cost of living, higher wages, loss of purchasing and competitive power and subsequent unemployment. Even within agriculture there is much resentment because the Government's action is likely only to benefit the big owner, while inflicting additional hardship on the smallholder, who depends on cattle, pigs, and poultry and must pay more for his fodder.

FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

The report quotes a statement of a farming association claiming that the future of German agriculture lies in dairy produce, meat and vegetables, and not in cereals, and giving figures to show the effect of the Government's action on the prices of cereals indispensable for poultry feeding. The price of 1,000kg. of wheat, for instance, was 289m. in Berlin in July and 140m. in Liverpool or Amsterdam.

Another section gives details of the sums, amounting to about £24,000,000, spent by the Reich in assisting agriculture since 1926, and of the great programme to support the eastern agricultural provinces, which is already in operation and provides for expenditure or commitments amounting to £80,000,000 in the next five years.

Of rationalization, Mr. Thelwall says that one phase, that of technical installation and modernization, is finished. The big arrears of the War and inflation periods have been wiped off and Germany is the best equipped industrial country in Europe. The new plant only demands maintenance and, when necessary, renewal. German industry is now giving attention to another phase, the "rationalization of administration." Mr. Thelwall gives two notable instances of this: the fusion of the two greatest German banks, the Deutsche and Disconto, and the alliance between the two greatest German shipping companies, North-German Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika. These are classic examples of the pooling of forces, the prevention of overlapping, the reduction of superfluous staff and office organizations, and the elimination of wasteful competition.

Rationalization nevertheless has its reverse side, and Mr. Thelwall summarizes certain instructive lessons learnt during recent years which "it would be well for others who follow in Germany's footsteps carefully to consider." He says, in effect:—

Many who bought expensive plant, ideal for production in another country, found it unsuited to German market conditions. It was in the end cheaper to scrap it and return to older methods. It is therefore necessary to be sure of the need for larger production before engaging in it. Others found they had not taken into account the relation between the costs of rationalization, particularly the interest on working capital, and the additional benefits to be derived from re-equipment, and found themselves worse off than if they had not made alterations.

THE TURN OF THE MARKET

Thirdly, the probability not only of a larger but also of a fairly stable market must be scrutinized; some firms found that machinery with higher capacity served them well for a year, but that when a turn in the market came they could only use it partly or not at all, while the cost of upkeep and the interest on the invested capital continue unchanged, because machinery cannot be dismissed in bad times like workmen.

The unfavourable development of German public finance has to a certain extent deprived German industry of the fruits of rationalization through the resultant necessity of imposing heavier taxation. Finally, rationalization has not been more successful because it has not been carried far enough down the commercial scale. Too often the advantage of the savings which the manufacturer has been able to effect by improved equipment and organization disappears before the goods reach the ultimate purchaser, who is after all the most important factor in keeping markets alive and in ensuring their expansion.

The conclusion which the German experience offers is that, to be truly effective and to confer permanent benefits, rationalization must be carried out simultaneously in all sections of the community. It is just as important that the Reich and other public authorities should rationalize their expenditure, and consequently their taxation, as that the retailer should serve the public rapidly and, above all, cheaply with what it wants.

In his "Conclusions" Mr. Thelwall says Germany's present crisis is part of a world crisis and is probably her most serious one since 1871, with the possible exception of the currency collapse of 1923. The remedies lie in a reform of internal political and financial administration, a reform of public financial policy, and a drastic reduction of retail prices. The first two have been promised, but the last will probably come only through the pressure of circumstances.

There is undoubtedly scope for a reduction of retail prices. Unfortunately numerous influences are at work against price cuts. The cartels, which did useful work in times of violent price fluctuations, have kept up prices long after economic facts should have warned them that a reduction was imperative. They did not even learn from Germany's export trade, which flourished after the home market began to fall because export prices have been kept at a lower level. Apart from cartel policy prices have been kept up by this year's increase of taxation, the imposition of higher duties on foodstuffs, two increases in rents, the creation of monopolies for agricultural produce, and the increase in freight rates and passenger fares.

Mr. Thelwall mentions misgivings which are widely held in Germany that the reduction of wages begun this year—involving clerical and manual workers alike—may do more harm by lowering the purchasing power of the population than good by bringing down prices. He says:—

It must be remembered that wages in Germany had, in terms of gold, almost reached vanishing point by the end of 1923, and have only been brought up to a level commensurate with the standard of life approximately adequate for a country in Germany's state of development by slow stages in the course of years. Under these conditions it would seem at least worth while to make the attempt to reduce prices, particularly retail prices, first without altering wages, in order to ascertain whether the resulting growth of purchasing power would not create so much additional work that the heaviest burden under which the people and the national finances are labouring—namely, unemployment—would be substantially diminished and a reduction of wages no longer necessary. If this could be achieved Germany would be in a much better position to take advantage of the improvement in the situation when the turn in the tide comes than if time must then be wasted in readjusting the wages which are now being lowered.

Mr. Thelwall ends on a warning note: "In present circumstances," he writes, "the coming months can only be faced with misgiving, and it cannot be said that there are any indications under present conditions which point to an improvement. The main remedy lies in Germany's own hands; it remains to be seen whether she will apply it."

Since this was written, however, the outlook has improved, and the three remedies mentioned by Mr. Thelwall have come much nearer to practical politics. The Government has produced a drastic programme of financial reform which provides for the redemption of this year's budget deficit by three definite instalments between 1931 and 1934, and fixes the maximum of expenditure for these three years at a milliard marks less than the total of the current budget. It has also begun a vigorous campaign against prices. The Government, which had previously taken rigorous measures—without the assistance of Parliament—to relieve the budget of the dead weight of grants of unemployment relief, has recently obtained a substantial majority in the Reichstag against a motion of no-confidence. It has now given many proofs of a resolute will to set the finances in order, and is preparing the Bills embodying its drastic three-year programme for submission to the Reichstag in December.

(*Concluded*)

*** The first of these articles appeared in *The Times* of October 30.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN PRAGUE

STATEMENT BY DR. CURTIUS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 31

At the sitting of the Reichsrat Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday Dr. Curtius, the Foreign Minister, was questioned about the anti-German riots in Prague during September, the immediate cause of which was the production of German talking pictures.

Dr. Curtius said the affair had justly embittered Germans. The success of German talking films had led to brutal excesses against German art and the boycott movement against German sound films had been approved by the Prague Municipality and most Czech newspapers. The German Minister in Prague protested immediately after the outbreak.

Dr. Curtius said he discussed the riots with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Benesh, at Geneva, and was glad to say that they were disapproved in quarters responsible for Czechoslovak foreign policy. He welcomed Dr. Benesh's statement in this sense to the Czechoslovak Parliamentary foreign committee. Unfortunately, the production of German talking films in Prague had not been resumed, and this had caused natural reactions in Germany. German performers had cancelled engagements in Prague, German sporting associations had refused to compete in sporting events, and the centres of German art were showing a cool reserve towards Czech artists who wished to benefit from "the greater resonance of Germany." This would continue until there was a change in Prague.

AIMS OF THE HEIMWEHR

ELECTION RESULTS TO BE IGNORED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, OCT. 30

A speech delivered in a suburb of Vienna last night by the Prince of Starhemberg, the Minister of the Interior, has caused grave uneasiness.

The Prince repeated his former threat that the Heimwehr had no intention of abiding by the results of the coming election if these proved unfavourable to the bourgeois parties. The Heimwehr, he said, were the only people who could break the power of the Reds and, as a matter of fact, had done so. He continued:—

We know exactly what we want and the day will come when only persons of our way of thinking will wield power here. We want the 100 per cent. solution; that is to say, the Heimwehr State. We will not rest until we have made of Austria something resembling a thorough-going democratic Republic. . . . We have made a beginning, and no matter what the elections bring, we shall not again let the reins leave our hands. Talk of a *Putsch* is, of course, nonsense. We cannot, as a country dependent upon foreign nations, embark upon such an experiment as a revolution would be. . . . But your leaders know what they want. So don't dissipate your strength, for the day is approaching on which Austria's fate will be placed in the hands of the Heimwehr.

Finally the Prince announced the early return to Austria of Major Pabst, who was expelled by Herr Schober, the former Chancellor.

DANGER FROM OIL GUSHER IN OKLAHOMA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 31

The master valves of a big oil gusher on the outskirts of Oklahoma City were ripped open last night, and let loose a flood of oil and gas that has exposed the city to a serious menace of fire. Oil is spouting at the rate of 60,000 barrels or more a day and gas at the rate of 100,000,000 cubic feet. Because of the danger all six schools of the city have been closed and a "no fire" regulation has been imposed over a district two miles square.

SIR JOSEPH ROBINSON'S PICTURES

CAPETOWN, Oct. 31.—The Countess Labia, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Robinson, has authorized the statement to be made that she has decided to bring her father's collection of pictures from England and to place them in the new South African Art Gallery in Capetown. She feels, however, that it would be going too far for her to decide now that the pictures should pass once for all out of the control of herself and her family. This being so, she prefers to entrust the pictures to the care of the Art Gallery while making lasting provision through an endowment trust for the guarding and preserving of them as long as they remain there.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN MINISTRY'S PROGRAMME

GROWING CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 31

The German Cabinet has concluded its deliberations on the 30 Bills embodying its financial reform programme. The Bills will now go to the Reichsrat, and thence to the Reichstag. The Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, and the Vice-Chancellor and Finance Minister, Herr Dietrich, are continuing a series of conversations begun last week with State Ministers with a view to ensuring that the Bills receive favourable treatment, and at the most undergo minor amendments, in the Reichsrat.

Further attempts by the extremist parties to get the Reichstag summoned before December 4 have failed. The Berlin metal strike has been ended with the acceptance in advance by both sides of a fresh award, which is expected to involve wage cuts, but smaller than those of 6 and 8 per cent. against which the metal workers struck, and perhaps with some arrangement by which they would be deferred or graduated in accordance with the progress of the price reduction movement, which in coal, and, in South Germany, bread, is already reaching the household consumer.

The Government's plans, indeed, seem to be working out with unexpected smoothness, and confidence is growing in the Government's chances of keeping a firm hand on the country at least until the spring, and putting its programme into force. The success of the Chancellor and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance in compassing the burial of impracticable Treaty revision motions in the Foreign Affairs Committee appears to be regarded, even, as too complete. Misgivings are obviously entertained lest the outside world should think that the rejection of these demagogic motions means the abandonment of interest in revision at all.

After the General Election and the brief but lively Reichstag Session which ensued such a mistake, however, is hardly likely to be made. The result of Wednesday's Committee sitting is to leave the Government, unhampered by precipitate party demands impossible of fulfilment, a free hand to choose the form and juncture of any steps which it may think necessary to take. The Chancellor has already made it clear that in the Government's view one of the most important material and psychological prerequisites of any such future step is that Germany should set her own house in order by means of the Government's programme of retrenchment and reform. It should, however, be realized that if, through unforeseen obstacles, the programme were delayed, if during its execution the hoped-for progressive alleviation of the economic crisis were not achieved, or if external developments weakened its efficacy, the Government might nevertheless feel compelled at an earlier stage to resort to the protective measures provided by treaty.

In the matter of disarmament, which is more and more felt to be closely bound up with treaty revision, the Committee gave the Government a strong lead which will doubtless be followed by the German delegates to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. At a Cabinet meeting yesterday, attended by the chiefs of Army and Naval direction, the policy to be followed at Geneva was discussed. It was decided that Count Bernstorff should again head the German delegation and that Admiral Baron von Freytag and Colonel von Schönheinz, with other military and naval experts, should represent the Ministry of Defence.

A LIGHT AEROPLANE FOR £172

OFFER TO GERMAN FLYING CLUBS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 31

The *Deutsche Zeitung* states that the German Aviation Association has circularized all its affiliated clubs and organizations with the remarkable offer to supply them or their members with a well-known type of light aeroplane, which has a good record, for the sum of £172 10s. The association, according to the letter quoted, hopes in this way to stimulate people interested in flying to the purchase of their own aeroplanes and thus to give a vigorous impetus to private aviation in Germany.

The type of machine offered at this extremely low price—it would hardly seem possible that it can cover production costs—is not stated, but it is presumably either the light aeroplane made by the Bayrische Flugzeug Werke (known as the B.F.W.) or the Klemm. These two makes took the first three places in the recent round Europe contest for light aircraft. The aeroplane referred to in the Association's letter is stated to have been sold in the past at £375.

The German Aviation Association, a central organization of which almost all flying clubs and similar bodies are members, including the German Aero Club, devotes itself to the general promotion of sporting aviation. There are still treaty restrictions on Governmental support of flying beyond the legitimate requirements of commercial air traffic and the aircraft industry, and the German Aviation Association fulfils the administrative and other duties involved in the encouragement of amateur flying.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN BOMB OUTRAGES

SIXTEEN MEN SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 31

The trial was concluded to-day of 19 persons accused of complicity in the series of bomb outrages, most of them practised on official buildings or residences in the country districts of Schleswig-Holstein, which occurred in the first half of 1929. Nobody was hurt through these explosions, though some material damage was done.

The evidence disclosed the existence of an elaborate organization with which persons sentenced for complicity in the murder of Herr Rathenau in 1922 were connected. The movement was the outcome of discontent among small farmers and peasants, caused by distraints and forced sales of stock in default of tax payments during a bad period, and fostered by political schemers of the anti-Republican, reactionary, and Nationalist school.

To-day three of these men were acquitted; the others received sentences varying from seven years' imprisonment with hard labour to a few months' imprisonment or fines.

EUROPEAN UNION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, OCT. 31

The Committee of Inquiry set up by the Assembly of the League of Nations as an outcome of M. Briand's proposals for a European Union will hold its next meeting at Geneva during the session of the Council which opens on January 19, 1931. This meeting will be open to all members of the League of Nations, but European States only have the right to suggest the questions for discussion.

THE NEW QUEEN'S HOMECOMING

FESTIVITIES IN SOFIA

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, OCT. 31

Under the golden domes of the cathedral of St. Alexander Nevski, the magnificent building which commemorates Imperial Russia's share in the liberation of Bulgaria more than half a century ago, the marriage of King Boris and Queen Ioanna was blessed this morning according to the rites of the Orthodox Church. But for the omission of the usual questions asked of the bride and bridegroom, the procedure was identical with the full marriage celebration. The customary bridal crowns were placed on the heads of the bride and bridegroom, both drank consecrated wine from the same cup, according to Orthodox custom, and the wedding benediction was given with elaborate ritual.

The Royal train reached Sofia just before 10 o'clock this morning, and was met at the station by the Cabinet. Their Majesties' voyage from Brindisi to Bourgas had given the Government and the municipality a welcome breathing space in which to complete their preparations for the reception, which had necessarily been somewhat hurried. In spite of the King's request that the welcome of his capital should be of a modest character, the people were unable to refrain from giving rein to their joy at the marriage. Flags, garlands, and electric lights were prodigally displayed, and made Sofia shed her dun autumnal aspect and become a city of colour and light. As the railway station lies on the edge of the town in a rather unedifying warehouse quarter, the municipal reception was reserved for the point where the road from the station enters the commercial centre. Here, under a triumphal arch, the Mayor, M. Vasoff, surrounded by the municipal council, offered the King and Queen the traditional bread and salt, and in warm words welcomed her Majesty to Sofia. Thence the procession passed through a long, narrow street, amid the deep-voiced salutations of the populace craning at windows and packed behind rows of brown-coated infantry.

All eyes were fixed on the graceful figure of the young Queen, who was wearing a short wedding veil surmounted by a diadem of brilliants. She smiled and waved her hand continually in answer to the cheers of the crowd. It was a welcome of which any Sovereign might have been proud. The route passed by an old Turkish mosque, a reminder of the days of Bulgarian servitude, across the open square which faces the little yellow Palace, suggestive of the *Residenz* of some German Grand Duchy, and so up to the great white Cathedral, which stands on a slight eminence dominating the town. Behind the cordon of troops which lined the open space round the Cathedral were packed row upon row of eager people, and on the steps before the west door was a more impressive sight than that provided by the frock-coats and top hats of the City Fathers—the members of the Holy Synod, the Archbishops of Vidin, Sofia, Plovdiv, and Stara Zagora, patriarchal figures with flowing beards, gorgeous in gold-embroidered chasubles and gilt crowns, waiting to welcome the Royal pair.

CATHEDRAL SERVICE

The four Archbishops officiated collectively. Nothing was lacking in the service to impart solemnity to the occasion. The long lines of bearded clergy huddled in their heavy copes, the flickering light of the great candles shed on the rich icons and marbles of the church furniture, and the scarlet uniforms of the Royal Guard, made a wonderful pageant; and the beautiful chanting of the massed choirs was the perfection of Church music. Mgr. Neophyte, the Archbishop of Vidin, as President of the Holy Synod, preached a sermon, in which he dwelt on the great hopes which the Bulgarian Church and people set on the marriage.

When the ceremony was over the King and Queen ascended Royal thrones under a marble canopy, and received the salutations of the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and the members of the Sobranye.

The pale, autumnal sunlight gleamed on the uniforms and vestments when the congregation left the Cathedral, and a band of little boys and girls, dressed all in white, scattered flowers before the King and Queen as they came down the steps to the sound of pealing bells and booming guns.

King Boris and Queen Ioanna (as she will be known in Bulgaria) drove back by a different route to the Palace, where they stood on the steps to take the salute of the troops which defiled before them, battalion by battalion, with colours flying, a very gallant sight. The whole programme from the arrival of the special train occupied less than three hours. Large crowds of people who had been unable to see the Queen lingered long round the Palace in hopes of catching a glimpse of her Majesty, but now the whole population, reinforced by many thousands of peasants from the country, have given themselves up to whole-hearted rejoicing, the more so, perhaps, as the King, in honour of his bride, has amnestied some 1,600 prisoners and captives. Without a doubt this is the gladdest day in Bulgaria since the bells rang for the news of the victory at Lule Burgas 18 years ago.

THE ATHENS PLOT

MORE PANGALISTS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, OCT. 31

The official inquiry into the unsuccessful Pangalist attempt to overthrow the Government is proceeding with all possible speed. Incriminating evidence against General Pangalos was found when he was arrested yesterday evening, and several retired officers, who had escaped the raid, have now been arrested. A Court-martial has been set up to cashier those officers who may be proved to have been implicated.

General public disapproval of this attempt is manifested on all sides; industrial, commercial, and social organizations passed resolutions of abhorrence, calling upon the Government exemplarily to punish the culprits in order to stop such attempts in the future. The abortive attempt in Athens had no repercussion in provincial garrisons.

General Pangalos, in a statement made before his arrest, asserted that he was not mixed up in the attempt, and admitted that it was impossible that such a move could succeed without the moral support of public opinion.

SIR REGINALD STUBBS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KINGSTON, OCT. 31

Sir Reginald Stubbs, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, returned here to-day and resumed his duties. It is understood here that he will spend the second term of office in the colony in compliance with the memorial sent by the Legislature to Lord Passfield a year ago.

AGITATION IN BOMBAY

ANOTHER POLICE RAID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, OCT. 31

The headquarters of the "People's Battalion" in Bombay were raided by the police last evening, and the Battalion organizer was arrested. He was placed on trial this morning, the case being adjourned. Volunteers belonging to the Battalion distributed leaflets among the dockworkers urging them to refuse to handle foreign goods; one member was arrested near the General Post Office while distributing leaflets asking Government servants to join the Congress movement.

Strenuous attempts are being made to work up an agitation over the treatment of 20 of the women Congress volunteers arrested by the police in last Sunday's demonstration on the Maidan. Instead of being committed for trial these women were removed in a police lorry to the outskirts of the town and there set down on the main road about a mile from a suburban railway station. This action is greatly resented by many Nationalists and prominent Indian citizens, who maintain that the women were stranded "in the jungle." This is incorrect, for a motor-car picked up most of them a few minutes afterwards with police permission. A requisition is being circulated for signature requesting the Sheriff to call a meeting of protest, but it is pointed out that the Sheriff, following precedent, will be unlikely to call such a meeting. A meeting of protest has already been summoned by the Corporation, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber has made a protest to the Government of India.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE WAFD

NO MEETING ALLOWED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, OCT. 31

The Cairene police showed a good deal of activity this morning and surrounded several houses where it was suspected that the Wafd might try to hold their "National Congress" in spite of the Government's ban on it. Lewa Russell Pasha, Commandant of the Police, rode through the streets this morning at the head of the mounted police. There were no public disturbances and the Wafd did not hold its Congress, although many Wafd deputations from the provinces had arrived in Cairo.

There was, however, one conflict between lawyers and police when the counsel practising before the Native Courts decided to hold a meeting to protest against the new Constitution, in spite of the Government's ban issued yesterday. The meeting was broken up by the police after some resolutions had been passed. The publication of these has not been permitted.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NICE, OCT. 31

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Berkeley Levett, arrived at Beaulieu at midday to-day for his annual stay on the Riviera, and proceeded to his villa at Cap Ferrat. During a halt at Nice Station the Duke of Connaught was welcomed by M. Benedetti, the Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes, Mr. Keogh, the British Consul, Major Symons, president of the British Legion, the Mayor of Nice, and several other military and civil officials.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

THIRTEEN DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 31

Although the authorities have not yet been able to sum up the damage in life and property caused by the earthquake yesterday morning, it is understood that decidedly fewer persons were killed than was at first feared.

The latest official *communiqué* states that the number of dead at Senigallia is 10, or half the number reported last night. The number of injured, however, is now given as 275, 23 of whom were seriously injured. The *communiqué* adds that the investigations made suggest that no one is buried under the débris. At Ancona three persons are stated to be dead, compared with two reported yesterday, and 54 injured, compared with 50 yesterday. At Mondolfo many buildings, including the hospital, which has been evacuated, are officially stated to be in a dangerous condition.

In general, the authorities give a more optimistic account than at first seemed justified. Most houses in the affected area are only cracked, and at Ancona the Prefect, after flying over the town, stated that "no houses have collapsed," and that "only a few roofs and cornices" have fallen. Unofficial messages from Ancona, however, insist on the serious "lesions" made in the provincial hall, the palace of justice, and the barracks of the Carabinieri. Almost every building, according to these reports, has been damaged to some extent, and many houses are uninhabitable. Many of the houses destroyed, however, were old and already condemned. Acording to Press reports Senigallia has suffered most; a third of the town is destroyed and another third uninhabitable.

At the time of the earthquake, there was a large congregation in the church of San Martino, and some were killed by falling masonry. The town-hall and the building of the Congregation of Charity have been almost entirely destroyed. The church of Loreto was also damaged.

CALIFORNIA UNEMPLOYED

RAID FEARED AT CAPITAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 31

The entire police force of Sacramento, the capital city of California, armed with machine-guns and tear-gas bombs, has been called out to defend the business district of the city against unemployed, "Radicals" and Communists, who, according to the police, have threatened to march on the City Hall and to bomb the local employment agencies.

In California, as elsewhere in the United States, there has been serious friction between the unemployed and the proprietors of employment agencies. Many of these proprietors have taken advantage of the unfortunate condition of the unemployed to charge exorbitant commissions for the provision of employment. Others have entered into arrangements with employers in accordance with which the men given jobs are laid off again after one week's employment, with the result that they have to return to the agency and pay another fee, the proceeds of the arrangement being divided between the employer and the agency. These and similar practices—such as accepting fees for the provision of employment in some distant place where there proves later to be no vacancies—have given rise to extreme bitterness in many places.

Telegrams in Brief

The Autumn Salon opened at the Grand Palais in PARIS yesterday.

"Big Bill" Thompson, the Mayor of Chicago, yesterday underwent an operation for appendicitis.—*Reuter.*

In the by-elections held for the ONTARIO Legislature the Liberals have gained one seat, while three others were held by Conservatives. Mr. N. O. Hipel, Liberal, captured Waterloo South.

Govind Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and acting general secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, was put on trial at NAINI gaol yesterday, on a charge of sedition.

Reuter's MALTA Correspondent reports that the organ of the Papal Curia announces that *Progress, Xecchec*, and other newspapers are censured and condemned by the ecclesiastical authorities.

General County Jordana, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, arrived at GIBRALTAR yesterday on board the cruiser Extremadura. During his visit he will be the guest of General Sir Alexander Godley, the Governor.

H.M. Stationery Office has published the English edition of the Report of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments, May 21, 1930, which was published in Berlin in June and noticed in *The Times* of June 16.

At BADALONA, a suburb of Barcelona, workmen on strike attacked with pistols a lorry driver who had remained at work. A fight ensued in which the lorry driver was killed, but not before he had killed one of the attackers. As a consequence of this affair a general strike was declared at Badalona on Thursday.

POLISH-UKRAINIAN EXCESSES

EXAGGERATION ON BOTH SIDES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, OCT. 30

Dmytro Lewicki, the chairman of the Ukrainian National Union, the most important Ukrainian political party in Poland, was arrested in Lwow to-day on a charge of communication with the illegal Ukrainian military organization which has its headquarters in Berlin.

This organization is held responsible for a number of acts of sabotage in Eastern Galicia during August, September, and October. In most cases grain in stacks on Polish farms was set on fire.

There were over 50 cases of sabotage in August and 90 in September. It is thought that a number of these fires were caused by Bolshevist agents, who profited by the existing friction in Galicia to increase the trouble and create favourable ground for Communist propaganda. In any case, the first fires took place after the Press had told of negotiations between members of the Polish Government and the Ukrainian leaders with a view to the improvement of Polish-Ukrainian relations.

The Polish population of Galicia accused the Ukrainian military organization of these acts, and pressed the Government to use severe measures against the Ukrainian population. Bodies of police were sent to a number of Ukrainian villages, where fires had taken place, to search houses and arrest all persons suspected of connexion with the organization. In certain villages the policemen acted more severely than they had been ordered to. The Ukrainians have exaggerated in the accounts of these events sent to foreign newspapers. The Polish Press has also been guilty of inciting feeling by exaggerating reports of the irregularities. For instance, a revolver having been found in a peasant's cottage, several Polish Nationalist newspapers stated that 20 rifles had been discovered there.

During the last few days the acts of sabotage in the villages have diminished, and the tone of the Press on both sides is much quieter.

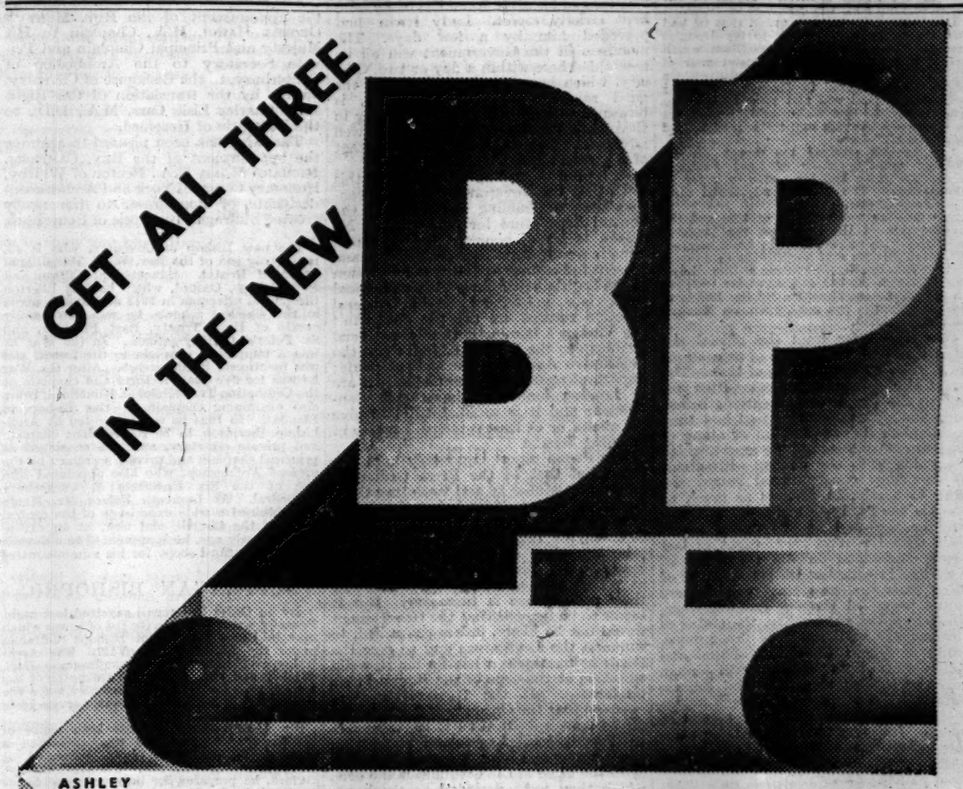
CHINESE BORROWING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 31

The Minister of Finance denies that the Government has any intention of applying for financial assistance from abroad until the Government has made a settlement covering the foreign and domestic issues now in arrears.

Other Foreign News on following page


GET ALL THREE
IN THE NEW
BP
ASHLEY
PETROL FOR EASY STARTING
The New BP has 'lighter fractions' vital for easy starting. A rush of easily-fired vapour on the iciest day! Less waste by futile attempts to start means more miles per gallon.
PETROL FOR ACCELERATION
The New BP has 'high overall volatility' to shoot you forward when the policeman drops his hand. Letting you change up seconds earlier! Better top-gear performance means more miles per gallon.
PETROL FOR POWER AT SPEED
The New BP has 'heavier hydro-carbons' for mighty power. Full-bodied substances that get the last ounce out of your engine! More power in every drop means more miles per gallon.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

A MONTH IN SESSION

THE TIME FACTOR

MUCH WORK TO COMPLETE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Imperial Conference has now been in session for a month, but there is little indication of how much longer the proceedings are likely to last. During the month there have been only two plenary sessions. At the first of them the general preliminary statements were made by the representatives of all the nations of the British Commonwealth, and at the second Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, and the heads of the other delegations put forward their proposals for an extension of the system of tariff preferences.

There has been no meeting of the full Conference since October 8, and there is as yet no news of when a further meeting will be held. In the past three weeks all the work has been transacted either in committee, or in sub-committee, or at meetings of the Heads of Delegations. This is a new arrangement as compared with 1926, but it follows the precedent of the London Naval Conference, when the Heads of Delegations discussed matters before they had reached a stage at which it was thought desirable to bring them before the plenary conference. It is understood that a number of committee reports have now been completed and are ready for submission to the Heads of Delegations or to the full Conference, and it is realized that the time has arrived when strenuous efforts must be made to accelerate the work to enable the representatives of the Dominions to return to their own country, where important work awaits them. General Hertzog was anxious to sail for South Africa next Friday, but his colleagues on the other Delegations have pressed him to remain in London to see the work of the Conference through. He has accordingly agreed to defer his departure at any rate until November 14, and it is expected that most of the Canadian representatives will leave by the same date. In 1926 the Conference lasted for seven weeks, and it is the general feeling that there was enough work on the agenda of the present Conference to keep its members hard at work for three months. The experience of the 1930 Conference has converted many of the delegates to the need for holding an Imperial Economic Conference as a separate function from the Imperial Conference even though it might be desirable to hold them both simultaneously.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The Heads of Delegations held two meetings yesterday, and the following official statement was issued:—

A meeting of the Heads of Delegations was held in the Prime Minister's Room at the House of Commons this morning at 10.30.

The Prime Minister announced that he had sent the following telegram to Sir Douglas Mawson, the leader of the expedition which started this morning for its second year of exploration work in the Antarctic:—"On behalf of the Imperial Conference now sitting in London I send you and your companions in adventure the best wishes of the Conference for a successful voyage and a safe return. God speed you all."

The meeting received the report of the Drafting Sub-Committee of Lord Sankey's Committee which had been sent to it for its information. The meeting adjourned until 3.30 this afternoon.

The meeting was resumed at 3.30 and the consideration of the report of the Drafting Sub-Committee was continued. Some sections of the report were sent back to the committee in order that their consideration of them might be completed. Other sections were reserved for immediate consideration by the Heads of Delegations, who will meet again on Monday morning at 10.30.

One may infer from the official announcement that the heads of delegations are worried by the problem of time. The report of the drafting sub-committee was sent to the Heads of Delegations before Lord Sankey's Committee had had time to complete its examination of many of the matters contained in the report, which is a voluminous one dealing with about 10 important constitutional issues. In order to accelerate matters as much as possible the Sankey Committee will now examine the part of the report which deals with the recommendations of last year's conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, while the Heads of Delegations are examining such matters as the proposed Empire Tribunal, merchant shipping, nationality, the status of Governors-General, methods of communication in regard to foreign affairs, and channels of communication with foreign countries. With regard to the Empire Tribunal it is proposed that each nation in the Commonwealth shall submit a panel of Judges, and if at any time a dispute arises between two of the nations it shall be referred to a Court drawn from these panels.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The General Economic Committee has completed draft reports on a number of subjects for submission to a plenary meeting. They include the work of the Imperial Institute, cotton-growing in the Empire, the use of films for educational and marketing purposes, reciprocity in old-age pensions, the need for an Empire mark of origin, and petrol production. The last question has not been examined at the Imperial Conference since 1918, and since then the world's production of petroleum has increased two-and-a-half times. In 1929 200,000,000 metric tons were produced, and of this amount 17,000,000 tons of the refined product were consumed in the British Empire. The production of the crude oil during that period within the Empire was 3,500,000 tons, and the committee has been considering whether a larger proportion of our requirements could be obtained from within the Empire. At present one-half of the petrol used in the Empire is refined within the Empire, and it is suggested that a larger proportion might be Empire-refined. It is also suggested that the position would be improved and the dependence of the Empire on foreign supplies reduced if there were an increased production of oil from coal.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting between representatives of the British manufacturers and members of Mr. Graham's Committee on Economic Cooperation on Monday.

To-day the delegates to the Imperial Conference will visit Portland to inspect the Fleet at sea. Between 40 and 50 ships and a number of aeroplanes are to take part in the manœuvres.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT

WELCOME IN RIO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, Oct. 31

Dr. Getulio Vargas left São Paulo last night for Rio de Janeiro amid scenes of popular enthusiasm. Before leaving he entrusted the administration of the State of São Paulo to a Government presided over by Senhor José Maria Whitaker, the Minister of Finance of that State.

The political horizon should become clear within the next two or three days, and the attention of all Brazil is directed to Rio de Janeiro, awaiting Dr. Vargas's decision whether he will preside over the Junta in Rio de Janeiro until the formation of a new Congress; or proclaim himself the ingoing President of the Republic, in place of Dr. Julio Prestes; or submit to a fresh Presidential election. Undoubtedly the last would be the happiest solution of the present difficulty, because it would clear up all misunderstandings and prevent any talk about "unconstitutional acts." According to General Juarez Tavora, the dominating Revolutionary chief to the northwards, the nation must be governed by a Dictator pending the accomplishment of reforms.

Senhor Konder, Minister of Communications in the late Administration, has been arrested and taken to Bello Horizonte, in the State of Minas Geraes. Transports from Porto Alegre continue to land troops from Rio Grande do Sul, in Rio de Janeiro, and by to-morrow 6,000 other Riograndenses are expected to have landed at Santos, in São Paulo. Their behaviour is excellent. Dr. Julio Prestes, the successful candidate at the recent Presidential election, is still in the British Consul-General's house, but the Riograndenses are now supplying the guard outside, instead of the Paulistas.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31.—The tumultuous reception accorded to him on his arrival in São Paulo yesterday was repeated to-day when Dr. Getulio Vargas arrived here. He was welcomed by the members of the Rio Junta, all the Revolutionary leaders, and members of the Provisional Government, and made a triumphal drive through the city to the Presidential Palace.—*Reuter.*

A SPANISH EMBARGO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Oct. 31

A decree appeared in to-day's *Royal Gazette* forbidding Spanish ships to call at Rio de Janeiro as from November 5. This measure is undoubtedly taken in pursuance of the policy of the Spanish Government to hold the Brazilian Government responsible for compensation to the relatives of the Spanish subjects killed and wounded on October 24, when the Brazilian fort of Santa Clara, in Rio de Janeiro harbour, fired on the German liner Baden as she was putting to sea.

VICEROY'S RETURN TO DELHI

GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGISLATURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31

The Viceroy arrived in New Delhi by motor-car from Dehra Dun this afternoon. The time of his arrival and the route were kept strictly secret. Lady Irwin had preceded him by a few days. The members of the Government will all be assembled here within a day or two. The city, which has greatly benefited by the good rains of the past monsoon, is pleasantly green. There is haymaking in the park and the trees everywhere are well advanced. The whole appearance is that of a garden city.

A report emanated from Poona this week that the Government of India contemplates summoning a meeting of the Central Legislature for November. No reason is given, however, for this, and none is discoverable in New Delhi, where present indications are all that no Session of the Legislature is likely before the usual time, late in January. The General Election returns are not yet complete; the Viceroy's nominations of non-official members to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are not yet made; important members of the Legislature are in London for the Round-Table Conference; and it is usual, finally, to give six weeks' or at least a month's notice of the next Session.

The Poona report is possibly based on the belief that as the Press Ordinance lapsed on October 26 and two other Ordinances are due to lapse before the end of November the Government will need to summon the Legislature to pass laws to take the place of these. This perhaps indicates the opinion that the Ordinances have been serving their purpose and that their continuance is necessary. But it seems to be ignored that the Government would not be likely, unless compelled, to summon the Legislature and so give the Congress managers a handle for renewed agitation at the time of the Round-Table Conference. If the Government was resolved that the Ordinances ought to run on without interruption, it is reasonable to think that the Legislature would have been summoned long ago, and if, again, after the lapse of the Ordinances the evils which they were designed to check are renewed, this will presumably be a new emergency to which new Ordinances will constitutionally be applicable.

INVALIDS

Sir Maurice Anderson, Honorary Physician to the Princess Royal, has undergone a serious operation in a London nursing home, and, it was stated yesterday, is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

It was stated last night that Lady Bridport had had a fair day and that her condition was improving.

A bulletin issued yesterday concerning the Hon. Diana Skeffington stated:—"No improvement and slightly weaker." Her condition was unchanged last night.

Lord Rothermere is suffering from a slight chill.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who is suffering from food poisoning, was stated last night to be much better, but was going into the Hospital for Tropical Diseases for a few days.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen has been summoned to meet in London next Wednesday to consider the invitation from the railway managers to a conference "to consider the position of the railways." It is probable that representatives of the three unions, the N.U.R., the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association, will meet later for the purpose of arranging concerted action.

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

LABOUR DECISIONS

A DISAPPOINTING PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31

The decisions of the Federal Labour Caucus, as far as they have been unofficially disclosed, have been received on all sides with bitter disappointment. Not only is the estimated total yield of £8,000,000 far below requirements, but the methods by which this sum is to be raised are considered both inequitable and unsound.

There is reason to believe that the proposals include the diversion of a portion of the reparations payments from the Sinking Fund of the National Debt, which would be a distinct breach of the existing understanding between all the Australian Governments. It is doubtful if it could be done without special legislation. It is also proposed to take half the profits of the Commonwealth Bank. The tea tax may be 4d. a pound, which, with the additional all-round primage duties, believed to be 1½ per cent., would yield £3,000,000.

There is amazement that Civil servants whose salaries are below £750 should escape taxation, while it is proposed to put a supertax of 5 per cent. on incomes of £500 and over derived from personal exertion, as Civil servants are enjoying security of employment, and the benefit of at least a 10 per cent. decrease in the cost of living, and possibly more, in the near future. Less fortunate fellow citizens like bricklayers have just been forced to accept a reduction of 14s. a week. Labour may yet have cause to repent this unexpected discrimination. The additional property tax is estimated to yield £1,500,000.

Commenting on the mysterious report that the Caucus instructed Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, to request the Commonwealth Bank to prepare a scheme for issuing credits upon the country's assets, Sir George Pearce, the Leader of the Senate Opposition, declares that the Senate majority will force a double dissolution rather than allow the people's savings to be jeopardized by "these wild theorists." Sympathy and praise are expressed for Mr. Lyons, who was heavily handicapped in the fight against the Caucus wreckers owing to the weakness of Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, and Mr. Scullin's belated efforts to assist from afar. Only Mr. Lyons's threat to carry the fight into the open prevented the extremists from going the full length of their desires. Undoubtedly the Ministry as a whole has lost heavily in prestige. It will have much to answer for when it meets Parliament next Wednesday.

Sir Otto Niemeyer and Sir Robert Gibson, Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, arrived from Sydney to-day and conferred with Mr. Lyons. The new Customs and Excise duties are awaited daily.

TWO NEW BISHOPS

COVENTRY AND PONTEFRACT

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the REV. MERVYN GEORGE HAIGH, M.A., Chaplain to His Majesty and Principal Chaplain and Private Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Bishopric of Coventry, vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, M.A., D.D., to the Bishopric of Hereford.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the REV. CAMPBELL RICHARD HONE, M.A., Rector of Whitby, Honorary Canon of York and Archdeacon-designate of Pontefract, to the newly created Suffragan Bishopric of Pontefract.

The new Bishop of Coventry, who is 43, is the only son of the Rev. W. E. Haigh, hon. canon of Bristol. Educated at Clifton and New College, Oxford, where he was Ellerton theological prizeman in 1912 and took honours in the classical schools, he was successively curate of Holy Trinity, East Finchley, and St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens. In the War he was a temporary chaplain to the forces, and was mentioned in dispatches. After the War he was for five years lecturer and chaplain at the Ordination Test School at Knutsford, being also examining chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff. In 1924 he was appointed by Archbishop Davidson to be his resident chaplain and private secretary, and was continued as principal chaplain and private secretary by the present Archbishop, who also appointed him one of the Six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral. At Lambeth Palace Mr. Haigh has obtained a wide experience of the central work of the Church, and now, at an exceptionally early age, he is appointed to a diocese which will afford scope for his administrative gifts.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRIC

By an Order in Council gazetted last night Pontefract was added to the list of towns which may be taken for sees of Bishops Suffragan under the Act of Henry VIII. The Archbishop of York now has three suffragans—Hull, Whitby, and Pontefract. No appointment has been made of a Bishop of Beverley since the resignation of Bishop Crosthwaite seven years ago.

Mr. Hone, who is 57, has been rector of Whitby for 10 years, and was appointed a prebendary of York in 1926. Educated at Blackheath School and Wadham College, Oxford, he prepared for holy orders at Leeds Clergy School. He was appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Wakefield in 1902, and five years later became the Bishop's examining chaplain. In 1905 he returned to Leeds Clergy School as vice-principal, and between 1909 and 1920 was successively vicar of Mount Pellon and of Brighouse. He is a brother of Canon H. E. Hone, rector of Barnsley, and of Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. Hone, D.S.O., M.C. They are the sons of the late Rev. Evelyn Hone, rector of Esher.

NEW CANON OF ST. PAUL'S

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the REV. JOHN KENNETH MOZLEY, M.A., D.D., Warden of St. Augustine's House, Reading, to the Canonry of St. Paul's, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Charles Edmund Newbolt, M.A., Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Mozley, who is 47, is a theologian whose works on Ritschlianism, the doctrine of the Atonement, historic Christianity, and the doctrine of God are well known. The son of Rickards Mozley, sometime Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, he was educated at Malvern, Leeds, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow after obtaining first classes in the Classical and the Theological Tripos, the Crosse and Allen scholarships, and the George Williams and Norrisian prizes. From 1920-25 he was Principal of Leeds Clergy School, and he has been Warden of St. Augustine's House, Reading, since 1925. He has been repeatedly chosen as Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge.

POWERS OF MINISTERS

A meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to consider the question of the powers of Ministers of the Crown, will be held in the Lord Chairman's Room, House of Lords, on Wednesday, November 5, at 4.30 p.m., when Mr. C. T. Carr, LL.D., Editor of Statutes Revised, will give evidence. This meeting will be held in public.

FRANCE AND ITALY

NAVAL DIFFICULTY

MR. GIBSON'S VISIT TO ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Oct. 31

Mr. Gibson, the United States Ambassador to Belgium, categorically disclaims that his recent visit to Paris and the present visit to Rome are due to a special mission entrusted to him by President Hoover to bring France and Italy together on naval questions.

He has not, he declares, any charge to "mediate" between these two Powers, or to offer them the "good offices" of the United States. His own explanation of his visits here and to Paris is that he came simply to urge his convictions that the work of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament should be wound up at the coming session in Geneva, and that its report should be duly made to the Council of the League without further waste of oratory, as all the arguments have now been thrashed out during the last four years.

Nevertheless, it is thought highly unlikely that such a purpose alone should have prompted these visits and should have induced Mr. Gibson to seek interviews, first with M. Tardieu in Paris and now in Rome with Signor Mussolini, Signor Grandi, and Signor Rosso, the principal Italian delegate during the recent Franco-Italian conversations between experts. I understand upon the best information that quite recently the United States, Great Britain, and Japan have all, through their respective Ambassadors in Paris and Rome, expressed to the French and Italian Governments their interest in seeing an understanding between these two Powers. Further, I have good authority for stating that, whatever the ostensible pretexts for Mr. Gibson's visit, the naval differences between France and Italy have been touched upon, at least incidentally, during the American diplomat's visit here.

Moreover, that Mr. Gibson has come here principally owing to the Franco-Italian naval *impasse* is generally accepted by the Italian Press. An apparently inspired note in to-night's *Tribuna*, while admitting that great reserve is being maintained as to the "long and cordial" interview between Mr. Gibson and Signor Grandi, declares that "there is reason to believe that Mr. Gibson, instructed by President Hoover, manifested interest in the Franco-Italian naval problem, showing himself ready to do everything possible to facilitate an agreement between the two countries on this problem."

MR. GIBSON'S HOPE

One interesting remark which Mr. Gibson let fall in the course of a conversation with certain newspaper correspondents this afternoon was the expression of his personal feeling that the Franco-Italian naval negotiations might be reopened at Geneva, or elsewhere, in the near future. There will certainly be no refusal on the Italian side to resume negotiations if the French so desire. It cannot, however, be denied that, as things are at present, Italian opinion is no longer so confident as it once was. The unfavourable reaction in France to Signor Mussolini's speeches in Tuscany and in Milan, to the recent restatement of naval parity by the Fascist Grand Council, and to the Duce's speech on Monday last has, taken in conjunction with the last French naval suggestion put forward in Geneva last month, had the effect of renewing a suspicion that France is not sincerely trying to reach an agreement acceptable to Italy.

Nothing is known in official circles here of the reported French intention to make a conditional adherence to the London Naval Treaty in its entirety. There is, therefore, according to the authorities, no connexion whatever between the present visit of Mr. Gibson and such reported French adherence to the Treaty. It is thought here that such a move as reported is either a misunderstanding on the part of the Paris Press or a *ballon d'essai* on the part of the Quai d'Orsay. In any case, it is pointed out that Great Britain and the United States could not possibly accept such a move by France, as they would thereby abandon the attitude of neutrality hitherto maintained by them towards the Franco-Italian problem and would virtually recognize the French claim to naval superiority over Italy.

U.S. HOPE OF EARLY ADJUSTMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31

Reports reaching the State Department as to the progress of the negotiations begun in Paris by Mr. Hugh Gibson, principal United States delegate to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, and now by him continued in Rome, are of a sort to encourage the hope here that an adjustment of the Franco-Italian naval difficulty is in sight. It appears not altogether impossible that the announcement of a working agreement may be made before the Commission meets on November 6.

The technical details of this possible arrangement are still under discussion.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO ARGENTINA

JOURNEY THROUGH CHILE

It was learned yesterday in London that, according to present arrangements, the Prince of Wales, who will open the British Exhibition at Buenos Aires next year, proposes to travel to South America by way of the West Coast, and to enter Argentina through Chile, so reversing the direction of his South American journey of 1925.

The detailed itinerary has not yet been drawn up, but the Prince will probably leave England about the middle of January, by a liner making Havana one of its ports of call. Since the ship is not expected to spend more than some 12 daylight hours in port, the Prince's projected visit to Havana must, therefore, be very brief.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The King has been pleased to direct that Sir Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, C.I.E., be sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council and be appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929.

Sir Dinshah is an advocate at Bombay High Court and was created a Knight in the last New Year Honours list.

INFLATION IN RUSSIA

CURRENCY DOUBLED

"SPEEDING TO A CRISIS"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

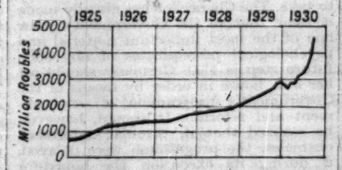
A study of the currency position in Soviet Russia indicates that the currency in circulation is nearly double that in circulation a year ago.

The figures of currency in circulation, issued by the State Bank of the Soviet Union in its "Economic Survey" (the latest issue available in this country is No. 14-15 of Volume V.) are as follows:—

	Roubles
October 1, 1924	627,200,000
,, 1925	1,142,900,000
,, 1926	1,343,100,000
,, 1927	1,628,300,000
,, 1928	1,970,800,000
,, 1929	2,642,200,000
November 1, 1929	2,833,600,000
December 1, 1929	2,872,600,000
January 1, 1930	2,773,000,000
February 1, 1930	2,686,800,000
March 1, 1930	2,803,800,000
April 1, 1930	2,876,100,000
May 1, 1930	3,048,500,000
June 1, 1930	3,135,900,000
July 1, 1930	3,454,600,000
August 1, 1930	3,860,200,000

The only later figures are for the "Treasury Note, Silver, and Copper" part of the currency, which appear in the newspaper *Economic Life*. These show, in one month, an increase of 246,000,000 roubles in paper (an increase of 15½ per cent. in the month) and an increase in silver and copper of 149,000,000 roubles (155 per cent.). Figures of the bank note issue are not given; but if these have increased proportionately, as has lately been the case, the total increase in the currency between August 1 and September 1 has been 890,000,000 roubles, bringing the total in circulation to 4,750,000,000 roubles, which means that the currency in circulation has been nearly doubled in 12 months.

The increase in the currency in circulation in Soviet Russia since 1925 is shown in the diagram below:—



The official rate of exchange is 9½ roubles to the pound, less a few kopeks. No English currency may be exchanged legally, either at the frontier or inside Soviet territory, at any other rate. At the official rate the silver rouble ought to have a purchasing power in Russia, at world prices, of 2s. 0½d. The metallic silver in a rouble coin is worth, at world silver prices, about 6½d. The silver in a rouble's worth of 10, 15, and 20 kopek pieces (which are half silver, half copper) is about 3½d. The hoarders of the smaller denominations of silver money in Russia must then estimate the present or prospective purchasing power of the rouble at less than 3½d. In fact, a paper rouble will buy, in the free market in Russia, not much more than one-tenth the commodities that 2s. 0½d., or its par equivalent, will buy outside Soviet Russia. There is an obvious link between this and the fact that whereas 9½ roubles to the pound is the official compulsory rate of exchange, a person in possession of a £1 note in Russia can obtain for it, from illicit dealers, 60, 80, or 100 paper roubles. Another obvious correspondence is found in the fact that import duties on articles imported into Soviet Russia by private persons for personal use range from 1,000 to 3,000 per cent.

By all currency tests, the economic controllers of Soviet Russia lost control last April and the economic regime is now speeding to a crisis. The official index-numbers of retail prices for the Soviet Union show no more than one or two points change down to August 1 last. There is one economic law that operates inflexibly in all countries, whether under Soviet or capitalist control, and that is that if the volume of currency in circulation increases more rapidly than the volume of consumable goods coming to market, prices will rise. Nowhere is it suggested that in Soviet Russia the volume of consumable supplies is increasing; all reports and admissions are to the effect that they are decreasing. One of two conclusions is to be drawn, either the Soviet authorities are depending on false reports of what is happening to prices or they are themselves issuing falsified figures.

On September 1 inflation was proceeding apace. Whether the authorities will attempt again to stem the outward torrent of currency paper, and temporarily succeed, as they did in the early part of the year, remains to be seen. It is believed by many in Russia (and the hoarding of silver coins and foreign currency is a visible effect of some such belief) that by next spring the rouble will be worth only its weight in waste paper and the country will be again on a permit and barter currency.

The external exchange of Russian goods for foreign goods or currencies, as conducted by the Soviet Government, would, of course, be unaffected by an internal currency collapse; for a pound's worth of Soviet wheat at Hull would still be worth a pound. What might be affected would be the ability of the Soviet Government to honour the terms of credit arrangements entered into with foreign sellers.

R.A.F. APPOINTMENT

COMMANDANT OF HALTON SCHOOL

The Air Ministry announces the following appointment:—

Air Commodore Reginald Percy Mills, C.B., M.C., A.F.C., now Chief Staff Officer, Headquarters, Royal Air Force, India, to be Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, Halton, and Commandant of No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices) in August, 1931, *vice* Air Commodore Ian Malcolm Bonham-Carter, C.B., O.B.E., on the latter completing his period of appointment.

Air Commodore Mills joined the Royal Flying Corps from the Royal Fusiliers in August, 1912. During the War he commanded Wings of the R.F.C. and R.A.F. in France and in Italy, and besides receiving the Military Cross was twice mentioned in dispatches, and had several foreign decorations bestowed on him. He was also awarded the Air Force Cross for services in connexion with the War.

Later he was employed on Air Staff duties at Headquarters, R.A.F., India, and as Deputy Director of Organization, Air Ministry. On relinquishing the latter post in September, 1926, he was again posted to Headquarters, R.A.F., India, and in March, 1929, was appointed Chief Staff Officer there. He was promoted to the rank of Air Commodore in July, 1929, and in the last New Year Honours List was made a C.B.

NEW CLERK ASSISTANT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

It was announced in the *London Gazette* last night that the King, on the recommendation of the Speaker, has appointed Mr. Gilbert Francis Montriou Campion to be Clerk Assistant, and Mr. Frederic William Metcalfe to be Second Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Birmingham Small Arms Company.
Drake and Gorham.
Russian Corporation.
United Dairies.

THE WHITE MAN IN AFRICA

GENERAL HERTZOG'S WARNING

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, who was one of the guests at a dinner given last night by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to Dominion Ministers attending the Imperial Conference, made an important speech on native policy in Africa. The following are points from his speech, which is reported at length on page 14:—

For the next 100 years Africa was going to be the great storehouse for the supplies of the industries of Western Europe.

He recently supported a South African colleague who urged that the British Government should not, without consulting the Union Government, introduce any new principle or change of policy with regard to the natives which might affect the position in South Africa.

In so doing he had no wish to interfere in matters concerning Great Britain. His Government did not ask to help in governing Eastern Africa; but in problems common to both Eastern and Southern Africa they wished to work hand in hand with the home Government, so that their policies might be mutually helpful.

The policy of the paramountcy of native interests in Eastern Africa was almost certain eventually to have a very disturbing effect in South Africa, and the two members of the British Commonwealth concerned should have acted in closer harmony from the first.

South Africa was the fatherland of the Europeans there; their title to it was as valid as that of any nation in any country; and they had a right to insist on their country and their civilization being secured to them.

The supremacy of the white man's rule in South Africa was essential if he was to retain either his birthright or his civilization, without which existence was worthless.

In South Africa "European" was synonymous with civilization. The white man's rule must be secured to him; and his good will towards the native must not be alienated.

The policy of the paramountcy of the native's interests and the "equal rights" doctrine were alike impossible of application where the white man had established his home in Africa for himself and those who followed him.

Nothing would so alienate the white man's affection and good will towards the native as the anxiety caused by the thought of domination by native rule.

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, will arrive in Dublin this morning, and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge as the guest of the Governor-General of the Irish Free State. He will leave Dublin for London to-morrow evening. To-night he will be the guest at dinner of Mr. Cosgrave and the Free State Executive Council.

R 101 INQUIRY

EVIDENCE OF THE SURVIVORS

The vivid stories told by survivors yesterday to the Court of Inquiry into the loss of R 101 directed attention, as did some of the evidence given on Thursday, to the possible leakage of gas, but still provided nothing to account for the pitching of the airship just before she struck the earth. She was shown to be down to 900ft. over the Channel and witnesses spoke of being able to see the waves. Abnormal surging of gas was noted in the gas-bag of the new bay, but this was aft of amidships.

In the stories of the crash there was no proof that a violent explosion took place nor that the fire began in the bows of the airship. Mr. H. J. Leech, the foreman engineer, believed that the fire began near the control car amidships and said he noticed that the flames were white and were not the colour of burning hydrogen.

Mr. Cook, one of the engineers, gave a remarkable account of his escape from the port midship engine car. He tried first to get out by the inboard side and was faced by a wall of flames. Turning to the shutters on the outboard side of the car he found the way blocked by a fallen girder and, lying on an oil tank, he gave up the attempt as hopeless. The heat made him desperate and he pushed aside the girder with the back of his hand and got out through the side of the car.

Mr. Leech, who was trapped by the crash and the fire in the smoking room, tore out a settee and made his way into the hull by the hole thus made. He then had to go through a mass of flame where the cellon windows, fallen from the lounge, were blazing. This witness estimated the first pitch of the ship as 30 degrees and the duration of the dive as 45 seconds. She recovered from that dive and there was a brief interval before she dived again, but this pitch only lasted two seconds before she struck earth.

More evidence was given of the haste in which preparations were made for the flight to India. Professor Bairstow, who, with Professor Pippard, was responsible for making a report on the loading and stressing of the structure before the granting of an airworthiness certificate, said that not only did letters they received indicate that their report was wanted as speedily as possible, but telephone inquiries were made by an official of the Air Ministry at the end of September as to whether they were ready to certify the airship as airworthy.

** A detailed report of the inquiry appears on page 17.

SOUTH PADDINGTON ELECTION

VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR RETURNED

The result of the South Paddington by-election was declared shortly after noon yesterday as follows:—

Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade)	**11,209**
Sir Herbert Lidiard (U.) ..	**10,268**
Miss Dorothy Evans (Lab.)	**7,944**
Mrs. Neil Stewart-Richardson (United Empire)	**494**
Majority	**941**

At the last election Commodore H. D. King (U.) was unopposed.

COMMENTS ON THE RESULT

The following comments were made yesterday on the result:—

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (chairman of the Conservative Party Organization).—For Conservatives the result is a lesson on the need for greater loyalty to the party if our policy is to be carried into effect. For Empire Crusaders the result is a barren victory. Their solitary representative in the House of Commons can have no possible influence on any party, and his presence there while reducing Conservative strength will be otherwise unnoticed.

VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR.—This is a great blow to the opponents of Empire Free Trade and to those wobblers who, while not opposing it, are afraid to adopt it. It proves that the Conservative Party can win if only its leaders will adopt without delay or evasion the policy that has been expounded during this memorable election.

SIR HERBERT LIDIARD.—I have been beaten by the most intensive Press campaign of abuse and misrepresentation ever known in any by-election in our political history. The electors have been misled.

MISS EVANS.—It was the first attempt Labour had ever made to capture South Paddington, and I am not discouraged. I shall fight again.

MRS. STEWART-RICHARDSON.—My defeat is due to the unwarranted, unnecessary, and disgraceful withdrawal of support from the cause of the United Empire Party.

LORD BEAVERBROOK.—And we go marching on.

Mrs. Stewart-Richardson forfeited her deposit.

POLITICAL NOTES

SOUTH PADDINGTON RESULT

LIBERAL PARTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

There was no disposition in the Parliamentary Lobbies yesterday to take the result of the South Paddington by-election too seriously, but Conservative members felt that one effect of it might be a re-examination of the relationship between the Central Office and the local Conservative associations. There is a good deal of sympathy for the predicament in which the Central Office found itself at the opening of the campaign. It has no power to impose a candidate on a constituency. It recognized that South Paddington offered an ideal opportunity to bring back to the House of Commons one of the younger men of the party who had lost their seats at the General Election, but the local association insisted on regarding the candidature as a suitable reward for good work in the municipal sphere. It is felt that the Central Office made a false move in withdrawing the excommunication pronounced upon Sir Herbert Lidiard when he declared that, if necessary, he would vote against the party Whips on the fiscal issue in the House of Commons. Had the national organization then stood aloof it would have been, it is claimed, in a much stronger position now.

Admiral Taylor's position in the House of Commons will be a peculiar one, and there is a good deal of curiosity as to the two members who will introduce him when he takes his seat. It is understood that he will sit on the Conservative side of the House and will vote with the Conservative Party, but it is impossible for him to receive the party whip as he fought against the official party candidate and against the fiscal policy of the free hand which had been adopted at Thursday's meeting with only one dissentient as the party programme for the next election. It has been suggested that Admiral Taylor might make his appearance at the Table without the customary two supporters, but Sir Erskine May makes it clear that this cannot be done by a member who has been returned at a by-election without a special resolution from the House of Commons.

Members of the Liberal Parliamentary Party are feeling so much embarrassment about the unemployment problem that a special meeting of the party has been summoned for Monday to consider the position. Many of the Liberals feel that, even at this early stage of the Session, they are being forced into a most awkward position. On Monday and Tuesday the House of Commons will be discussing the official Conservative amendment, which regrets the failure of the Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in the industrial, agricultural and commercial situation or to check the continued growth of unemployment.

Sir Henry Croft, M.P., speaking at Stockton-on-Tees last night, said that since his allegiance was to the Conservative Party he accepted the party's verdict, and as a loyal member of the team he gave his support to Mr. Baldwin as leader. The policy which Mr. Baldwin had enunciated met all his desires, and he would say this: that the honour of England was safe in Mr. Baldwin's hands.

Yesterday's proceedings showed that the Government must anticipate the constant opposition of the Left Wing of the Labour Party. The following 13 members voted against the Government:—

Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. Maxton, Mr. McShane, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Miss J. Lee, Mr. Scrymgeour, Mr. T. Naylor, Mr. Horrabin, Mr. E. Winterton, Mr. E. F. Wise, Mr. Batey, Mr. Kinley, and Mr. W. J. Brown,

and six other members would have been in the same Lobby if they had been present:—

Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Oliver Baldwin, Mr. Sandham, Mr. Campbell Stephen, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. R. C. Wallhead.

But if there is any serious danger of a Government defeat on Tuesday evening, this group is not likely to vote with the Conservatives.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.50
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	ELDORADO	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE LYONS MAIL	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE JEALOUS WIFE	2.30
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THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate southerly to westerly winds; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; rather mild; local fog early.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Occasional rain; brighter intervals perhaps later. Mild in the South and somewhat milder in the North. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. MacDonald presided last night at a dinner given by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Dominion Prime Ministers and Ministers attending the Imperial Conference. (p. 14)

Lord D'Abernon delivered the Sidney Ball lecture at Oxford yesterday, on "Foreign Policy." (p. 7)

Survivors of the wreck of the airship R 101 gave evidence before the Court of Inquiry yesterday. (p. 17)

There is a slight improvement in the November wages award in the Yorkshire coalfield. (p. 9)

In view of the municipal elections, which take place in the country to-day, a Correspondent gives analyses and comparisons of local expenditure, and shows the sources from which it is met. (p. 9)

Further evidence was heard yesterday by the Committee appointed under the Merchandise Marks Act in support of the application that all imported butter, including imported butter contained within a blend, should bear a mark showing that it was either Empire or foreign. (p. 14)

With the withdrawal to-day of Government recognition the Territorial Cadet Force becomes a private body, for the administration of which the British National Cadet Association has been formed. (p. 9)

The Duke of York, presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Industrial Welfare Society, said that industry must prepare to take advantage of whatever opportunity the future might bring. (p. 9)

The Rev. M. G. Haigh, private secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Coventry; Canon C. R. Hone, rector of Whitby, to the newly created suffragan bishopric of Pontefract; and Dr. J. K. Mozley, warden of St. Augustine's House, Reading, to the vacant canonry of St. Paul's. (p. 12)

The Agricultural Marketing Bill was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture for England which was attended by Dr. Addison. (p. 9)

A conference of the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society and its local branches and allied organizations was held in London yesterday. Resolutions were carried urging that the Public Rights of Way Bill and a measure giving the public reasonable access to uncultivated areas of moorlands and mountains should be passed into law. (p. 9)

The report of the Metropolitan Water Board for the year 1929-30 shows that the capital debt of the Board at the end of the year reviewed was £54,829,355. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday further debate arose on the Address in reply to the King's Speech. (p. 7)

The South Paddington by-election has resulted in the return of Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade) by a majority of 941 votes over Sir Herbert Lidiard, the official Conservative candidate. (p. 12)

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., speaking at Shipley last night, said that the striking result of the South Paddington election was another instance of the absurdities of our too simple electoral system. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

It is understood that a number of committee reports has now been completed and are ready for submission to the Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference. The Heads of Delegations met yesterday, and will meet again on Monday. (p. 12)

Our Washington Correspondent says that reports reaching the State Department as to the progress of the negotiations in Paris and Rome of Mr. Gibson, principal United States delegate to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, encourage the hope that an adjustment of the Franco-Italian naval difficulty is in sight. (p. 12)

Experts, who yesterday inquired into the cause of the accident to the City of Washington air liner near Boulogne on Thursday, came to the conclusion that the crash was due to bad visibility. The condition of Mr. Bolsover, one of the three injured persons, is stated to be serious. (p. 14)

The Viceroy returned to New Delhi yesterday. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Houghton Race Meeting was concluded at Newmarket yesterday; a meeting was begun at Thirsk and a meeting under National Hunt Rules was begun at Manchester. (p. 5)

The Combined Seniors' and Freshmen's Athletic Meeting was begun at Oxford yesterday. (p. 6)

W. Lindrum made a break of 2,063 in his match at billiards with Davis at Thurston's Hall yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Treasury Bill Results; Gas Light and Coke Allotments; Steel Industry and Protection; Yesterday's Dividend Statements; United Dairies' Meeting; Collieries and Plant for Sale; Scottish Trusts' Results; and Grain Stocks and Freights. (p. 19)

In the Money Market loanable credits remained plentiful in spite of a large turnover of money owing to end-of-the-month payments. Discount rates were unaltered. The Bank received 1,000,000 sovereigns from Australia. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Paris rate fell sharply. There was a reaction in Spanish currency. A further rise occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16 9-16d. per oz. (p. 19)

Renewed strength was shown in British Government stocks yesterday, the long-dated loans being bought against sales of Five per Cent. War Loan. Foreign bonds were firm. Little change took place in Industrials. Dealings began in Gas Light and Coke new Debenture stock, which closed at 2¼ premium. (p. 19)

THE CADETS

To-day, by decree of Parliament, all connexion between the Council of Territorial Associations and the Cadet Force of the country, together with the Government grant and the official recognition hitherto accorded to the organization, comes to an end. But the Cadet Force itself will continue to live. There is, as FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ALLENBY points out in a letter on this page, a strong feeling that a national movement which has for years exercised so great an influence for good in the training of our youth should not be allowed to disappear. Steps have accordingly been taken to ensure the continuance of its valuable activities by the formation of a body called the British National Cadet Association, of which LORD ALLENBY is President. So far as is permitted by law, the Association will carry on the cadet system of training—and in particular the various competitions and annual camps—in its present form. In the constitution of the Association it is laid down that its objects will be to give mental, moral, and physical training to boys, and so to form the character of each as to enable him to make a good start in life; to develop in them principles of patriotism and good citizenship, and to fit them, in the event of national emergency, to take their place in the defence of home and country. All cadet units willing to agree, through their Commanding Officer or other responsible person, to the constitution and to abide by its provisions are eligible for enrolment in the Association, subject to the approval of the Federal Council. For the time being—that is to say, for one year from to-day—this Council consists of a strong body of nominated members, a list of whom is given elsewhere, with LORD ALLENBY as Chairman and COLONEL C. A. SMITH, C.I.E., as Secretary. After that transitory period it will be composed of delegates appointed by County Committees—one from each county in which a cadet unit or units exist—with the addition of a certain number of co-opted members nominated by the Church Lads' Brigade, the Jewish Lads' Brigade, Catholic Cadets, Industrial Schools, and other Cadet Corps.

Nothing, as LORD ALLENBY says, can adequately replace the old official recognition, the withdrawal of which is to the Cadets, proud of their affiliation with the Territorial Forces, an even bitterer blow than the loss of the grant. In it, as in practically the whole of the Cadet Corps organization, MR. SHAW and his advisers in the National Union of Teachers, together with the Socialist members of the House of Commons, persisted in detecting the taint of militarism, and on what they were pleased to call moral and educational grounds it has had to go. It made no difference to them that from the time of MISS OCTAVIA HILL onwards it was precisely the proved value of its moral and educational influence which won for the Cadet movement the warm admiration not only of distinguished servants of the State like the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, LORD ROBERTS, LORD METHUEN, LORD HALDANE, LORD DERBY, LORD JELLICOE, and LORD ALLENBY, but also of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters and of every single man who, while giving time and service and in many cases money to this school of training for the young, has learnt by personal experience within its ranks the good that it is doing. Fortunately the withdrawal of the grant and of its most highly prized privilege—carrying with it the abolition of the right to wear regimental badges and to drill with arms—is the extent of the injury which the force can suffer at the hands of MR. SHAW and his friends. They cannot quench its spirit of service and fellowship and love of country. On the contrary, with the formation of the National Cadet Association, the movement enters to-day on a new lease of life.

At the beginning of its new and independent existence union between all branches of the Cadet Force is essential. In that will lie its strength. Any units which may think that there is nothing to be gained by joining the Association will, by remaining outside it, prevent other units from benefiting by the advantages which the scheme offers. But of this there need be no fear. The Federal Council are already promised a large measure of support from Cadet organizations throughout the country, and, with the formation of County Committees in each county where units already exist, responsible for their organization, patronage, administration and support, and co-ordinated by the Central Federal Council, the growth and solidarity of the force should be assured. The units themselves will be asked for no financial contribution, as it is felt that to do so would be fatal to any attempt at federation. But, since the Association has no endowment, LORD ALLENBY appeals to the public to supply the funds that will be necessary for its support. Now that the movement has been so drastically purged of the supposed taint of militarism the most confirmed and genuine of pacifists need feel no scruple about lending it a helping hand. But whatever they may think or do, there is a large body of public opinion in the country in close sympathy with the system which for many years past has brought into the lives of a large number of boys a sense of discipline, comradeship, and duty that many of them, because of the social conditions of their homes and surroundings, would otherwise have had few opportunities of learning. The Cadet Force is a happy force. Its system of physical training and annual camps makes for healthy and vigorous bodies and its moral influence for manly characters and wholesome minds. It has found, like the Salvation Army, that the wearing of uniforms and the control and example of commissioned officers promote a feeling of orderly and corporate unity. To all who can appreciate the value of such an institution as a factor in the national life, LORD ALLENBY'S letter should make a strong appeal. The record of the Cadet Corps entitles the Association to look to the public to supply in generous measure the sinews, not of war but of peaceful training, for which it asks.

South Paddington

By-elections are usually trusted to supply some sort of evidence, slender or solid, on the movements of political opinion. South Paddington tells the world nothing of the smallest value upon these large matters. All that can be gleaned is, first, that over eleven thousand voters have been induced under copious applications of propaganda and advertisement to vote for something—they would find it hard to say what—and for a candidate with a good street-corner personality. Hardly less surprising, over ten thousand loyal Conservatives have remained resolute enough to vote for a candidate who has been official, unofficial, and official by turns, and nothing long. Other voters, unable to decide whether they were more repelled by SIR HERBERT LIDIARD'S vacillations than affronted by the antics of the "Crusaders'" campaign, have no doubt abstained, since little more than 55 per cent. of the electorate recorded their vote. Setting the Labour candidate, who polled up to expectation, aside, there has been no genuine political issue in this election from beginning to end; and the sad but gallant fate of the United Empire Party, deserted by its loud speaker on the eve of the fray, is a revelation of what unassisted "slogans" are worth. The contest proves a few things none the less. In the first place it should administer a much-needed warning to other local associations in London. There was no reason why South Paddington Unionists should not have been represented in the election by a first-rate fighting candidate who would have been of real value to them and to their party on his return to the House of Commons. Many such candidates were available. The association could have chosen a representative who knew his own mind and was able to speak it. They preferred a champion with neither of these qualifications, and they have made a handsome loss of a secure seat. South Paddington also shows, for the edification of other London associations, though not for the first time, that any Metropolitan division supposed to be sure of a Conservative majority runs peculiar risks. It is demonstrably possible to fool some of the people some of the time. It required the specially favourable conditions of the by-election just fought to fool enough of them to win the seat for a freak candidature. But in a number of other constituencies the machinery of posters, puffs, canards, and the rest is perfectly capable of wrecking even where it cannot win. That, of course, has been demonstrated before. ADMIRAL TAYLOR has crusaded into a safe seat. He is not the first "stunt" candidate to do so, and his subsequent evolution may or may not follow or be permitted to follow precedent. But associations which prefer to choose their own candidate rather than to adopt someone else's after election will do well to reconsider their methods of selection. The risks are on the whole most obvious in London, in Conservative constituencies and at by-elections. The uninvited candidate usually has short shrift at a General Election, and the provinces are less exposed to or less susceptible of indoctrination in the mass. Apart, therefore, from some local lessons South Paddington contributes as little to public enlightenment in its conclusion as in its course. To the question "But what good "came of it at last?" those who claim the victory must be constrained to answer in the manner of old Kaspar.

The Municipal Elections

To-day Local Government electors will be asked to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of one-third of the members of Municipal Councils in over 300 cities and boroughs in England and Wales. Twenty-five of these spending authorities are already controlled by Socialist majorities, and in two more the Socialist strength is equal to that of the other parties. The question is whether the number of those who are thus, by their political faith, devoted to extravagance rather than retrenchment is to be increased or diminished. The strategy, clearly enunciated by MR. SNOWDEN and MR. MACDONALD in earlier years, of covering the country with Socialist administrations, and thus inaugurating Socialism without troubling Parliament, has had a considerable measure of success. Last year the Socialist victories gave that party the control of four more councils and brought it to the threshold of the control of several more. There is, therefore, no longer any cause for anti-Socialist voters not to trouble about voting because the danger is not pressing. It is indeed more pressing than ever before. The Central Government during the past year has exercised remorseless pressure on local authorities to undertake fresh expenditure. According to MR. HARTSHORN, relief works amounting in value to £135,000,000 have been approved, of which works apparently costing about £50,000,000 are to be begun before the end of the year. Although, therefore, it is true that the rate of Government grants now ranges as high as ninety per cent., the extra burden on local revenues must be considerable, and ultimately may even absorb much of the relief to the rates afforded by the Derating Acts. Moreover those Acts, while they make the emergence of Socialist majorities less probable by extending the areas of local administration, also make a Socialist majority, if obtained, more dangerous. The electors who vote to-day will be choosing Parliaments rather than committees. These Parliaments raise by taxation between £150,000,000 and £160,000,000 a year—about twenty per cent. of the total tax-revenue of the country—as well as receiving a new subsidy of £30,000,000 from the Exchequer; and of this sum by far the larger proportion is raised by municipal authorities. As LORD JESSEL pointed out in his letter yesterday, the Socialist candidates for these bodies are pledged to increase this local taxation, which is just as much a burden on the nation and an impediment to industrial recovery as the taxation levied by Parliament. Socialist candidates are also pledged to disregard the interests of those upon whom the taxation is levied, and to convert what should be government for the good of the locality as a whole into an agency for the re-distribution of wealth. Ratepayers have, therefore, in their own interests every reason to throw off that indifference which alone has been responsible for Socialist successes in local elections during recent years. But municipal voters as a whole have an even greater call to perform their duty. Socialist exploitation of local government is calculated to bring the whole system of local government into disrepute; and the continuance of small polls at local elections may end by driving all who care, or ought to care, for good government to the conclusion that the system does not command enough public respect to make its responsibilities worth bearing or itself worth saving.

King of the Kings of Ethiopia

To-morrow TAFARI MAKONNEN, whose official style is HAILE SELASSIE, will be crowned King of Kings in Ethiopia before a gathering of foreign princes and high official representatives such as has never before been seen in the capital of his ancient realm. In addition to the chiefs, or minor kings, of Abyssinia, special missions have already arrived there from the principal countries of Europe, from the United States, from Egypt, Turkey, and Japan. Great Britain is appropriately represented by one of KING GEORGE'S sons. The DUKE of GLOUCESTER arrived at Addis Ababa last Tuesday, and has presented to the EMPEROR a gold Imperial sceptre, and to his EMPRESS one wrought in ivory. When he arrived in the capital the DUKE was driven from the station in a well-appointed motor-car surrounded by an escort of lancers whose officers wore hats trimmed with lions' manes. A mixture of modern and medieval is what the British and other foreign missions will see on every side; and the EMPEROR, who has introduced aeroplanes into Abyssinia, and whose proud retinue of nobles carry the traditional shields of their fathers made of solid gold and covered with buffalo hide, typifies in his own character much that is best in the most ancient as in the most modern of civilizations.

The Ethiopian monarch is indeed no ordinary man, and has had no ordinary career. Brought up among the most antiquated conventions of pre-medieval tradition, he never allowed the past to exercise an undue influence over the formation of his mind. The early enlightenment made him an object of deep suspicion to a powerful priestly caste and to a feudal nobility. He had to be both wary and bold, circumspect and persistent. It was a bold enterprise, a flouting of immemorial tradition, to visit London and other European capitals in 1924. His position at home was then not too secure; and soon after his return he had to face a palace revolt. The personal courage and timeliness with which he struck at the rebellious Commander of the Imperial Guard finally established his supremacy in the capital; and he was somewhat reluctantly admitted to the rank of Negus, or King, by his jealous cousin, the then Empress. By a conciliatory diplomacy he won over the local chiefs; and by an adroit and most modern use of aeroplanes, which first demoralized his opponents by dropping leaflets and then terrified them by dropping bombs, he defeated the ring-leader, RAS GUGSA, and the whole country rallied to him. The achievements which he has crowded into a life that has not yet passed forty years inspire the hope that his reign will be long and fruitful. In no small degree he enjoys the good will of KING GEORGE'S Empire, which marches with his own in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Somaliland.

Gangsters at the Play

The gangsters and gunmen and other playboys of the Western World are made of sterner stuff than the late King Claudius of Denmark, for all his Nordic strain. MR. EDGAR WALLACE'S play *On the Spot* has just been produced in New York before a large and appreciative audience, plentifully besprinkled with notorious gunmen, not one of whom rose hastily and said he was unwell. On the contrary they are reported to have enjoyed it thoroughly, and the success was not simply the success which might be anticipated in New York for anything portraying the seamier side of Chicago life. Probably those who enjoyed the first night least were not in the audience but on the stage. It is well known that there is no surer way of getting bumped off than to show you know too much, and the actors might well feel a certain apprehension lest they should act too well. Theirs was the disquieting reflection that the surer a gunman's aim and the more complete his freedom from hesitations, the longer does he live, the more prosperous does he become, and the better still does he treat himself to when he visits the theatre. So at *On the Spot* the unsuccessful gunmen, who might be relied upon to miss anyway, had to content themselves with cheap seats at awkward angles, while the most formidable characters sat nearest to the stage. But all was peace and pleasure, and proved the justice of the remark in the *Pirates of Penzance* that the capacity of criminals for innocent enjoyment, when off duty, is as great as any ordinary man's.

Experts are usually critical of stage representations of themselves; but gunmen are realists and seem to have recognized that modern plays need a good deal of rehearsal. It would hardly be feasible even for the most ambitious producer to employ real gangsters without any guarantee that they would survive the necessary length of time, and the article which appears in an adjoining column suggests that their expectation of life cannot be high. In the case of another, if humbler group, also parasitic upon society, the same difficulty arises, and a recent controversy between a French and an American trainer of performing fleas—in which the Frenchman preferred the male as more intelligent and the American the female as more conscientious—disclosed the sad truth that the average life of a performing flea is no more than three weeks. What may be the average life of gunmen remains a matter for careful statistical work; but all dramatists and producers naturally prefer that the cast shall grow old with the play, and that both shall attain to length of days and honour. Recognizing this, and knowing that they were watching the work of amateurs, the gangsters seem to have enjoyed the play and to have refrained from the usual carping pedantries common to all professions when the dramatist or novelist commandeers their livelihood as the raw material for his art. *Hamlet*, it may be noted, has just proved a great success in Chicago, and the completeness with which, after Hamlet has put Rosencrantz and Guildenstern "on the Spot," the whole company finish each other off is appreciated to-day as it would not have been some years ago. MR. WALLACE, in this respect at any rate, is in the tradition of the great Elizabethans, and his success and the success of *Hamlet* may encourage American producers to reconsider the Elizabethan dramas now that a public has come into existence which knows from personal experience that life is brief and violent. It is the duty of the stage to hold the mirror up to nature, and there is a growing public in New York and Chicago which has little use for the fanciful and imaginative plays that do not show life as it is and recklessly contain far more characters than violent deaths.

THE CADETS

RETENTION BY PRIVATE SUPPORT

LORD ALLENBY ON THE NEW ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To-day, November 1, the official connexion between the Cadet Force of this country and the Government ceases to exist; and thus ends a movement which has for years steadily grown and has exercised great influence for good in the mental, moral, and physical training of our youth.

It is felt that the useful activities of this movement, so important to the nation, should not be allowed to disappear; and, to ensure their continuance, the British National Cadet Association, of which I am president, has been formed. So far as is legally possible, the training hitherto pursued will be carried on; in particular, the various competitions and the annual camps. An office for the association will be opened, shortly, at 21, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C. The secretary is Colonel C. A. Smith, C.I.E.

We have already a large measure of support from Cadet organizations throughout the country; and, although nothing can adequately replace official recognition, yet at least a continuance of Cadet activities will be assured.

We are without endowment, and funds will be needed. May I appeal, through your columns, for the support of the public? Subscriptions and donations sent to the Hon. Treasurer, 21, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C., will be duly acknowledged.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALLENBY, F.M.

LAND VALUATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As Parliament is beginning a new Session, you will, I trust, find space in your columns to allow attention to be again drawn to the Land Valuation Bill, so that before it is too late some step may be taken, if such is possible, to obtain some pronouncement as to its intention and object.

As it stands, the Bill merely asks for a valuation of all land in Great Britain, without giving any intimation whatsoever as to the purpose for which such valuation is required, or how it is to be used when obtained. It is surely an extraordinary and unusual procedure to ask for authority to expend a million or two of money for the purpose of making a valuation of "every piece of land" in Great Britain, without stating the object and intention of such valuation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who presents the Bill, must know what his intentions are, and why he requires the valuation to be made, and it is only fair and right that the owners of the land, who are to have the valuation served upon them for their approval, should know for what purpose and in what manner it is to be used, and be able to judge how their interests are likely to be affected.

Apart from his particular liability under this Bill, whatever that may be when made known, the owner of land in approving and agreeing to the valuation may affect his interest under some other Acts. For instance, in assessing compensation under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment Compensation) Act, 1919, an official arbitrator is entitled to consider all returns and assessments of capital value for taxation made or acquiesced in by the claimant. It would therefore appear that in assenting to a valuation of his land, made by the Commissioners under the Land Valuation Act, his claim for compensation under the Acquisition of Land Act might be restricted, by having brought up against him his assent to a valuation under the Land Valuation Act, in which he had incautiously acquiesced, and further instances could be given to show how inequitable it is to require an owner to agree to a valuation without his being aware of the purpose for which the valuation is required.

Before the precise objects of the Bill are known, we are asked to agree blindly to a vast sum of money being expended, which may result in as great a waste as that which attended the 1909-10 Act of Mr. Lloyd George.

Your obedient servant,
W. HERBERT DAW.

100c, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I add to your interesting obituary notice of my dear friend the Bishop of Worcester a word of testimony to the great value of his contribution in the common councils of the Episcopate?

There was no man who could argue the case of a minority with greater skill and, I may add, with better temper. His antiquarian erudition contrasted strangely sometimes with his intimate knowledge of the mind of the man in the street, but if it was a contrast it was also a happy combination, and his influence on our decisions was important and will be missed, certainly not least by

Your humble servant,
W. EXON:

The Palace, Exeter, Oct. 30.

PICKPOCKETS' METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A few years ago I had a similar experience to that described by Mr. W. T. Cranfield in *The Times* of October 25. A large number of people were waiting to mount an omnibus just outside Barker's, in Kensington; and as I was making way for an elderly lady to mount the step a young man pushed by me and I saw him very deftly open her bag and remove her purse and handkerchief. However, before he had time to run or to hand the purse to another person I had confronted him and said, "Hand me that purse!" No doubt unduly astonished at observing that his discoverer was a clergyman, he handed me the purse, saying, "I have just picked it up, Sir."

It was duly restored, on the now receding omnibus, the astounded lady, who had not discovered the theft, explaining that she had only just changed a cheque for £20.

Yours, &c.
ARTHUR RYDER MITCHELL.

Ossington Vicarage, Newark-on-Trent.

MAKING NIGHTMARES PAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The charming little leading article entitled "Making Nightmares Pay," in your issue of Wednesday, October 29, stirs my frivolous memory to put on record an illustrated jest on the same subject which appeared in a long-deceased comic paper (was it *Fun* or *Judy*?) in the early seventies of last century. I quote wholly from the aforesaid memory: I believe the heading was "The Showman and the Nightmare," and the gist of it was somewhat as follows:—

An enterprising tent-dwelling showman determined to capture and exhibit one of these animals. He began by eating a quantity of under-done boiled pork and by knocking a hole in one end of his big drum, which he carefully placed by the side of his bed. He then lay down and was soon fast asleep. A few hours later the weird form of a Nightmare was seen going on its rounds. Attracted by the odour of the pork it entered the showman's tent and sprang upon his chest. After some uncomfortable minutes our hero awoke, seized his drum, and clapped it down upon his victim. The last illustration depicted the showman (evidently after some weeks of training his victim) standing outside a bigger tent, beating his mended drum, and announcing to the public:—"Come and see the only real live Nightmare ever exhibited! Quite Tame! Plays the organ! Fires a gun! Only a penny!"

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,
A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

October 30.

GANGSTERS

THE "BIG SHOTS" OF CHICAGO

RELATIONS WITH THE LAW

Joe Aiello, a Sicilian, who was the leader of a powerful gang in Chicago and the head of a large organization trading in liquor there, was shot down in the streets of the city last week by men, presumably members of a rival gang. Early this week his ally, "Bugs" Moran, the chief of the North Side gang, was arrested by the police of the city. Moran was practically driven out of business on St. Valentine's Day last year, when seven of his chief associates were shot down before a hail of bullets from machine-guns in the garage which they used as their headquarters for loading trucks with beer for delivery to the "speak-easies."

A few weeks ago Jack Zuta, their chief henchman, was killed as he lay in hiding at another resort outside Chicago. He was suspected of being in a position to give evidence about the killing of "Jake" Lingle, a crime reporter on a local newspaper, who had had comings and goings with the gangsters. On Zuta's death papers were found in his possession showing that he had had financial transactions with men high in the police force and other public offices.

These are the latest events in the prolonged feud between the North Side gang and that of the South Side, of which "Scarface" Al Capone is the leader. It has gone on incessantly since the North Side leader, Dion O'Banion, was killed in the flower shop which he used to cloak his other activities on November 10, 1924. Since that day over 80 of the prominent gangsters of Chicago have been killed. Hundreds of others of less renown have suffered the same fate or have disappeared after being "taken for a ride." Members of the police who have crossed their path have been murdered.

THWARTED JUSTICE

In the case of the "big shots" the State has only once been able to bring anyone to trial. The prosecution then failed, and the Assistant State's Attorney, W. H. McSwiggin, who conducted it, was himself killed when in company with one of the accused on April 27, 1926, in the suburb of Cicero, where Capone conducts his main business. Capone, in expressing little surprise at that happening, announced later that McSwiggin had been in his pay. O'Banion's successors in the leadership of the North Side gang, "Hymie" Weiss and "Schemer" Drucci, have been killed, and Capone's closest associate from the day that he started in the business, "Johnny" Torrio, after having been dreadfully wounded more than once and finding protection only within the walls of the gaol of Waukegan, whither he went of his own accord for a year, withdrew to the peace and rest of his native land with more than a million dollars to sweeten his remaining years.

People in Chicago often look on with indifference while the gangsters kill one another. They are better out of the way, it is said, and that is often the view of the police. But many are now asking where it is to end, and at last the complete victory of Capone and his gang seems assured through the depletion of the ranks of the Northsiders. Capone has often appealed and treated for peace, but he could never bring himself to assent to the conditions imposed by his rivals, which always included the surrender of some of his men to the avenging fury of his enemies for some past but unforgotten deed. He would not treat even a "yellow dog," he said, in that fashion.

The alliance of Aiello with the North Side gang was brought about two years ago. The Northsiders usually had few dealings with the Sicilians, whose vengeance works slowly and silently, stealing up behind a man's back. The Sicilians could not understand the outspoken, boisterous, swaggering and fearless methods of O'Banion and his followers. When a vacancy arose in the leadership of the Unione Siciliano in Chicago after the departure of Torrio, Capone put forward as his candidate one Tony Lombardo. Aiello then associated himself with Moran, and made a bold bid for the place.

The decision rested with the chief of the Unione, Frank Uale, who lived in the East, and he tried to make a compromise with both sides by urging the gangs to live at peace and proposing a joint leadership with a division of the power and the spoils. Aiello was accused of breaking the pact. Uale paid no heed, and was killed almost immediately afterwards in Brooklyn, when a motor-car, bearing an Illinois licence number, drove his into the curb and a shower of bullets was poured into his body. The war was on. Lombardo, with his two body-guards, was attacked in broad daylight at one of the busiest corners in Chicago on September 7, 1928. He was killed outright. One of the two with him died of wounds, and the other was killed in front of his own home three weeks later.

CAPONE'S LEADERSHIP

Al Capone, the leader of the now triumphant South Side gang, whose name is pronounced as though it rhymed with throne, first went to Chicago in 1920 with his comrade Torrio. He was a young man of about 23 years, but both of them had been members in high standing of the Five Points gang in New York. They were brought to Chicago by "Big Jim" Colosimo, who had long been a notorious figure in the city through the luxurious restaurant which he had at the corner of Wabash-avenue and Twenty-second-street on the South Side, through his control over the underworld, which flourished in that vicinity, and over every other form of vice. He had been threatened by a blackmailer and required some men on whom he could rely for protection.

The arrival of the two in Chicago coincided almost with the coming into force of prohibition. They set out to capture and organize the trade in liquor. They started many of their compatriots who had been living in extreme poverty and squalor on the West Side in the business of distilling spirits in the underground cellars of their homes. It was soon found that a man with a few stills could earn the undreamed-of wage of more than $15 a day, and all blessed the name of Capone. The two then began to organize the transport of loads by ship and motor-car from abroad. They would dilute the real goods with cheap and often poisonous imitations so as to add to their profits. Fiery spirits could be provided in abundance and made even fierier. They arranged the traffic of their goods from their well-stocked warehouses to the "speak-easies."

Then trouble arose with other gangs who were striving to get a start in the same business. A gang would claim a certain area of the city as its own to trade in with an exclusive right. Woe betide the man who stepped into their preserves! Capone, however, employed rough tactics; threats, even kidnapping and shooting, to make the owners of drinking places deal with him. Rivals were driven out of the business or absorbed, and the super-gang came into being with Capone at its head.

Then came trouble on the streets. A car-load in transit would be intercepted and captured by a rival gang—the operation known as "hi-jacking," at which O'Banion was at first an adept, and so came into conflict with Capone. To further his trade and the manufacture of spirits and beer Capone and his men invaded the suburb of Cicero, to the south-west of the city. It was an industrial centre with a population of about 50,000 made up mostly of recent arrivals in the country who knew little and cared less what went on so long as they made a living. Capone was soon in charge of

everything in the place, police, magistrates, every branch of the administration. The town was run "wide open." Every form of vice was permitted. Brewing and distilling went on unchecked. There was no one to call a halt.

WHEN THEY FALL OUT

Beer had always been a problem for Capone. He could never secure it in sufficient quantities, for their customers called for a constant supply. Breweries began to run full time, and it was over one of them on the West Side that O'Banion, who had been in league with Capone, fell out. O'Banion had been notified through some underground channel that the place was to be raided and he sold out his interest to his rivals.

His death quickly followed, and then came the costly funeral with its flaunted display of extravagant grief which for a moment aroused Chicago to what was going on. The war has raged incessantly since. At times there came a pause, usually when the city's sense of decency had been outraged, but there would soon follow another shooting more dastardly than ever to let the world know that the gangsters' war of hate was seemingly unending.

Capone is now a man of about 33 years of age. The scar which he bears and from which he has been named "Scarface" was probably got in one of his battles in the underworld, but he himself claims to have been hit by shrapnel in the War, in which he served for a few months. Some of those who knew him when he first came to Chicago cannot remember it. He is a man of great organizing ability and discretion. He has won the loyal support of his followers, for he is the man who made them prosperous and he is the one who is able to get them out of every trouble and difficulty. At his headquarters in Cicero he has steel-shuttered windows, and when he goes forth he rides in a motor-car in which all the windows are bullet proof and the body made of armour plate.

When the outrage on St. Valentine's Day was perpetrated last year he was far away in Florida, and at the very moment of the murders he was sitting in the office of the District Attorney there. His visit to Florida was prolonged, and he seized the chance to introduce his gambling machines there in large numbers. Capone is a free spender. He knows how to disburse his money to the best advantage of himself and his business. How much he earns cannot well be reckoned, but it is said that the sum spent on liquor in Chicago before prohibition was $100,000,000 annually. Prices are more than three times what they were then, and the stuff is now mixed with cheap substitutes. Capone's turnover is said to be as large as that of any other business in that city of big business.

ROOT OF THE EVIL

Gang-rule is not peculiar to Chicago. It exists in nearly all the large American cities at the present time, but in Chicago it is better organized than elsewhere, its operations are vaster, and constant light is being thrown on its working by the vicious war between the two great gangs. There are many reasons why this state of things continues. The gangsters through their liquor business supply a distinct demand of the public. There are many who want liquor and are willing to pay high prices for it.

Among the gangsters' customers are many in high position who may be approached in the hour of trouble. If they are unwilling to aid, their supplies will stop and they will be threatened with exposure, for they are breaking the law as much as the gangsters. If such threats do not succeed, there follow hints of bombs, shooting, and kidnapping.

People are not willing to speak out against the gangsters, and the gangsters themselves will not squeal even on their bitterest enemies, but wait their own time for revenge. When a case comes up for trial the witnesses will not tell what they know. They and their families are threatened with dire consequences if they speak. Others are removed for a time out of the way.

Jurymen for the same reason do not convict, and even if a conviction is secured every difficulty is put in the way of making it effective, for, as Capone says, the law is a bunch of tricks. There are members of the police force in the pay of the gangs and crooked politicians whose influence can be easily purchased. Not that all the police force or all officials are corrupt. Far from it, for there are many whom the gangsters call "wrong 'uns." They often know the name of a murderer, but they cannot get the evidence that could convict. Even when they prosecute there are long delays in the Courts, and when they succeed in convicting there are appeals that drag on indefinitely, and the case is soon forgotten amid the shock of further outrages.

Public sentiment is not yet thoroughly aroused against the gangsters. The general public is immune from trouble so long as it keeps out of the way. There is a disposition among many in the present age to look upon crime with a sort of admiration, and people can regard the gangster who risks his life with a kindlier eye than the man who takes gang money to neglect his public duty.

The farce of prohibition in American cities has brought the law into a certain public disrespect in many quarters, and there can be no complete suppression of the gangs until the liquor trade with its enormous profits has been taken out of their hands and they are reckoned as criminals for their dastardly deeds. That day is not yet.

STOLEN PICTURE CASE

TWO MEN FINED FOR RECEIVING

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday JOSEPH SHONBERG, 23, of Maple-street, Tottenham Court-road, W., watchmaker, and LOUIS SCHILLER, 29, of Richborough-road, Cricklewood, commercial traveller, having previously been charged with being in unlawful possession of a portrait of Cranmer, reasonably suspected of having been stolen at St. James's-street, S.W., were further charged with being concerned together in stealing and receiving the picture, the property of Richard A. Loeb, between February 28 and August 11, 1930. The prisoners had been on bail since September 26.

Mr. DUMMETT found both men *Guilty* of the charge of being found in unlawful possession of the picture. He said that every action and word of the prisoners since their arrest and in that Court would have satisfied any reasonable man that they were lying. Shonberg was fined £30 on the receiving charge, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, and Schiller was fined £15, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. DUMMETT said he did not regard the men as professional receivers, otherwise he would have sent them to prison.

SIR H. FOWLER'S APPOINTMENT

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company's appointment of Sir Henry Fowler, the company's chief mechanical engineer, to be assistant to the vice-president for works as from January 1 next year has been made, it is announced, with the intention that Sir Henry Fowler's wide knowledge and experience should in future be devoted mainly to research and development. He will take charge of the company's laboratories and the central testing bureau.

Sir Colville Smith, Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, last evening, at Freemasons' Hall, consecrated the Old Radleian Lodge, 9200, the last of the public school lodges to be formed. The lodge will be composed of "old boys" and members of the staff.

NATIVE POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL HERTZOG'S WARNING

TASK OF THE CONFERENCE

A dinner to the Dominion Prime Ministers and Ministers attending the Imperial Conference was given in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords last night by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Other members of the association from the Dominion Parliaments were also guests of the branch. Mr. MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, presided, and many members of both Houses of Parliament attended.

Mr. MACDONALD, proposing the toast "Our Colleagues of the Imperial Conference," said that during the last five weeks they had been discussing some of the most important things concerning the British Commonwealth of Nations. They had been agreeing, they had been referring back, and they had been appointing committees and sub-committees and drafting committees. Now that the end was beginning to be apparent he thought they could all join in congratulating each other that the Conference had been anything but barren. (Cheers.) They had been keeping three things in mind. One, he was not quite sure that they were sufficiently careful of, was to maintain the authority of Parliaments. Democracy, oddly enough, at the beginning of the twentieth century had been put upon its trial, but he did not believe that there was any political organization in the whole world, not any nation or group of nations, more fitted by their traditions, by their history, and by the genius of the people than the British Commonwealth of Nations to maintain in due authority the Parliamentary institutions of the nation. There was nothing more amazingly delightful to a Prime Minister than to read the biographies of his predecessors, because he required no "Alice in Wonderland" in order to fill up his odd time with recreative ideas and thoughts. At the Imperial Conference they were trying to hammer out problems that had never been faced by any Imperial people before. In 1926 a great declaration was made of equality of status, and from 1926 until they met five weeks ago lawyers, politicians, and Civil servants had all been studying how to give that declaration a practical contact. Now they were faced with it, and they had the task placed before them of respecting nationality to the full in the nations of the Commonwealth, and yet of maintaining—he was afraid almost to use the words—a common status so that within a real unity—it did not matter what conception of unity it might be—they had within it also a real independent nationhood. (Cheers.) No people, no generation, before now ever had had to face that problem at such close grips as they had been compelled to face it during the last four weeks.

Then there was the other thing, how they could unite in a common economic policy which would satisfy the demand of unity and at the same time fully satisfy the requirements of individual States. If the political problem was intricate, and was more in the nature of legerdemain, the economic was exactly of the same character. That was in broad outline the field over which they had been travelling. They were all very busy men, and his colleagues unfortunately wanted to get home—he wished they did not—but those problems had had to be faced and agreements come to regarding them in the short space of five to six weeks, or at the outside seven weeks. Therefore it would be seen how closely they had been together and how many hours they had spent in each other's company and what a great miracle it was that the Chairman of the Conference could from the very bottom of his heart and with the utmost sincerity propose the toast entrusted to him. (Cheers.)

"EQUALITY OF STATUS"

Mr. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister of Canada), in reply, said they were living in an age of a new democracy, and when they spoke of constitutional privileges and economic rights they were reminded of the fact that democracy had a habit of never turning back. One of the saddest things in the world was that as they granted extensions, for instance of the franchise, new powers and new liberties, it was practically impossible to restrict or limit them except by revolution. They found democracy to-day confronted with problems as it never had been before. Democracy could not retrace its steps, and the privileges granted and the rights conferred on the people could not be taken from them by any civil method that he knew of. It therefore behoved them in their new countries to be very careful what they did and how they did it. They had a common heritage, and as their institutions slowly emerged overseas the customs and conventions of this country were adopted. "Sometimes," he added, "I think that some of the things you do so hastily you would do more slowly if you realized the injurious effects of them."

The War (he added) gave us an intense sense of nationalism, but the phrase "equality of status" might sometimes be used for many purposes and with many meanings. It depended on what meaning they gave to it whether they liked it or not. The fact remained that they had equality of status in the declaration of 1926. That did not mean that they had a licence to terminate as quickly as possible the ties that bound them together, but rather that by cooperation, readiness of effort, and grim determination they would be more loyal and true to the trust imposed upon them to discharge their obligations as trustees of the future as well as of the present. (Cheers.) That was not a light task, and to express it in concrete terms required infinite patience and that large knowledge which the Civil Service here possessed. The solution was not yet clear; it was idle to say it was; and it would require many years before the problems were solved. There were questions involved which were not constitutional, but he had hoped, and still hoped, that they would be able ere it was too late to develop some scheme under which they would speak each for each and all for each. He said with all seriousness that great as were their problems of constitutional status and position at the moment, they had achieved a state of affairs where they could well afford to consolidate their Empire position in material things. Democracy of to-day had much to be taught it as regarded its responsibilities and obligations. Power without responsibility meant the ruin and wreck of institutions.

Mr. J. H. SCULLIN (Prime Minister of Australia) who also responded, said that the greater the freedom given to men and women, the more readily would they rise to their responsibilities, and that was as true of individuals as it was of nations. The greater the freedom, the greater the liberty and the greater the opportunity to work out their own salvation. The bonds of Empire had become less rigid than of old, and to-day they were as light as air. They were bonds of kinship, and they were stronger than iron bands. The declaration of 1926 of equal status registered something which had been true in fact for many years. Their claim to govern themselves was a demand which sprang from the spirit which was the spirit of the British nation. Australia could only develop as its capital resources enabled it to do so. As it developed, there was room for a larger population, but there was no soundness or sense in increasing the problem of unemployment by bringing people into the country before they could be absorbed.

Mr. G. W. FORBES, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who also replied, said the question of mutual trade relations was *sub judice* at the moment. New Zealand had given certain preferences to Great Britain, and what his country was concerned about was the future of their markets, because the more they could sell to Great Britain the more they could buy from it. That ought not to prove an insoluble problem.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S APPEAL

GENERAL HERTZOG, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, proposed the toast of "The Empire Parliamentary Association." He said that with him the word "Empire" until quite recently had a sufficiently sinister meaning to deter him from entering where it had already taken possession. In the footsteps of the God of War had come the Angel of Peace over the African veld, healing the wounds, removing the scars, and converting the bitterness of the heart into the joyous feeling of hope triumphant over the sorrowful memories of the past. (Cheers.) He was very glad to see that the association intended to issue a publication dealing more especially with matters concerning Africa.

General Hertzog, proceeding, said:—

To me it is abundantly clear that for the next 100 years Africa is going to be the great storehouse for the supplies of the industries of Western Europe, and that in Africa more than in any other continent will be centred the industrial and investment interests of this part of the globe. One cannot, therefore, help feeling that the utmost caution should be observed in dealing with matters of policy in Africa likely to affect future interests. Not only the interests of the European in Europe but even more the interests of the Europeans in Africa stand to be prejudicially affected by hasty action. It was for this reason that a few weeks ago I ventured to support a colleague of mine in South Africa when he had expressed the view that the British Government, when it comes to deal with matters of native policy in Africa, should not, without consulting the Government of the Union, introduce any new principle or change of policy which might affect the position in South Africa.

Exception has been taken to this attitude as an interference in matters concerning Great Britain. I wish here to disclaim any intention in the least of what may be called interference; and I am sure you will accept my disclaimer. You would be doing no more than your duty if you deprecated any attempt to interfere in the conduct of matters subject to your administration, no matter by whom. But what we ask is not that we shall be allowed to assist you in governing Eastern Africa. No! That is your business. But what we do think we are entitled to is that, as one of your partners in Commonwealth cooperation, sharing with you in the possession of problems (sometimes vital to us) common to both Eastern and Southern Africa, you and we should work hand in hand, consulting one another as to how to proceed in our tasks respecting these problems, so that our policies may be mutually helpful and not destructive of one another.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

The policy of the paramountcy of native interests in Eastern Africa, for example, may be said to be a policy concerning the British Government alone. And so it would be, if its effects could be confined to Eastern Africa. But as this cannot be, and as these effects are almost certain to have a very disturbing effect eventually upon conditions in South Africa, we cannot but feel that the two members of the British Commonwealth concerned should from the very commencement have acted in closer consultation with one another and in closer harmony than what has been the case. In the hope that future cooperation between his Majesty's Government in Great Britain and his Majesty's Government in the Union may be assisted thereby, I desire to take this opportunity of briefly stressing here this evening a few points concerning the white man's burden in Africa in respect of his relation to the native. I feel sure that if these few points are properly appreciated, the comments which I see from time to time condemnatory of our native policy in South Africa will assume a more kindly character.

The first point that I wish to emphasize is: South Africa is our fatherland. If justice is to be done to the South African and to the South African native policy, this should never be forgotten. South Africa is, to us, our fatherland. The Europeans in South Africa are no mere temporary sojourners in a strange land—adventurers out to exploit what is not theirs. Our hearts and our hearths are equally abidingly wrapped up in the bosom of South Africa as our fatherland. The second point is that we in South Africa own as valid and honourable a title to our fatherland as any nation in any country. I do not think, therefore, that we can be blamed if we insist upon our country and our civilization being secured unto us, and if to that end we take such measures as may be necessary. The third and last fact that I wish to stress, and upon which, equally with the two points already mentioned, there is practical unanimity in South Africa, is that the dominance or supremacy of the white man's rule in South Africa is essential if he is to retain either his birthright or his civilization.

TWO ESSENTIALS

For South Africa, therefore, the native problem is no other than the question how the white man shall, to the greatest advantage of both native and European, ensure to himself his national existence and his civilization. The maxim that the safety of the State is the highest law is the law with us no less than with you; and if it is true that there can be no safety without existence, it is equally true that to the white man existence is worthless without civilization. In South Africa, "European" is synonymous with civilization; and the extinction of the white man must inevitably be the extinction of civilization; just as the extinction of civilization must prove the extinction of the white man in South Africa. There can, therefore, be no satisfactory solution of the so-called native problem unless it complies with two essentials: (1) That the white man's rule shall be secured unto him; (2) that the good will of the white man towards the native shall not be alienated.

Not only, therefore, must the policy of the paramountcy of the native or of his interests be immediately ruled out as impossible of application where the white man has established his home in Africa, as intended not merely for himself, but also for those who come after him and their civilization; the same fate must be shared by the "equal rights" doctrine which some good people are so insistent in prescribing as a panacea for all native ills. Such policies will not only substitute native rule for that of the white man, they will leave not a shred of good will with the white man for the native, and with that there will not only disappear all genuine consideration for the wellbeing of the native and for his advancement, but there will be introduced positive hostility between black and white. I cannot too earnestly entreat the friends of the native to abstain from any action which may lead to such fatal results. If they can only be brought to feel that the native in South Africa, and, I have no doubt, equally so in Eastern Africa, possesses a far greater share of the affection and good will of the white man than they imagine, and that nothing is so certain to deprive the native of that affection and good will as the anxiety which takes possession of the white man at the thought of being dominated by native rule, they will look with equal horror upon the paramountcy policy and the "equal rights" doctrine.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, supported the toast.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS said he was impressed by Mr. Bennett's magnificent phrase "Each for all, and all for each." They had got to square that with "Ourselves first, and the other fellow afterwards." During the next few days he was sure they would arrive at a unanimous decision.

Those at the head table included:—

Mr. A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lord Ashfield, the Maharajah of Bikaner, Mr. F. Brennan (Attorney-General, Australian Commonwealth), Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C. (Secretary of State, Canada), Sir Atul Chatterjee (High Commissioner for India), Mr. J. R. Clynes (Home Secretary), Mr. M. Dupré, K.C. (Solicitor-General, Canada), the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. H. Guthrie, K.C. (Minister of Justice, Canada), Lord Hailsham, Mr. M. R. Heffernan (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Irish Free State), Mr. Arthur Henderson (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Robert Horne, M.P., Mr. M. R. Jayakar (vice-president, British India Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association), Sir William Jowitt, K.C. (Attorney-General), Lord Kylsant, the Bishop of London, Mr. W. Lunn (Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs), Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., M.P., Mr. Parker Moloney (Minister for Markets and Transport, Australia), Mr. Lucien Pacaud (Acting High Commissioner for Canada), Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Sankey), Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Thomas Sidey (Attorney-General, New Zealand), Sir John Simon, M.P., Professor T. A. Smiddy (High Commissioner, Irish Free State), Mr. Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Lord Strickland (Head of the Ministry, Malta), Mr. C. T. te Water (High Commissioner for South Africa), Mr. J. H. Thomas (Secretary for Dominion Affairs), Sir Frederick Thomson, K.C., M.P., and Sir Thomas Willford (High Commissioner for New Zealand).

CHEAP SUNDAY FARES IN LONDON

To-morrow the 2d. all-the-way fare on Sundays on the L.C.C. trams will be discontinued, and ordinary fares will again be in force.

It is also announced that the special cheap return fares which were introduced on certain sections of the Underground Railways on Sundays as a seasonal experiment during the summer months, and similar cheap omnibus fares on Sundays, have been withdrawn.

CANADIAN FRUIT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. H. H. STEVENS, the Canadian Minister for Trade and Commerce, was entertained at luncheon in the British Empire Club yesterday by Mr. W. G. Greenwood, chairman of the Import and Export Section of the National Federation of the Fruit Trades' Associations. Replying to the toast of "The Canadian Government," he said that he had visited the Fruit Exhibition at Leicester that morning, and he congratulated the people of the British Isles on the evident progress they were making in fruit-growing. In that exhibition they had beaten the exhibition of his own Province of British Columbia this year. He expressed his thanks for the very able way in which Canadian apples were distributed in Great Britain, and the hope that this important business, to advertise which the Canadian Government had spent about £20,000 in the past four years, would continue to make progress.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £3, conscience money.

SIR H. SAMUEL ON SOUTH PADDINGTON

ABSURD ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., referred to the result of the South Paddington by-election in a speech in support of the Liberal candidate in the Shipley by-election last night.

"You have no Beaverbrook candidate here," he said, "but you cannot fail to have been interested in the striking result of the South Paddington election. It is another instance of the absurdities of our too simple electoral system. Here you have a constituency with 51,000 voters, and a candidate who is supported by 11,000 of them is held to represent the views of the population.

"The result must have a serious effect upon the fortunes of the Conservative Party. As an opponent, I cannot fail to take satisfaction in the difficulties which beset them. Taking the broader and longer view, I cannot help remembering that some day the Conservative Party may again be returned to power, and, as a citizen, I can take no satisfaction in a tendency which will bring that historic party under the control of its more reactionary and irrational elements. It is not, however, in the robust, invigorating air of Northern politics, but in the tepid and vapid political atmosphere of the West End of London, the London suburbs, and the seaside resorts that such growths can flourish."

Supporters of the Labour Party throughout the party, he said, were at this moment in a state of profound disappointment. It was inevitable that they should be disillusioned, because before the last election Labour candidates held out hopes which could not possibly be fulfilled. The country at large had had some fear that if a Labour Government were returned to office it might adopt a policy that was violent, almost revolutionary; but in the result its faults had been the opposite. Its policy had been marked by inactivity and timidity. The lorry was struggling up the hill heavily loaded, and it was only a two horse-power engine that was hauling it. The Liberal Party was doing its best to get the lorry up, but it was the engine in front that mattered.

A trade revival in this country could not come without a world revival. In three countries, whose populations numbered half the whole of mankind—China, India, and Russia—markets had been disorganized, and repercussions of that were felt throughout the world. It was essential in this country to lower the cost of production without lowering the standard of life.

There was need of a vigorous national movement to lower costs in all directions. All the public services—the Government Departments and the local authorities—should use their utmost efforts to effect a diminution in the charges they imposed upon the public as a whole. There was need of a heavy double-handed axe to cut down national expenditure in order that taxation should be reduced. The present cost of unemployment to the community was equal to half the whole expenditure of the State before the War. Where there was a will there was a way. There was need of a different spirit from that now displayed before those essential results could be achieved.

THE UNIONIST PARTY LEADERSHIP

DECISION ACCEPTED BY MR. G. TERRELL

Mr. George Terrell, President of the National Union of Manufacturers, yesterday declared his intention of abiding loyally by the decision of the meeting held at the Caxton Hall on Thursday in connexion with the leadership of the Conservative Party.

At a meeting of the Council of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Mr. TOM HOWARD, chairman, moved:—"That this meeting of the Metropolitan Division is of opinion that the time has arrived when all Conservatives should close their ranks to fight the common enemy of Socialism and to make certain of defeating the present Government at the first opportunity by giving loyal support to the Leader of our Party."

Speaking on the motion, Mr. TERRELL said he was one of those who had strongly opposed the leadership of Mr. Baldwin, regarding it as not exactly what the party wanted at such a time. The whole question, however, had been discussed and considered at the most authoritative party meeting which could have been summoned, and in a very sporting way Mr. Baldwin had allowed a secret ballot to be taken on the question of his leadership. As a result of that ballot Mr. Baldwin's position as leader of the party had been reaffirmed by a huge majority. "I say at once," Mr. Terrell added, "that I am not going to quibble at it. I accept it, and what little influence I have I hope to use in supporting him under the conditions presented to us to-day. Past history is absolutely closed, and I shall do my best with all with whom I am in contact to get them to agree with that view. What we want is unity."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ADVERTISERS

PLEA FOR EXTENDED CAMPAIGN ABROAD

Mr. G. M. GILLETT, M.P., Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, at a luncheon at Brighton yesterday, in connexion with the second annual conference of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, advanced a plea for extended advertising to capture markets abroad.

Since our future prosperity, he said, depended on our ability to extend our sales abroad, it was of vital importance that we should neglect no means of making the excellence of our goods known. All over the world the United States had been increasing its trade, while ours had been declining. Even within the Empire we had not held our ground. The Americans were beating us as much in the new lines of business, where we appeared to have been left almost standing still, as anywhere. We had allowed ourselves to be pushed out of the film world. There it was the American who appeared in the guise of an Englishman, even to those living in our own Colonies. The films, the wireless, and all the great cultural forces of Britain should be mobilized. The goods must be what the overseas buyers wanted and not what we thought they should want. We want to create through the Press and in other ways an impelling desire for the goods we supplied. By using the film to catch the eye, wireless to catch the listening ear, the Press—in fact, by the co-ordination of efficient advertising in all its varied forms—an attack, not isolated, but organized and sustained, could be made on the markets of the world.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, the Minister of Health, speaking at a dinner last night, said that we had to face tremendously important economic problems, for production was not efficient as it ought to be. He would be perfectly ruthless towards inefficiency wherever he found it. We had been leading big industrial nations to believe that we were on the downward grade. We had perhaps been a little too modest and created a wrong impression. We were in no worse position than we were in the hungry forties and after the Napoleonic Wars. At the core we were just as sound as ever. We had great native qualities on which we prided ourselves, and in the economic world, at any rate, we had far more advantages than ever before. People who thought things were so bad that they could not do anything should emigrate and leave behind the people who still believed in the future of the country.

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF RUSSIAN OATS

Aberdeen grain merchants, who a few weeks ago decided to boycott Russian oats, met representatives of the local branch of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland yesterday to consider the situation in view of the fact that part of a cargo of Russian oats was landed this week.

CAPTAIN MANSON, president of the local branch of the Farmers' Union, said that if the oats were allowed to be landed at their present price it could only result in more ground being laid down in grass, which would mean more unemployment.

The meeting decided to circularize all grain merchants and millers in the city asking whether or not they would refrain from handling Russian oats. It was stated that a very large majority of the merchants were in favour of a boycott.

The electricity supply of Shoreditch Borough Council failed last evening shortly before 5 o'clock. Tramcars were delayed, and the whole of Hackney also was plunged into darkness. The trouble was remedied just after 6 o'clock.

COAL MARKETING IN SCOTLAND

OWNERS AND A LEVY

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The coalowners of Scotland prepared and submitted to the Mines Department a coal marketing scheme which made provision for a levy in aid of export coal. The scheme had the support of owners producing fully 84 per cent. of the output of the district, but the Department withheld approval on the ground that the scheme was not in conformity with the Coal Mines Act.

It may be recalled that the Coal Mines Bill, as originally framed, sanctioned both national and district levies for promoting the sale of particular classes of coal, but the House of Commons took away the first and the House of Lords the second of these proposed powers. The Mines Department has therefore ruled that the district schemes must not include a levy and that two clauses in the Scottish scheme which provided for "adjustment of land-sale and shipment average prices" and a consequential allocation of the inland trade must be struck out. A committee of the owners took the view that the objections of the Department "cut at the fundamental principles of the scheme," but the Department insisted that these two clauses contravened the Act.

Amended by the omission of the clauses to which the Department took exception, the scheme has been resubmitted to the owners this week, but has not received the approval of the necessary majority. An official statement issued on behalf of the coalowners of Scotland last night gives the result of the voting, and adds:—"It will therefore fall to the Board of Trade to make a scheme for Scotland. Although the scheme has failed to receive the approval of the necessary majority the Scottish coalowners are prepared to do their best to carry out the Board of Trade scheme in the interests of the trade."

The significance of this announcement is that the Scottish coalowners themselves will not be responsible for putting forward a scheme shorn of what they regard as essential features, but that they will honestly endeavour to work a scheme of the character which the Mines Department, interpreting the decisions of Parliament, requires.

KENT SCHEME APPROVED

Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, announces that he has approved the scheme submitted to him on behalf of a majority of the coal-owners in the district of Kent, and has appointed yesterday as the date on which the scheme came into force. The text of the scheme as approved will be published in the *London Gazette*.

Mr. Shinwell also announces that the Metalliferous Mines Advisory Committee have, at his request, appointed two sub-committees to inquire into the possibilities of developing, or of reviving, the working of metalliferous and associated deposits in Great Britain. The committees, which are under the chairmanship of Mr. J. J. Burton, are constituted as follows:—For non-ferrous mining—Messrs. W. H. Bennett, Clive Cookson, F. Merricks, R. A. Thomas, and Anthony Wilson. For iron-ore mining—Messrs. W. W. Casson, H. Dack, T. Gavan-Duffy, A. Hibbert, S. J. Lloyd, H. Nixon, W. Sherwood, and R. E. Westwood, and Professor Henry Louis. Mr. A. M. Clegg will act as secretary to the committees, and all communications on the subject should be addressed to him at the Mines Department, Dean Stanley-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

HOURS OF WORK IN MINES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, OCT. 31

The International Labour Office has addressed to the various Governments members of the organization a *questionnaire* asking their opinion upon the time limit of, and essential points for, a special international regulation of the hours of work in coalmines. A proposed convention, suggesting a first reduction of hours in mines to 7½ a day, was rejected at the International Labour Conference in June by its failure to obtain a two-thirds majority. It was then decided to put the question on the agenda of next year's conference.

IMPORTED BUTTER

THE APPLICATION FOR A MARKING ORDER

The hearing of evidence in support of the application that all imported butter, including imported butter contained within a blend, should bear a mark showing that it was either Empire or foreign, was continued by the Committee appointed under the Merchandise Marks Act, at the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday.

The applicants are the Butter Marking Order Committee, representing a number of interests in the United Kingdom and Dominions, and the principal opponents are the English Butter Makers and Butter Blenders' Association.

Mr. A. P. Wilson gave evidence as a representative of the Irish Free State Ministry of Agriculture. He said that butter was blended in the Irish Free State, and he had no objection to the blending of butter. Up to a few years ago there was practically no butter imported into Ireland. It was all Irish butter blended together, but he was afraid that if things went on as they were going they would have to allow them to blend foreign and Empire butters to compete with the blenders here.

Mr. J. MORRIS (for the applicants).—In your view, is there any objection to the sale of Empire and foreign butter in England without any mark on it?—We object because we are quite satisfied that a great deal of foreign butter is purchased by the consumer under the impression it is British butter. We do not mind competing with any straight butters in the world, but we think it is a bit unfair to be competing against this butter, which is bought in the belief that it is British, and therefore has a distinct advantage.

In reply to Mr. HILBERY, K.C. (for the opponents), the witness said that he believed that consumers were deceived by wrappers, but he did not suggest that they were deliberately deluded or defrauded. The trade in Irish Free State butter was increasing in England, but not as quickly as they would like. The reason why some blended butter got a higher price than Irish butter in England was because people thought the blended butter was home produce.

Mr. HILBERY.—I suggest there are other reasons—namely, that Irish butter has certain characteristics which cause it to get a lower price?—I do not agree. Merchants tell us quite differently.

Mr. J. G. Stapleton, a member of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, said that his association supported the application.

MAJOR J. R. KING, chairman of the London Agency of the Australian Dairy Produce Board, said that the quality of Australian butter had improved considerably with improvements in the system of manufacture and the producers suiting the taste of this country. Fifty per cent. of Australian butter coming to this country went for blending purposes. That was very much against the best interests of the Australian producer, as his butter was worthy of being sold as such upon its own quality.

Mr. H. E. DAVIS, London manager of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board, said that a marking order for imported butter must necessarily help the sale of Empire butter because of the good will which had been established for Empire products.

The inquiry was adjourned until November 10.

NEW SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

A new society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was launched at a meeting held in Essex Hall, Strand, last night. Many of those present were said to be members of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. H. J. ADAMS, founder and temporary secretary of the new society, said that many well-known people, including a number of doctors, had written stating their support of the society's objects. They were against all forms of animal hunting. Three members of the council of the R.S.P.C.A. had communicated with him, and two had expressed their definite sympathy with the movement. He added, "If the R.S.P.C.A. had been all that we had desired there would be no need for our society. It is only by pressure of the mass of opinion that the society has been started." The R.S.P.C.A. was defended by a member of the council of the society, Mr. WALLIS GRAIN, who spoke amid much interruption.

THE WRECKED AIR LINER

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOULOGNE, OCT. 31

M. Guet, of the French Air Ministry; Captain F. S. Wilkins, Accidents Branch, British Air Ministry; and three engineers of the Imperial Airways, who inquired to-day into the causes of the accident to the City of Washington, which crashed at Neufchâtel yesterday, came to the conclusion that the two engines stopped at the same time (12.30), and that the accident was due to bad visibility.

Mr. Flynn, the pilot, is reported to have stated last night that the right-hand engine had not been working properly for some time before the crash.

Mr. Flynn, Mr. Bolsover, and Mr. Tompkins, who are in a Boulogne private hospital, are reported to be still in a serious condition, but the doctors are hopeful that the pilot and Mr. Tompkins will recover. Mr. Bolsover's condition is more critical. The bodies of the three dead will be taken in the Maid of Orleans to England to-morrow, leaving Boulogne at 11.30 a.m. for Folkestone.

A Reuter message from Boulogne last night stated that, although both Mr. Tompkins's legs were fractured in several places, it had not been necessary to amputate, as was earlier reported.

A WARNING IGNORED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 31

The City of Washington was not normally allowed to carry passengers, as all two-engined machines had been taken off the British cross-Channel service since one of them fell into the Channel with the loss of several lives last year. The three passengers who flew in this machine yesterday were waiting at Le Bourget for the three-engined machine from London, which had been delayed by the fog. As the Handley-Page was about to leave with the Indian mail and one of the Imperial Airways staff, they asked to go in it, but were told that they could not, as it was not a passenger machine. As they persisted, they were at last allowed to embark at their own risk. They were verbally warned of this before they started.

KIDNAPPED BANKER RELEASED

TWO MEN ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 30

An armed posse, in motor-cars and on foot, with an aeroplane flying low above them to direct their search, set out to-day in pursuit of a band of men who last Saturday kidnapped and held for ransom Mr. Earl L. Yocum, president of the Yocum State Bank of Galva, Illinois. Mr. Yocum was led blindfold from his place of captivity yesterday and released some distance from the town of Atkinson, where he hired a motor-car and drove back to Galva.

KEWANEE, ILL., Oct. 31.—The two men accused of the abduction were arrested to-day.—*Reuter.*

DEEP EARTH TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface at Greenwich at noon yesterday was 53.1deg.

The temperatures at Edinburgh, taken at 9 a.m. yesterday, were:—1ft., 46deg.; 4ft., 50.3deg.; 12ft., 52.9deg.

THE WEATHER

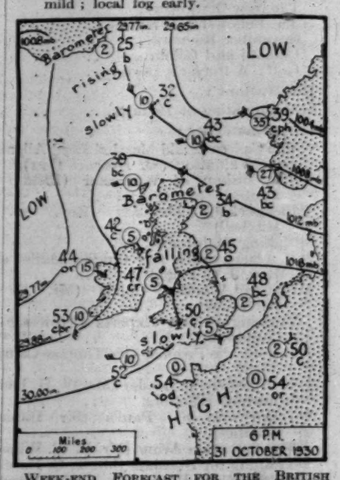
SOME RAIN; MILD

Meteorological Office, Oct. 31

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression off Western Ireland will deepen somewhat and move slowly east-north-eastward to cause unsettled and mild conditions generally, with some rain in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Moderate southerly to westerly winds; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; rather mild; local fog early.



WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Occasional rain; brighter intervals perhaps later. Mild in the South and somewhat milder in the North.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossing from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Moderate south-westerly to westerly winds, cloudy, occasional rain at first, brighter intervals, occasional showers later; local fog early; sea moderate.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Moderate southerly to south-westerly winds; cloudy, occasional rain; local fog; sea slight or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate southerly winds, veering; mainly cloudy, with occasional rain or showers, but brighter intervals; local fog early; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west or variable, 5 to 10 m.p.h. at the surface, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Weather mainly cloudy, with local rain or drizzle. Visibility below 1,000 yards locally at first, improving to 3-6 miles generally.

Sun rises, 6.54 a.m.; sets, 4.33 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.53 a.m.; rises, 3.16 p.m.
Full Moon, November 6.
Lighting-up time, 5.3 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.44 a.m. and 11.3 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 6.56 a.m.; sets, 4.31 p.m.
Moon sets, 2.5 a.m.; rises, 3.26 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 5.1 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.9 a.m. and 12.1 a.m. Monday.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, OCT. 31, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,017.6mb. (30.05in.), steady; temp., 51.5deg.; humidity, 66 per cent.; wind, S.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 50deg.; rainfall, nil.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 55deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.7hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 1; Lowestoft, 3; Torquay, 1½; Ventnor, 2.

Seedsmen by Appointment.

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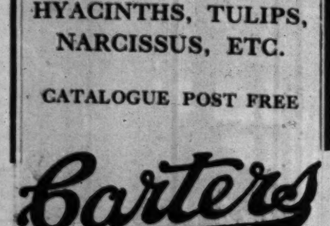

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COLLECTION B, double flowered, 18/- per doz. 140/- per 100.
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(All are strong flowering plants true to name.)

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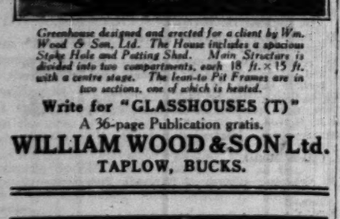

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, OCT. 31

Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair had an audience of The King this morning upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor of New South Wales.

Mr. Justice George Langton had the honour of being received by His Majesty when The King conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OCT. 31

The Prince of Wales received Mr. C. H. Bentinck (His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima) this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, OCT. 31

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, was present at the Council Meeting and the Annual General Meeting of the Industrial Welfare Society, which were held at 51, Palace-street, Westminster, this afternoon.

The Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans are leaving London for Latvia and will be away until December.

The Earl of Lytton has left London for Palestine. He will be away three weeks. Letters cannot be forwarded.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will leave 23, South Audley-street to-day for Clifton, Deddington, Oxford.

The Countess of Leicester will leave 47, Park-street to-day for Holkham, where she will remain for 10 days.

Lady Violet Bonham-Carter will return to 24, Hyde Park-gardens early next week from Scotland.

Lady Doris Blacker has arrived at 33, Rutland-gate, S.W.7, for the winter. (Telephone, Kensington 3699.)

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray arrived at Southampton on Thursday from the United States, and left immediately for Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex.

Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne will leave 25, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, next week for the Manor House, Cranborne, Dorset.

Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke will arrive in London on Monday from Woodley House, Kineton, Warwick.

The Hon. Claude and Lady Dorothy Hope-Morley will return to 42, Grosvenor-square to-morrow from Camperdown House, Dundee.

Lady Gilmour expects to return to 6, Cadogan-square at the end of next week from Scotland.

Major Sir Archibald and Lady Boyd-Carpenter returned to River House, Walton-on-Thames, on Wednesday from Harrogate. Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter is paying a short visit to London, and will return to Walton-on-Thames to-morrow.

Major Sir Iain and Lady Colquhoun will return to 68, Eaton-place next week from Scotland.

Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer expect to return to 86, Eaton-square on Monday from Scotland.

The former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, has arrived in London and is staying at 2, Albert-gate.

Mme. de Marees van Swinderen and Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen will leave Southampton to-day in the Aquitania for New York, where they will remain until Christmas.

Mrs. Spencer Curling has left 1, Lancaster-gate, W., for a painting tour in the Balearic Isles. Letters may be addressed to the Forum Club, Grosvenor-place, S.W.

Mrs. Chandos-Pole and family and Mrs. Degge Wilmot-Sitwell wish to thank all friends for their wonderful letters of sympathy on their bereavement, and also for their lovely flowers. All letters will be answered later on.

The Queen has sent a box of gifts to the annual sale of the Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances to be held at the Surbiton Assembly Rooms on Thursday, November 6.

Princess Beatrice will open a sale of work at the Empress Rooms, Kensington, at 11.15 a.m. on Thursday, November 6, in aid of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Victoria Park, E.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., will open the Sale of Work for the London Police Court Mission, which will be held at Kensington Town Hall on Wednesday, November 5. The sale will open at 12 noon and continue until 6.30 p.m.

Prebendary Rudolf, founder of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, will open the Children's Union annual sale of Christmas Presents at the Hyde Park Hotel at 12 noon on Wednesday, November 12. The sale is in aid of the Junior Branch of the Society, which raises funds to support the St. Nicholas' and St. Martin's Orthopaedic Hospital at Pyrford, Surrey.

Mrs. St. John Mildmay is arranging the programme of a concert, in aid of the Magdalen College Mission, to be held at 27, Grosvenor-square (by permission of Mrs. Robert Fleming) at 8.45 on Tuesday, December 2. Mme. Soffi Schonning has consented to appear. Tickets (15s. each) may be obtained from the Rev. P. Maryon-Wilson, Magdalen College House, 1, Oakley-square, N.W.1, or from Miss Lila Davy, 6, Cambridge-street, W.2.

A Utility Bazaar in aid of the Church Fund and Schools of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, will be opened on Monday by the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Marylebone at 2.30 p.m. The bazaar will be continued on Tuesday, November 4.

The Alexandra Day Committee have sent a cheque for £500 to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney.

The Westminster Ball will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on Friday, December 12. Tickets, £1 1s. each or 37s. 6d. for a double ticket, may be obtained from the ball hon. secretaries at 222, Strand.

Three lectures on the "Ancient Cultures of the Near East," in aid of the Duchess of York's Maternity Centre of the Royal Free Hospital, will be given on November 3, 12, and 18. The lecturers will be:—Mr. C. J. Gadd, on "Mesopotamia," with Major-General Sir Percy Cox as chairman, at the Hungarian Legation, 35, Eaton-place; Mr. S. R. K. Glanville, on "Egypt," with Sir Martin Conway in the chair, at 20, Carlton House-terrace; Sir E. Denison Ross, on "Persia," with Sir Philip Sassoon in the chair, at 25, Park-lane. Tickets, £1 for course or 10s. for single lectures, from Scottish Women's Hospitals' Memorial Association, 24, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1.

Major Arthur Henry Dillon, Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Francis Heyworth-Savage, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Roland Hermon Hermon-Hodge, and Captain James Herbert Morrell have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Oxfordshire.

SERVICE DINNER

181ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

The eleventh Beersheba dinner of the 181st Brigade was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Those present were:—

Colonel J. W. Bird (R.A.M.C.); Lieutenant-Colonels J. N. Horlick, J. A. Jervois, A. N. Clark; Majors A. B. Pavey-Smith (R.A.M.C.), J. R. Macdonald, B. M. Edwards, P. Gordon Gill, J. A. McAnally, J. E. Greyvenor, C. P. Bailey, C. H. A. French; Captains E. M. de Greef, E. D. Hine, C. V. Knight, H. Carr-Gomm, J. A. Del Riego, R. E. Jonas, P. C. Van Duzer, Marcus Clegg (R.A.M.C.), A. Philpot (R.A.M.C.), A. C. Potter, F. R. Stone, R. Borlase Smart, A. B. Ashford, W. J. A. Underwood, S. Hayford, J. F. Huntsington, G. A. Cooney, F. P. Wright; Messrs. F. D. Levy, H. Adams, O. Fairbairn, B. St. B. Hill, G. O. Mesle, L. H. Read, C. Worsam, A. C. Strand, R. W. Broadbridge, D. G. Cunningham, J. B. Meakins; the Rev. E. G. Semple.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 17

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. W. E. BEHRENS AND MISS P. A. ABRAHAMS

The engagement is announced between William Edward, younger son of Major and the Hon. Mrs. Clive Behrens, of Swinton Grange, Malton, and Peter Annette, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. Arthur Abrahams, of Whitchurch, Aylesbury.

MR. A. M. BARNE AND MISS GOOCH

The engagement is announced between Anthony Miles Barne (1st Royal Dragoon Guards), second son of the late Major Miles Barne, D.S.O. (Scots Guards), of Sotterley Hall, Wrentham, Suffolk, and Mrs. Barne, and Barbara Alexandra, elder daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Gooch, of Benacre Hall, Wrentham, Suffolk.

MR. R. G. HORLEY AND MISS B. THOMAS

The engagement is announced between R. Glynn Horley, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Horley, of Peterson-super-Ely, and Beatrice, younger daughter of his Honour Judge L. C. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, of Cardiff.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER M. FOGG-ELLIOT, R.N., AND MISS B. M. STILES-WEBB

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Mark Fogg-Elliot, R.N., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fogg-Elliot, Staindrop, Co. Durham, and Barbara Mollie (Babs), younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Stiles-Webb, I.M.S., and Mrs. F. L. Blenkinsop.

LIEUTENANT T. N. MASTERMAN, R.N., AND MISS WILSON

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Thomas Nevil Masterman, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Walker, and Miss Jane Werden Wilson will take place in Bath Abbey on Thursday, December 18, at 2 p.m.

LIEUTENANT P. F. R. WAUD, R.N., AND MISS S. E. SANGER

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Pierre Waud, Royal Navy, youngest son of the late Major W. H. Waud and Mrs. Waud, of 25, Harrington-gardens, S.W., and Sybell, elder daughter of Mr. Ernest Sanger, J.P., and Mrs. Sanger, of 26, Montagu-square, W., and Hurley, Berks.

LIEUTENANT F. B. MARTINO, R.N., AND MISS E. H. DE Q. QUINCEY

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Edward B. Martino, Royal Navy, only son of Mr. E. B. Martino, of Broom Cottage, Esher, Surrey, and Elizabeth Holmes de Quincey, younger daughter of the late Richard de Q. Quincey and Mrs. R. de Quincey, of Chislehurst, Kent.

CAPTAIN P. G. WHITEFOORD AND MRS. WILLIAMSON

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in December between Captain Philip Geoffroy Whitefoord, M.B.E., M.C., Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. Philip and Mrs. Whitefoord, of 5, Battenhall-road, Worcester, and Helen Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. Arthur Lord, of The Mount, Hallow, Worcester.

DR. L. W. FREEMAN AND MISS D. F. HOUGH

A marriage has been arranged between Dr. Leslie W. Freeman, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Freeman, of Arden Grove, Harpenden, and Dorothy Pauline, third daughter of the late Mr. Paul F. Hough and of Mrs. Hough, of Palmer's Green.

MR. D. D. H. THOMAS AND MISS STRINGFELLOW

The marriage arranged between Mr. Denys Thomas and Miss H. Stringfellow will take place in Bombay on December 19. Miss Stringfellow sails in the Kaisar-i-Hind on November 21.

MR. B. M. TATHAM AND MISS C. M. ILOTT

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place in Uganda between Bernard Meaburn Tatham, Uganda Civil Service, second son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Tatham, of Cantley Vicarage, Doncaster, and Cecilia Maude Ilott, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian M. Ilott, of Valerian, West Parade, Bexhill-on-Sea.

MR. R. H. BATTEN AND MISS ANDREWS

The engagement is announced between Richard Hutchison Batten, The Middlesex Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Batten, of Beechcroft, Bassett, Southampton, and Betty Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. A. E. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, of Ridgemount, Bassett, Southampton.

MARRIAGE

MR. C. B. ASTLEY ROBERTS AND MISS B. SELIGMAN

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Wednesday of Mr. Clive Bellingham Astley Roberts, Ceylon Police, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Astley Roberts, Badlesmere, Eastbourne, and Miss Betty Seligman, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Seligman, 33, Princes-gate, S.W.7. The Bishop of Willesden officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin, with a parchment tulle veil held in place by a crystal wreath. She carried a bouquet of pink lilies, and was attended by two little girls—Miss Doreen Seligman (her sister) and Miss Valentine Uzielli—and by four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Charlotte and Miss Gerda Seligman (her sisters), Miss Christine Kitson, and Miss Elizabeth Knight. They wore ankle-length frocks of salmon-pink georgette with salmon-pink chiffon velvet coats. They had head wreaths of tinted crystal flowers and they carried bouquets of pink roses. Lieutenant-Commander G. O'Brien Harding was best man. A reception was held at 33, Princes-gate, and among those present were:—

Dr. and Mrs. Astley Roberts, Brigadier-General H. S. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. David Seligman, Mr. Vincent Seligman, Mr. Edgar Seligman, Mrs. Douglas Seligman, Mrs. Charles Seligman, Mrs. Richard Seligman and Miss Seligman, Miss Hubback, Mr. Miles Broome Roberts, Mr. Richard Raphael and Miss Raphael, Mrs. Ernest Raphael, Mr. Edward Raphael, Mrs. Cecil Raphael and Miss Sybil Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rodocanachi and Miss Rodocanachi, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mond, Mrs. Derenburg and Miss Derenburg, Miss Lewes Pitt and Miss M. Lewes Pitt, Mrs. St. Clair Campbell, Dr. Lankester, Mrs. Kenneth Carlisle, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. E. J. Leverson, Miss B. Myers, Miss Finnigan, Mrs. Hunter Gray, Mrs. McDougall and Miss McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Henriques, Major and Mrs. Clifton, Mr. Sexton, Miss Bradshaw, Miss Tyder, Colonel Mees, Mrs. Willis, Major A. G. Lambart Sladen, Mr. and Mrs. La Trobe Bateman, Mrs. Hubback, Miss Antrobus and Mr. N. E. Antrobus, Mrs. Wishart, Mrs. Hamilton Kyle, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Overbury, Mrs. Eric L'Estrange, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Richard Halford.

The Hon. Arthur Saumarez, Lady Walters and Miss Walters, Lady Fripp and Miss Fripp, Mrs. Thomas Walters, Mr. Graham Knight, Mrs. Glass and Miss Glass, Miss Cuslon, Lady Blane, Lady Morant and Miss Morant, Lady Sibley, Lady Wilford, Miss Squires, Mrs. Smiddy, Mrs. Fyers, Lady Shah Begum Shah Nawaz, Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, Lady Chatterjee, Lady Ghuznavi, Lady Corbett, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Countess Spencer, Viscountess Hailsham, Lady Carmichael, Lady Kylsant, Lady Marjorie Beckett, the Hon. Mrs. Crutchley, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Johnstone, Lady de Rodeck, Lady Verney, Dame Beryl Oliver, Mrs. Ainery, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Maurice FitzRoy, Mrs. Lonn, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Sankey, and Miss FitzRoy.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER

Cremation of the remains of the Bishop of Worcester took place at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday. The Bishop of Derby officiated, and the Rev. H. Trundle was also present.

The funeral takes place to-day in Worcester Cathedral.

MR. A. B. WILLIAMSON

A memorial service for Mr. Alexander Balfour Williamson was held on Thursday at St. Michael's, Cornhill. The Rev. J. H. J. Ellison officiated. Among those present were:—

The Hon. Kenneth Williamson, Mrs. S. A. Williamson, Mrs. Norman Williamson, and Mrs. Harry Williamson, Miss Williamson, Miss L. Williamson, and Miss J. Williamson, Lord Inverforth, Sir Jeremiah Colman, Sir James Leigh-Wood, Sir Malcolm Ramsay, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir Austin Harris, Mr. John Dent and Miss Ruth Dent, Mr. J. Gilliat, Mr. F. J. Pitman, Mr. F. W. Bovill, Mr. George Howe, Colonel L. Wharton, Mr. P. C. Turnbull, the Hon. John Mulholland, Captain A. G. Colvile, Mr. John Dewhirst, Mr. T. L. Whitson, Mr. Ronald S. Whitson, Mr. Alan F. Whitson, Mr. Joseph Powell, Mr. Edwin T. Gatrell, Mr. George Digby Pepys, Mr. A. Jack Brown (representing Mr. A. W. Sneath), the Rev. H. H. Corston (general superintendent to the Missions to Seamen), Mr. James Rennie, Mr. A. T. Beazley, Mr. W. H. Walker, Mr. Walter P. Norton, Mr. W. Irwin Festherstonehaugh, Mr. D. Spring-Rice, Mr. George A. Henderson, Mr. H. Mason, Mr. Robert Holland-Martin, Mr. Alexander Ian Ingram, Major R. S. Savile, Dr. Wilfrid S. Fox, Mr. David Richard, Mr. Henry A. Verner, Mr. H. V. Berry, Mr. James Mather, Mr. W. S. Eyre, Mr. D. W. Steel, Mr. G. C. Cassels, Miss G. Tottenham (representing the Federation of Working Girls' Clubs), Miss Leigh and Miss Charlotte Leigh, Miss Carr (representing the West Chelsea Girls' Club), Miss Cameron, Miss D. Nihill, Miss R. Livesey, Miss M. Cove, Mrs. Edgar Howe, Miss Wardrope, Miss B. Thompson, Miss Lacken, Mr. T. B. S. Balfour, Miss Balfour, and Mr. A. N. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. David Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matthews, Mrs. A. D. N. Blackwell, Mr. R. J. Williamson, Mr. Alexander Baillie, Mr. D. Matheson, Mr. H. P. N. Milne, Mr. F. W. Hayne and Mr. John Hayne, Mr. T. W. B. London, Mr. A. M. Cory, Mr. G. H. Wilford, Mr. T. W. Berry, Mr. Morley Fletcher, Mr. L. Scott, Mr. A. Kinrose, Mr. Edgar Howe, Colonel A. C. Macdonald, Mr. Archibald Gosling, Mr. J. Toovey, Mr. R. L. Newman, Mr. H. J. Ward, Mr. J. F. A. Swanston, Mr. W. Neville, Mr. M. Gray, Mr. W. J. Marshall, Mr. F. J. Holton, Mr. W. H. Gunton, Mr. A. Hayne, Mr. H. Hammond, Mr. Gavin S. Richard, Mr. C. W. Dressellhuys, Mr. C. W. Holliday, Mr. Douglas Garrett, Mr. J. A. Woon, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. J. R. Hunter, Mr. F. J. Edlmann, Mr. W. M. Prior, Mr. William Weir, Mr. Phillip Martineau, Mr. F. P. Rossiter, Mr. P. S. Jones, Mr. H. W. Henderson, Mr. A. E. D. Anderson, Mr. Charles Seligman, Mr. F. Baer, Colonel R. G. Ritson, Mr. F. C. Rowe, Mr. R. D. Ratcliffe, Mr. W. M. Sharp, and many members of the staff of the firm of Balfour, Williamson, and Co., of 7, Gracechurch-street.

MR. B. B. WOODWARD

The funeral of Mr. Bernard Barham Woodward took place at the London Necropolis, Brookwood, yesterday. Among those present, in addition to relatives, were:—

Dr. W. T. Calman (British Museum, Natural History), Mr. B. H. Soolsby (Linnean Society), Mr. A. S. Kennard (Geological Society), Mr. C. D. Sherborn (Geologists' Association), Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb (Royal Microscopical Society), Mr. F. McNeil Rushforth (Ealing Scientific and Microscopical Society), and Mr. A. E. Salisbury (Malacological Society).

A memorial service for Count Andrew Bobrinsky will be held on Sunday next at 12.15 at the Russian Church in Buckingham Palace-road.

HALLOWE'EN ICE CARNIVAL

The Prince of Wales, the Queen of Spain, with the Infanta Beatrix and the Infanta Maria Christina; and Prince George were present last night at the Hallowe'en Ice Carnival at Grosvenor House in aid of the fund to endow a "Rosemary Ednam" Ward in the Royal Northern Hospital.

The Duchess of Sutherland was chairman of the Carnival Committee. There were exhibitions of skating and dancing on the ice and a cabaret was given at midnight, and one of the features of the evening was an ice hockey match by international players. Miss Irene Vahbrugh made an appeal for the endowment fund, and Lady Milbanke, Captain Euan Wallace, Captain the Hon. John Mitford, and Miss Angela Dudley Ward afterwards made the collection. Among those present were:—

The Spanish Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Hungarian Minister, Lady Betty Butler, Lady Congleton, the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, the Countess of Londesborough, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellowes, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Cripps, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, the Countess of Munster, Lady Cunard, the Marchioness of Cambridge, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Latta, Lady Rose Leveson-Gower, the Countess of Meath, Mrs. Euan Wallace, the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward, and Mrs. F. Dudley Ward.

HALLOWE'EN DINNER BALL

Lady Cynthia Colville was president of the Hallowe'en Dinner Ball, which was held at the Park Lane Hotel last night in aid of the Townswomen's Guilds. At midnight a "Pageant of the Superstitions" was given. Those who took part in it included Princess George Imeritinsky, Mrs. Carl Bendix, the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, the Hon. Mrs. John Barran, the Hon. Mrs. Evan Morgan, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Cubitt, and Mrs. A. G. McCorquodale. Among those who had parties were:—

The Hon. Roland and Mrs. Cubitt, whose guests included Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, Mr. Alfred Beit, Mr. Christopher Brunwell, Captain Malcolm Bullock, Lady Irene Cubitt, Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger, Viscount Gage, the Hon. Mrs. John Gilmour, Lady Mary Herbert, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson, Captain the Hon. James and Lady Rachel Stuart, Sir Richard Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thursby, and Captain Roger Wright. They were joined for supper by Mr. Noel Coward, Lord Herbert, Miss Gertrude Lawrence, and Captain and Mrs. Gerard Leigh.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond Graeme, whose party included Mr. Jock Backhouse, Ethel Lady Buchanan Jardine, Captain George Canning, Dr. Henry Dreyfus, Mrs. Walter Duncan, Captain E. Hazbord, Miss Bridget Hazbord, Major Jephson, Mrs. Lenthore, Mr. Seymour Leslie, the Hon. Mrs. Fergus Macnaghten, Mrs. Riddiford, and Lady Rodd.

Mrs. A. G. McCorquodale, whose party included Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant, Mr. Max Niven, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Parsons, the Hon. Mrs. John Russell, and Mr. Winchester Sanderson.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Heneage took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday. The Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, the vicar, officiated, and the child, who wore a christening robe of old Valenciennes lace, lent by his great-grandmother, Mrs. Duncan, was named David Dixon. The godparents were Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny, Mr. Edward Standish, Mrs. Lauderdale Duncan, Mrs. Gaskell, and Mrs. Billie Bishop.

The christening of the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Robin Grosvenor took place yesterday afternoon at St. Michael's, Chester-square. Canon W. H. Elliot officiated, and the child, who wore a christening robe of old lace, lent by her great-grandmother, Mrs. Edwin Tate, was named Robina Jill. The godparents were Mr. R. G. Grosvenor, Mrs. W. R. West, and Viscountess Chaplin.

DINNERS

VISCOUNTESS COKE

The Queen of Norway honoured Viscount and Viscountess Coke with her presence at a dinner party in the Ritz Restaurant on Thursday evening.

The others present were:—Captain Malcolm Bullock, Major Marriot, the Hon. Sylvia Coke, and the Hon. Thomas Coke.

THE LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

Mr. Neville Chamberlain was the guest of honour at a Political House dinner held at the Ladies' Carlton Club last night. Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent presided, and proposed the toast, "The Prosperity and Strength of the Conservative Party," to which Mr. Chamberlain replied. The toast "Our Guests" was proposed by the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox, and replied to by Lord Greenwood. Among those present were:—

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, Lord Dunsfort, Lady Ellenborough, Lady Greenwood, Lady Inchcape, and the Hon. Peter Tuition, Lady Huntingfield, Commander the Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Baron and Baroness de Lynden, Edith Lady Bradford, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Lady Augusta Inskip, the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Cochrane, Sir Hugh O'Neil and the Hon. Lady O'Neill, the Hon. Dorothy Packard, the Hon. Mary Pickford, Captain Peters, Lady Peters, Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton Benn, Lady Elphinstone, Lady Mandleberg, Lady Newton, Sir Arthur and Lady Peel, Lady Wise, Mr. Wise, Mr. Douglas Hacking, M.P., and Mrs. Hacking, Miss Abney, Miss Awdry-Nicks, Mr. and Mrs. Stopford Adams, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Mrs. Grissell Baldwin, Mrs. P. L. Barker, Miss S. Burke-Wood, Mrs. Hugh Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. Wilfred Brand, Miss M. I. Baily, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Campbell, Miss Lindsay Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Clarke, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Tudor Cruttwell, Mr. and Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Colquhoun, Mrs. C. H. Campbell, Miss W. Chesterman, Mr. and Mrs. Chater-Fawsitt, Miss Dowling, Colonel and Mrs. Dundas, Miss D'Arcy, Miss Florence Eaton, Miss Earle, Mrs. Owen Edgar, Mrs. Elphinstone Farrer, Mrs. Furse, Mrs. Fielden, Mrs. Vere Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Miss Froom, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Glover, Miss A. Gordon, Miss Grace Gardner, Miss Gordon Barrett, Miss Gartside, Miss E. Gillespie, Colonel and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Howe, Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Harris, Mrs. Fred Heathcote, Mrs. Hazlett, Major Haviland and Mrs. Haviland, Mrs. Hunt Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Houkinson, Colonel Frank Hilder and Miss Hilder, Mrs. Isacke, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ireland, Mrs. Kearton, Sir Walter Kent, Miss Knowles, Mrs. Leycester Knyvett, Mrs. Owen Lewis, Mrs. Lea-Smith, the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence and Mrs. John Lawrence, Miss Loftus-Tottenham, Mrs. Robert Laing, Miss Maxse, Miss J. Mackern, Mrs. C. Mackenzie, Mr. Murray-Lawes and Miss Murray-Lawes, Mrs. Crichton McGowan, Mrs. Holte Macpherson, Mrs. James Mills, Mrs. Newton Robinson, Mrs. Ernest Nicks, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Miss C. de C. Parrish, Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Miss C. M. Porter, Mr. John Pile and Miss Pile, Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. Douglas Rowley Captain and Mrs. Reuton, Mr. and Mrs. West Russell, Mrs. Cuthbert Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Shirreff-Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Silverton, Mrs. S. Samuel, Mrs. Sandham, Miss E. M. Stearns, Miss Ada Sutton, Miss A. Sanders, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Sieman, Mrs. Shillito, Miss Sidebottom, Sir George Stanistreet, Miss Savill, Mrs. A. J. K. Todd, Miss Thornewill, Mrs. Thornewill, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Miss M. Taylor, Miss M. Thomason, Mrs. Owen Unwin, Miss May Vickers, Mrs. Gavin Walker, Mrs. Weeden, Mrs. Henry Walker, Miss Wadsworth, Mrs. Wood-Payne, Mrs. Ernest White, Miss Wearing, Mrs. West, Mrs. F. A. Wood, Colonel and Mrs. Webb-Johnson, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Mrs. Widenham-Fosbery, Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, Mrs. Stuart Wilson, Miss Julia Wilson, Mrs. Wortham, Miss Warborn, Mrs. Wilmot Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williamson, and Mrs. F. Yate.

MRS. FITZROY

The Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy gave a dinner-party at The Speaker's House last night to the ladies of the delegations to the Imperial Conference. Those present were:—

Miss Bennett, Mrs. Cahan, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Pacaud, Mrs. Scullin, Mrs. Brennan, Miss Brennan, Mrs. Forbes, Lady Sibley, Lady Wilford, Miss Squires, Mrs. Smiddy, Mrs. Fyers, Lady Shah Begum Shah Nawaz, Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, Lady Chatterjee, Lady Ghuznavi, Lady Corbett, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Countess Spencer, Viscountess Hailsham, Lady Carmichael, Lady Kylsant, Lady Marjorie Beckett, the Hon. Mrs. Crutchley, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Johnstone, Lady de Rodeck, Lady Verney, Dame Beryl Oliver, Mrs. Ainery, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Maurice FitzRoy, Mrs. Lonn, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Sankey, and Miss FitzRoy.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF SAINTS

THE PERFECT UNITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

All the New Testament descriptions of heaven tell us of the great number of those who inhabit it. However we may interpret the bold symbolism employed, it is plainly affirmed that there are an innumerable company of all peoples and languages enjoying a fellowship which is complete in its fullness of life. Manifesting among themselves infinite variety of character, attainments, and experience, belonging to races who represent what appear to us irreconcilable antagonisms, they are one in the communion of saints.

Heaven's citizens comprise both angels and men. The angels are represented as living in various orders and ministries; supernatural beings free from the limitations of life in the natural order, they have always lived in heaven's radiant glory. In contrast, the saints who have become their fellow-citizens have shared man's common lot. Once they lived as we do now, subject to the limitations and the anxieties which must always be the portion of men and women in this world. Many of them for their faith endured hardships and sufferings which give them a pre-eminence in the ranks of the world's martyrs. Yet they are flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone. Now they enjoy the pure satisfactions of that fellowship of heaven which makes them one with those who have always shared the blessedness of heaven.

Such is the assurance of All Saints' Day, the festival of man's attainment of a perfected fellowship. Religious leaders, philanthropists, social reformers have always had their ideals of a perfect society, and probably there has never been a man who has passed through this world without his longing for a fellowship which shall evoke and satisfy the purest satisfactions of his heart. Some perhaps have found their ideal within the confines of the home, or within the limits of a class, a nation, or a community of peoples; others have found it in the ideal of a world-wide society bound together in the beauty and the strength of mutual service and brotherly affection. It is possible that to-day more people than ever before cherish an ideal of a fellowship embracing all men.

The Christian Church has its own ideal and assures us of its reality. In this fact lies its justification for claiming the allegiance of all mankind. St. Paul in his later Epistles, and especially in the Epistle to the Ephesians, describes this source of this fellowship. The noble rhythm of that letter, adding thought on thought as it rises far beyond the dreams of this world through the clear spaces of Divine truth to the brilliant splendour of heaven's glory, describes the Church of Christ, endowed with the strength of the Divine Spirit and living in the redemptive life of Christ, as presenting a fellowship in which all are in One and the One is in all, its perfection reaching the full measure of its development in Christ. This perfected fellowship is not yet attained, and its opposite is so obvious in the Church as we know it that we are tempted to regard its unity as a vain dream, but, however remote it may seem, faith testifies that some day the ideal will become the real.

So long as we find anything of truth in the message of All Saints' Day we can never believe that the ideal fellowship of the Christian Church is a mere delusion, for at any rate every sincere disciple of the One Lord knows that he has his part in Him in whom others are joined in a fellowship of eternal life. If it is said that this communion is but a fiction of pious aspiration, with no reality in fact, we can but reply that it has been and is still the most potent force in history for the encouragement of men to purity of affection, readiness for self-sacrificing service, and an exultant sense of comradeship which has sweetened and uplifted human life, bringing to mankind its highest attainments and satisfactions.

Where is the centre of unity in the Communion of Saints? In God. Because He is the centre of their desire and the one object of their worship, they also are one. They live in God and therefore they live in fellowship with one another. They do not first form a fellowship of their own, and then evoke God's blessing on what they have achieved, but they first find their unity in Him and then delight to acknowledge and to manifest it in their life's concord. God is the sole Creator of the Communion of Saints. Differing as they do in all that makes up human experience, held apart by sin's diversive energies, distracted by inner discordances of life that breed disunion, they find their fellowship in the participation of a common devotion to Him who is Lord and Master of all. Therefore are they before the Throne of God. In life and worship they are one in Him.

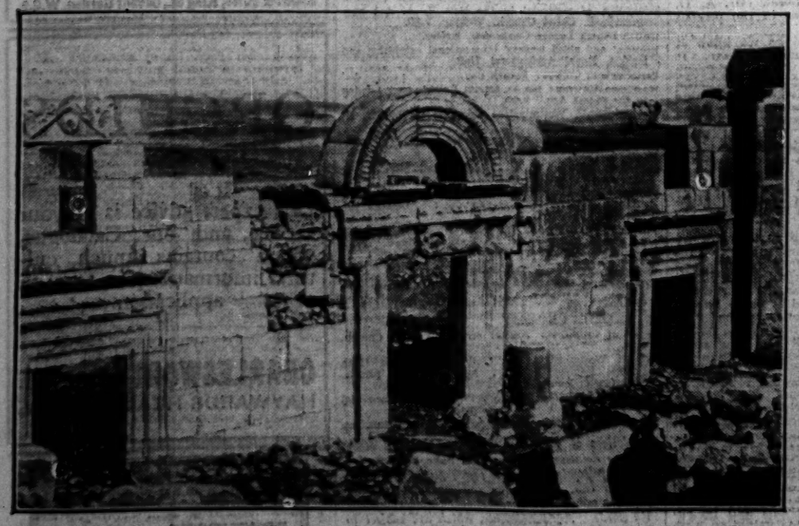
True fellowship must elude us unless we find it where the saints find it, in God. All fellowships which seek their sanction in other sources must be limited. The demands of blood and race, the allur

THE BUILDING OF A MOTOR LINER: WORK AT BELFAST

ON THE STOCKS.—Considerable progress has been made in the building of a sister-ship to the White Star motor-liner Britannic (27,000 tons gross) at the shipyard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast. This picture, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, shows the stage reached in the construction. The Britannic, the largest motor-vessel afloat, sailed on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York in June last. She has accommodation for 1,550 passengers and a speed of 17 or 18 knots.

HAILE SELASSIE I., whose coronation as Emperor of Ethiopia takes place to-morrow at Addis Ababa. His Majesty was decorated on Thursday with the Royal Victorian Chain.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT.—A photograph taken during the revolution in Brazil showing the arrival of revolutionaries from Parahyba at Olinda, Pernambuco.



AN ANCIENT SYNAGOGUE.—The façade of a synagogue of the 3rd century A.D. in Kefr Birim, in Upper Galilee. In the course of the first of this year's series of Schweich Lectures on Biblical Archaeology Dr. E. L. Sukenik, Archaeologist to the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, mentioned that the origins of the synagogue were still a matter of dispute among scholars.

M. VENIZELOS, who was accompanied by Mme. Venizelos, photographed on his arrival at Constantinople. He paid an official visit to Angora.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. F. W. Moyle, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Macpherson in F flat), H.C. (Stanford in B flat); Canon O. C. Quick, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Marchant in C), A., "What are these?" (Gray); Canon E. Brook-Jackson, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Canon R. Lewis Donaldson, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F), A., "Justorum animae" (Stanford); the Rev. R. Gardner, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Walmisley in D minor), A., "What are these?" (Gray); the Bishop of Manchester, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon J. B. Haldane, 11, H.C. (Darke in F), Motet, "Glorious in Heaven" (Vittoria); the Rev. W. [illegible] Foster, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (West in C minor), A., "O how glorious is the kingdom" (Basil Harwood).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Bishop of Manchester, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Ireland in F), A., "Glorious in [illegible]" (Vittoria), Kyrie (Calah in C); the Rev. R. [illegible] Eyre, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Davies in [illegible]), A., "The souls of the righteous" (Walford Davies).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Canon [illegible] F. Storr, 11.15, Te Deum (Alan Gray in G), A., "Blessed are they that mourn" (Brahms), Kyrie, Nicene Creed (Wesley in E).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon [illegible] R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, H.C., Kyrie (Redhead), A., "The sun shall be no more thy light" (Woodward).

Tower of London. Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15 and 12, 11, Parade Service (no tickets required).

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. H. G. [illegible]arshall, C.F.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "What are these?" (Stainer), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C. (choral), Archdeacon E. N. Sharpe; 6.30, E., the Rev. H. E. Hubbard.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, Canon Tatlow.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12; 11, the Bishop of Sydney; 6.30, the Rev. H. Maurice Relton.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., the Bishop of Colombo; 6, the Rev. G. D. Rosenthal.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 7.15 and 8; 11, H.C. (sung), the Rev. A. Buxton; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Vicar.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. W. P. Dott; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church.—11, the Rev. F. Ll. Hughes; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Rev. J. W. Lea; 6.30, the Rev. R. Moseley.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12; Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards, 11, and 6.30, the Rev. R. S. Swanz-Mason; 3.15, Children.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10 (sung), and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, the Rev. J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Cosway-street).—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, the Rev. F. L. Wheeler.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, Canon Durell; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Potter.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—7.15 and 8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C. (sung), the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, Canon F. W. Mervyn; 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Coward; 6, E., A., "How lovely is Thy dwelling" (Brahms).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. N. B. Chard; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. W. Viney; H.C., 6, 7.30, 8.15, and 12.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.30; 10, sung Eucharist; 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire, A., "I heard a voice" (Goss); 3, Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. E. C. Summers.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. A. S. Reeve; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 7, 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11 and 3 (Children), the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg; 6.30, Film Service. "Mass Movements in India."

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 11, the Rector; E.P., 6.35; Evening Service, 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "What are these?" (Stainer); Canon Savage; 6.30, Musical Service.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, A., "What are these?" (Stainer), H.C., the Rev. W. Kingston; 6.30, Canon Veasey, Brahms's "Requiem" (full orchestra).

St. Dunstan-in-the-East, Idol-lane, Great Tower-street.—Fish Festival.—11, the Rev. A. G. B. West; 6.30, the Rev. F. C. Oliver.

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P. and H.C., Dr. A. J. Macdonald; 3.15, children; 6.30, E., A., "The Souls of the righteous" (Elvey), the Rev. G. F. D. Pilts.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11, the Rev. C. E. G. Gill; 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, and 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "Justorum Animae" (Byrd); 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild; 6.30, the Rev. A. M. Ferguson.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C. (choral), the Rev. R. H. Bigg; 6.30, E., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—9, H.C.; 11.15, M.P., the Ven. E. E. Holmes (service attended by members and friends of the Worshipful Company of Painters-Stainers); 6.30, E. and Organ Recital.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3.15, Children.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—7.15, 8.15, and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles, A., "Then shall the righteous" (Mendelssohn).

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. S. F. Davenport.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. Nichols; 3.15 (children) and 6.30, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15 (choral); 11, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3 (children); 6, the Rev. C. Barrachough.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—9.15, H.C.; 11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "Blessed are the dead" (Brahms), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Radcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller; 6.30, the Rev. D. H. G. Sargent.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Carnegie; 7, the Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. J. R. Newsham-Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30, the Rev. E. Barnes; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—7.15, 8.15, 10.15 (sung), and 12.30, H.C.; 11.30, M.P., the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia; 11.30, Young People's Service (crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E.; 8, H.C.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. W. H. Shapcott, A., "Let all men praise the Lord" (Mendelssohn); 7, the Rev. Dr. Morrison.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., A., "Comfort ye" (Handel).

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.5; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. H. Colbeck; 3 (Children), the Archdeacon of Middlesex.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—7.30, 8.30, and 12.15, H.C.; 10.15, Children; 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, Special Music.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, H.C., and 6.30, E.P., the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. G. Bullen; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. C. Ross.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. W. A. Simmonds; 6.30, the Rev. G. E. Sampey.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. R. F. Godwin; 6.30, the Rev. Paul Nichols.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15 (Solemn Eucharist), the Rev. R. K. C. Hamilton; 3 (Children), the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. O. F. Clarke.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12 (sung); 11, the Rev. H. N. Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. L. T. Maund.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Bishop in North China; 3 (Children) and 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; 11.30, 3.15 (Children), and 6.30, Prebendary Osborn.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, and 9.45, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, H.C., the Vicar; 6.30, E., the Rev. R. H. Gill.

St. Sepulchre's, Holborn-viaduct.—11, H.C. (Choral), Choir of the College of St. Nicolas (School of English Church Music).

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30, the Rev. H. Tolland.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Ecce Rose" (Tye); L.M., 12, the Very Rev. J. McCarthy; V., 3.15, Mag. (Palestrina); Solemn Dirge, 7 (Plainsong and R. R. Terry), the Rev. R. Whelan.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. C. O'Callaghan; 6.30, V., the Rev. J. Corballis.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. C. Devas; 3.30, the Rev. R. H. J. Steuart.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45, H.M., Gounod (Paques); 3.30, Vespers of All Saints, followed by Vespers for the Dead.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le pasteur Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. E. Howard.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Golder Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

St. George's Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. G. Sutherland.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Scott (North Shields).

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell; 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. P. J. Boyling; 8.30, the Lord's Supper.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. I. G. Goldhawk; 3.30, the Rev. L. F. Church.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. T. Ferrier Huime.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Rorke.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cresswell.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Stamford-hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. Arthur Hird.

Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury-avenue.—The Rev. Dr. F. Townley Lord, 11 and 7.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 7, and 8.15 (H.C.), the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chivers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London. Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

LOSS OF R 101

SURVIVORS' STORIES AT INQUIRY

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE

The inquiry into the loss of R 101 was continued yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, by Sir John Simon, sitting with Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors.

The Solicitor-General mentioned that there had been handed to him an extract found in Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond's personal diary about the trial flight of the airship.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he was certain they would get the material they wanted by pressing for it.

Professor Bairstow, in reply to the Solicitor-General, said he reached the conclusion that R 101, with the new bay, and taking into account the changes in the weights from the design, satisfied the factors of safety laid down by the Airworthiness of Airships Panel.

Correspondence with Colonel Richmond was quoted in which he suggested that the case of one gas-bag being deflated and the ship pitching down by the nose was so extreme that it would not be within the terms of the panel to report upon, and that, so far as he was aware, it had not previously been considered in the design of either R 100 or R 101.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—What you and Colonel Richmond were considering was the same question: whether the structure was strong enough under certain conditions not to break up?

Professor Bairstow.—That is so.

Reference was next made to the chafing of some of the gas-bags and the subsequent padding of projections which might cause chafing.

SIR JOHN SIMON said this was a part of the case they wanted to look at very carefully. He quoted: "It would appear desirable in future airships to pay special attention in the detailed design of the girders to the elimination of projections which might cause chafing."

Professor Bairstow agreed that he had not to consider whether or not the gas-bags were likely to suffer undue friction, but had he suspected it he would certainly have said so in a friendly way. It was not part of his business. The projections were nuts, and occurred every 2ft. along the girders.

A model of a part of the girders was exhibited to the Court.

SIR JOHN SIMON said it seemed to him that there were three different classes of calculation to be made in connexion with an airship such as R 101. The first would be purely static. The second must have regard to the aero-dynamical forces which would operate on the completed structure; but the question to be answered was still the same question: Would the airship break or buckle, or was it strong enough to stand these strains?

Professor Bairstow.—I would like to put it a little differently: Has it got a reserve factor over and above that estimate?

EXPERIMENTS WITH MODELS

SIR JOHN SIMON asked if, for the purpose of the second class of calculations, it had been found desirable to have experiments with models at the National Physical Laboratory.

Professor Bairstow said that complete models of R 101 were made and tested with, he thought, a slight difference in the fins. The model was about 33in. long. The results and observations were the foundation of the calculations he was checking.

When SIR JOHN SIMON pointed out that the dates of reports handed in indicated that the model must have been made according to the original plan of R 101 and not the amended plan, Professor Bairstow said there was no difference in that respect at all. The aero-dynamic results only depended on the external form of the ship.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he was not speaking of changes made to lighten the ship or to extend the gas-bag wires. Would the experiments in the wind tunnel produce exactly the same results whether the model represented a thing 724ft. long or 777ft. long?

Professor Bairstow.—No.

SIR JOHN SIMON said it had been pointed out to him that, considering its large dimensions, R 101 had quite small fins—much smaller than the R 100—and the efficiency of the fins might vary with changes in the ship. He wanted to see whether any help was likely to be got if a model of the lengthened R 101—which had never been made—was constructed and certain tests applied.

Addressing Professor Bairstow, Sir John continued:—You were asked to make yourself responsible, as a consultant, for supervising calculations and satisfying yourself as to the factors of safety in connexion with the second of these classes of calculations—combined statical and aero-dynamical stresses—for the purpose of seeing that the ship would be sufficiently strong; but there is a third kind of inquiry which, it seems to my colleagues and I, you were not asked, and therefore you are under no sort of reproach, if I may say so. Assuming the ship is travelling through the air at a particular speed, and assuming that it takes up a particular position—dips or rises—I do not gather that you have been asked to assume—it would be no part of your business to assume—how the ship would behave as distinguished from whether she was strongly enough built to remain a rigid structure.

Professor Bairstow.—That is so. I have nothing whatever to do with that kind of calculation.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—How will she behave, and in certain circumstances can she right herself—that class of inquiry has never been addressed to you?—That is so.

NEW CALCULATIONS PROPOSED

SIR JOHN SIMON then asked Professor Bairstow to make a series of calculations for the Court; to assume that the vessel was travelling at 55 knots, on a level trim, and that the gas-bags were deflated one by one from the nose of the ship and to find out the pitch movement; and if, in any of these circumstances, the elevator was put up to the maximum position, what was the size of the tipping movement which the elevator could give; the correcting force which it could exercise.

Sir John asked Professor Bairstow whether he considered for the purposes of obtaining these calculations experiments in the wind tunnel with a model would be a help, and the Professor replied that he thought it would be worth doing.

An extract from a memorandum by Colonel Richmond, dated September 18, was read on the question of a new model being made of R 101, in which it was stated that after hearing the views of officials of the National Physical Laboratory he came to the conclusion that any changes that could be expected would be quite small.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that if on September 18 it had been decided to make a new model and have new experiments, and the vessel was not to sail until that was done, it was very improbable that she would have been able to sail for India at the end of the month. And on September 18, and long after, the minutes showed that there was anxiety for her to leave.

Another question put to Professor Bairstow was: Apart from any loss of gas, assume that for any reason she gets her nose down. What degree of dip, at the rate of 54 knots, must she go through before she becomes unstable?

Professor Bairstow said that for the purpose of answering this question new model tests would be necessary.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—I think it is fair to you that it should be clearly indicated what is the range of your responsibility. It is not that I am suggesting there is anything wrong with other parts of the case. Had you any responsibility for the engines at all?—None.

Do I gather that you were not consulted and had no responsibility for the original design by which the balloons were anchored to the structure?—Nothing whatever.

With regard to alterations to the gas-bag wiring—here again am I right in saying that except that you were concerned to check and be satisfied with the calculations of the strains which might come on the wiring, you had nothing to do with the question of whether it was wise or unwise to enlarge the gas-bags to bring them nearer to the longitudinal members?—No, I was not consulted and did not know of it, except casually.

Was one of the tests of strength which you were required to supervise and check a test of the gas-bag fabric?—A report on the fabric was presented to us.

"NEED FOR HASTE?"

Is there a suggestion that there was need for haste? You were aware that your final report was wanted as speedily as possible?—That is so. Professor Bairstow added that a few days before October 1 a telephone message came to him from Mr. Dean at the Air Ministry.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—No doubt these circumstances explain the form of your final document, which is just a letter saying that you have not had time to prepare a sufficiently considered written report, but you and Professor Pippard are putting your report in draft form.

Sir John added that they were anxious not to pursue any false points. If the position was that the machine had broken in the air, or there was any reason to think that some detailed portion of the structure had failed, naturally they would have to look into it very closely; but it seemed to him and his colleagues that it really would be showing a certain want of clearness of thought to dwell too long on this point, because, whether the Professor and his colleague were asked to hurry up or not, the thing they were asked to do was to give information about the strength of the structure, and he gathered that there was no reason to think that as a structure the structure was not strong enough.

Squadron-Leader Booth, commander of R 100, was the next witness. He described the duties of an airship crew and the general arrangement of watches, &c., on board.

SURVIVOR'S STORY OF ESCAPE

Engineer A. J. Cook, one of the survivors, gave evidence. His hands were bandaged and his right arm was in a sling. Examined by the Solicitor-General, he said he was one of the engineers on the final flight of R 101. He was in charge of the port midship engine car from 8 to 11 p.m., when he was relieved by Mr. Blake. During the time that he was in charge the engine was running normally and well. He returned to take charge of the car at 2 a.m.

The Solicitor-General.—Up to 2 a.m. did you notice anything abnormal in the flight?—As I lay in my bunk between 11 and 2 I was quite close to the bottom o fthe gas-bags numbers 8A and 9. I noticed they were surging about rather more than I had noticed on other flights. The gas-bag 8A was between frames 7 and 8, just aft of the crew's sleeping quarters, and was in the new bay.

When you got down into the engine car at 2 o'clock I gather that you had a general look round?—Yes, and found everything O.K. That inspection took about 20 seconds.

When did you first notice anything after that?—The ship took up a slight diving attitude about five minutes after I entered the car.

How long did that dive go on?—I did not notice. As the ship took up the diving attitude the engine room telegraph rang for the engine speed to be reduced to slow.

Did you act on that order?—Yes. I repeated the engine room instruction, according to order, and as I turned the engine to slow the ship took up a steep diving attitude.

Was the second dive very much steeper than the first?—Yes, considerably more than the first.

What happened next after you noticed the steep dive?—After I had slowed the engine up I had a quick look round. I had a feeling that something serious was going to happen after the order to slow engines, as we had been running at cruising speed for some considerable time.

While you were making your hurried look out of the window did you see anything?—Nothing at all. As I put my head out of the engine car the ship struck the ground. I stopped my engine immediately and the second crash came, followed by an explosion.

Did your car strike the ground on the first impact?—No, sir.

When the first striking of the ground took place was there any explosion?—I do not think so.

Have you any idea of the time that elapsed between the first and second striking of the ground?—A matter of seconds—simply a bump, as it were, and a rebound.

Have you any idea how long after the second striking the explosion took place?—It took place simultaneously.

TRAPPED IN ENGINE CAR

What happened to you after the engine car had struck the ground?

I tried to get out of the doorway of the car towards the ship. I found it was just one mass of flame and the heat was terrific, so I turned back on to the outboard side of the car. There were two sliding doors where we could climb alongside the engine to examine the cylinder heads. I then tried to get out. The shutters were open. They were normally kept open, and I tried to get out; but I found that the longitudinal girder had fallen across the opening there and the cellulose dope on it was blazing away, so I thought I was completely trapped in the car. I lay down on the top of an oil tank that was there and gave things up. In a second I must have been driven absolutely desperate, and I got up and put my hand up and pushed the girder on one side with the back of my hand. I then jumped over the side of the car and found that I had landed in some trees or grass. There were several girders and stuff lying about and I made my way through them into a wood. I passed through the wood and saw a gas valve lying in the wood, and then I came to an open space. In the distance I saw a light which revolved, and knowing that we had been over the sea I naturally concluded that it was a navigation light, and I concluded that I was on the seashore. I made my way along the side of the wood and I looked round and saw sparks trailing behind me. I found that the overalls I was wearing were smouldering. My hands were hurt terribly and the fear of being burned again must have made me pull off my flying boots and overalls. Then I put my boots on again, but I did not fasten them up properly. I carried on a little farther through a wood.

The Solicitor-General.—After some considerable wandering you managed to find someone and were then taken to hospital?—I had to pass by the bow of the ship, and as I did so I heard one or two minor explosions take place.

The Solicitor-General.—That was some considerable time after?—It seemed a considerable time to me, but it might have been only a few minutes.

LOW OVER THE CHANNEL

Did you notice anything as regards the height the ship was flying at any time during the flight?—When we were flying over the Channel between 8 and 11 I noticed that I could distinctly see the waves of the sea, and I had never noticed the wind so strong at any other time. We were extremely low over the water, as I could see the waves, and several times we got lower and then climbed again.

The witness added that he was on the trial flight immediately before this occasion and did not notice anything wrong.

SIR JOHN SIMON, referring to the engine log, pointed to an entry at 2 o'clock with the initials "R.B.," which he presumed were those of Blake, Cook's mate.

The witness said that was probably an entry which Blake would make before he left the car. The witness went into the car at two minutes past 2. Blake was not in the car when the telephone rang for the engines to go slow.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that according to the engine log cruising speed was reached at 8.25 p.m., and it remained at cruising speed right through the night up to 1.30. Therefore the order which the witness got to go slow was the first change of his engines since they had been put at cruising speed?—The witness said that was so.

SIR JOHN SIMON questioned the witness about the last dive of the airship to which he had referred, and asked whether it was the steepest he had experienced.—The witness.—Yes. I think it was.

FOREMAN ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. H. J. Leech, foreman engineer, next gave evidence and SIR JOHN SIMON, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, congratulated him on having been decorated with the Albert Medal for gallantry after the disaster. Mr. Leech said there was nothing abnormal or difficult in the start of the airship from the mooring mast. He had a conversation with Squadron-Leader Rope and mentioned that the ship seemed to be pitching and rolling more than usual. He put it down to the general weather conditions. They had gone about 20 miles when he noticed it. Squadron-Leader Rope had noticed it and was not worried about it. The weather conditions got worse. The wind increased and it was rather more squally.

When going over the Channel he thought, speaking roughly, the airship was at a height of 700ft. or 800ft. They had some trouble with the oil pressure in the aft engine. That was put right, and apart from that they had no trouble with any of the engines. He made frequent visits to the engines. During his first visit to the smoke room, about an hour or an hour and a quarter before the crash, he was with the chief engineer and the captain. There was no conversation with regard to the ship, except that the aft engine was still running satisfactorily. After seeing that the engines were running satisfactorily he returned to the smoke room. While he was there the ship took a steep angle, he would say from 30deg. to 35deg. This caused the siphon and glasses on the table to fall off. He slid up against the forward bulkhead. He was sitting on a settee. He was alone in the smoke room at the time.

Mr. Wilfrid Lewis.—How long did the ship continue this dive before anything else happened?—I should say three-quarters of a minute. Then the ship straightened out again.

How long did she remain in that straightened-out position?—I had time to pick up the glasses from the floor and replace them on the table and to put the table more or less in its normal position before she dived again. That might have been at a slightly less angle than the first dive. Just after the ship started the second dive I heard the telegraphs go, and I should say it was about two seconds before she struck.

Was it a violent impact?—No, not a violent impact; it was more a crushing noise. The witness added that simultaneously with the impact the lights went out, and within perhaps a second there was a flash of flame.

Was there any explosion?—Not a violent explosion—just a "woof," similar to igniting petrol when put on the floor. There was no concussion with it.

A WHITE FLAME

Questioned as to where the flame came from, Mr. Leech said the smoke room door swung open and it appeared to originate from over the control car. "What impressed me," he added, "w s the colour. It was very white, not at all like a hydrogen flame. At the moment of the explosion I jumped off the settee. I could not stand up to my full height because the upper deck had shut down on to the top of the settee. There was no flame in the smoke room, but thick, choking smoke."

Did you get out of the space in which you were confined by the telescoping of the roof?

The witness explained that he escaped by tearing away one of the settees and crawling through the hole in the wall which this left. He was then in the hull on the starboard side. Below him the cellon windows which had fallen from the lounge were blazing. He had to make his way through that fire in order to get out.

GAS-BAGS SURGING

The Solicitor-General asked Mr. Leech if, on this last voyage, he had any opportunity of noticing whether any of the gas-bags were surging, as Mr. Cook had noticed.

Mr. Leech replied that gas-bags 8A and 9 certainly were surging at the bottom on account of wind getting in through the ventilators in the cover. He had heard that while she was riding at the mast and afterwards.

Mr. A. Disley, examined by the Solicitor-General, said that he was in charge of the electrical gear on the R 101. On the last flight, almost immediately after leaving the mast, he made a general inspection of the electrical gear throughout the ship. It was possibly 9 o'clock when he turned in for the first time. He got up again, at perhaps 9.45, because the lights "tripped" and threw the ship in darkness. After seeing to the lights he went to the control room, to speak to the wireless operator in the wireless cabin adjoining. While he was there, the time being probably 10 o'clock, Lieutenant-Commander Atherstone took over the elevator wheel from the coxswain, pulled the ship up from 900ft. to 1,000ft., and handed back the wheel to the coxswain with the remark: "Don't let her go below a thousand."

Coming to the time of the disaster, Mr. Disley said that he had dozed off, and seemed to wake just as the ship was going into a dip. Possibly it was the dip that woke him. He was conscious of the ship's straightening out at the bottom of the dip, and she started to climb. As she came to the top of the curve the chief coxswain came to the switchboard, said, "We're down," and left in the direction of the crew's quarters. A number of things seemed to happen together. The ship took a final dive, he heard bells ringing—obviously the telegraph bell—and he began to get out of bed. He did not think the ship had gone into the final dip when the coxswain made his remark. When the ship hit the ground the lights went out, but not before. The crash did not throw him off his feet. The only noise he heard, apart from that of the crash, was of things turning over—anything that was loose. There was an explosion, which came from forward of his own position. It was not violent enough to throw him against the bulkheads. He heard more than one explosion, but could not say how many, and the first was the worst of them.

In answer to SIR JOHN SIMON, the witness said that the telegraph bell rang after the coxswain had spoken to him, not before.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—From where you were, are you quite clear that you could hear every ring of the telegraph?—After I was awake, I should think that I could hear them all.

But it does not follow, does it, that there were not rings of the electric telegraph before you woke?—No.

SIR JOHN SIMON referred to a statement made by Mr. Disley in Beauvais Hospital on the Thursday following the disaster, in which he said that he had a faint recollection of "tripping" one of the field switches before the crash came. Mr. Disley now explained that that was done by pressing a button, with the object of stopping the making and circulating of the electric current. There were no orders that that was to be done in the event of a crisis, but the witness knew from previous experience that in any aircraft smash there was always a chance of fire. By tripping the field switch he would have broken one of the power circuits on the ship, but not the other circuit. He had not time to press the second button. There was no master cut-out switch in the control car.

"TOSSED ABOUT LIKE A CORK"

Mr. V. Savory, examined by Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, said that he was the engineer in charge of the starboard midship car, and went on duty at 2 a.m. He was told when he took over that everything was O.K., and looked round to see that it was so. The engine was running at cruising speed, 825 revolutions. Before the crash the ship gave a dip, just sharp enough to throw him against the starting engine, but not unusually severe. Then everything seemed to occur all at once. He heard rumbling and crashing and things breaking, and he was tossed about like a cork. He did not know whether that was the result of the airship hitting the ground or his own car hitting the ground. His engine was still running at cruising speed.

Asked if he received any bell signal, Mr. Savory said he was aware of none. The noise from the engine was too great for a bell to be heard in the car; there was an indicator on the dashboard to show them when it rang. He was looking at the dashboard at the time they hit the ground. He received no signal whatever, nor did he hear any explosion. The only thing was a vivid flash, which scorched his face and blinded and dazed him. When he realized the position he was in, he was lying across an oil tank, surrounded by flames. He got out by climbing over girders.

SIR JOHN SIMON quoted from Mr. Savory's statement in Beauvais Hospital, the day after the crash, the words: "The next thing I can remember was a couple of loud bangs."

Mr. Savory explained that the sound was more of a rumble than a bang. He imagined that it was caused by a quantity of stuff breaking up. He heard no distinct explosions. When SIR JOHN SIMON asked whether the witness remembered more than one dive by the airship, he answered that the only dive of which he took any particular notice was the final one.

The inquiry will be resumed at 10 a.m. on Monday, when evidence will be heard from other survivors and from French peasants.

PENSIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

In a written reply to Mr. Malone, the Under-Secretary for Air states that the grant of pensions or gratuities to the dependents of those who lost their lives in the R 101 is governed by King's Regulations and Air Council Instructions in the case of Air Force *personnel*, and by the Treasury Warrant of January 17, 1919, and the Home Secretary's Aircraft Order of September 19, 1924, in other cases. The nature and amount of these awards varies according to circumstances, but in every case the widow will be entitled to a pension during widowhood, and in most cases the children also will be entitled to pensions. These children's pensions will be payable in some cases to the age of 21, in others to the age of 18, and in others to the age of 16. The House can rest assured that the matter has received the most sympathetic consideration, and that the regulations will not be interpreted in any narrow or grudging spirit.

The French Government has authorized six residents of Allonne to give evidence before the Commission of inquiry on the R 101 disaster. They will leave for London on Sunday.

DEAR FISH

HIGH PRICES AT BILLINGSGATE

Business was bad yesterday at Billingsgate Market and there was very little activity. Soles and slips fetched 2s. a stone, their retail price varying between 2s. 6d. and 2s. 8d. Cod changed hands, wholesale, at values ranging from 3s. to 7s. a stone, and fetched in the shops about 4d. to 6d. a lb. for small fish, and for larger fishes 8d. a lb. Fresh halibut fetched 1s. 4d. a fish retail. Haddocks, which were sold wholesale at prices varying betwen 2s. and 7s. a stone, sold in the retail shops at about 6d. a lb. The wholesale price of whiting ranged from 2s. to 4s. a stone, and were sold retail at about 6d. a lb.

Turbot in the wholesale market fetched anything from 6d. to 10d. a lb., according to size, while the retail price worked out at about 1s. 3d. a fish. Herrings, from the East Coast, fetched from 2s. to 3s. a stone at Billingsgate, selling retail at 4d. a lb., while the larger kinds from the West Coast—which at present mainly means Cornwall, though shortly the herring harvest is expected to go farther north to Milford Haven—were disposed of for 5s. to 6s. a stone wholesale, and for 6d. a lb. retail. Kippers were correspondingly dear, the smaller varieties from the East Coast selling for about 7d. a lb., and those from the West Coast about 10d. The retail price of brill stood at about 1s. 2d. a lb. Dried haddocks fetched from 8d. to 10d. a lb. in the retail shops.

OBITUARY

THE HON. J. M. CREED

The Hon. John Mildred Creed, whose death is announced at Sydney at the age of 87, had had a varied career in Australian politics and medicine.

Born at Ampney St. Mary, Gloucestershire, on November 21, 1842, he was educated at Kingsdown School, and was a student at University College, London, qualifying as M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.R.C.P.Edin. He went out to Australia and had some remarkable experiences as a bush doctor. In 1867-8 he was medical officer to the South Australian Government exploring expedition to North Australia. In 1872 he was elected to the New South Wales Assembly on a programme of breaking up the big pastoral estates into small-holdings, defeating a wealthy and highly esteemed pastoralist by a large majority. From 1885 till his death he was a member of the Legislative Council. In the State Legislature Dr. Creed brought in a Cremation Bill and was the author of the Inebriates Act of 1900. He was also chairman of the Committee on whose report the Acts of 1892 and 1900 for the protection of children were passed. In 1883 he advocated the use of disease for the extermination of rabbits in Australia, and M. Pasteur was afterwards consulted. He was chairman of various Select Committees, including those on Torpedo Defence (1890) and the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in New South Wales (1887). He took a prominent part in the negotiations with the Imperial authorities on the Costa Rica packet case, which was remitted to international arbitration, and compensation was paid by Holland.

In his own profession Dr. Creed was hon. surgeon and afterwards Government director of the Sydney Hospital, twice president of the New South Wales branch of the British Medical Association, vice-president of three Australasian Medical Congresses, and editor of the *Australasian Medical Gazette* from 1882 to 1893. He contributed to the Australian Press and the English reviews and had been a trustee of the New South Wales public library since 1901. In 1915 he published a lively book of reminiscences, and he also wrote "The German Peril: Neglected Forecasts from 1900 to 1915." He was twice married, and leaves one daughter.

MRS. N. F. DRYHURST

Mrs. Nannie Florence Dryhurst, who died at Hampstead on Thursday, led a life of many activities in politics and the arts.

A member of Prince Kropotkin's London circle, she was entrusted by him with the translation of his book, "The French Revolution." She was a frequent contributor for many years to the literary columns of the *Speaker* and the *Daily Chronicle*. As secretary to the Purcell Operatic Society she was associated with Mr. Gordon Craig in the production of *Dido and Aeneas* at the beginning of his career. Of Irish birth, she was an ardent Nationalist, and was one of the first supporters of the Sinn Fein movement in London. She was also an enthusiastic member of the Gaelic League, for which she produced several plays in English and in Irish. As secretary of the Subject Races Committee she organized international meetings on behalf of self-determination in the years before the War, among her supporters on the platform being Mr. Cunninghame Graham. Taking a deep interest in the freedom of Georgia, she went out alone to the Caucasus and, after the War, she organized the Georgian Committee to protest against the subjection of Georgia by the Bolshevists and to assist Georgian refugees. Besides being a devoted worker for the causes in which she believed, she was a woman of great wit and charm and with a remarkable capacity for enjoyment. Her husband, Mr. A. R. Dryhurst, retired some time ago from the secretaryship of the British Museum. Her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. Robert Lynd and Mrs. Sylvia Lynd, are both well-known writers.

The funeral will be at Golders Green on Tuesday at noon.

THE HON. A. A. BILLSON

The Hon. Alfred Arthur Billson, whose death is announced at Melbourne at the age of 72, took an active part in the federation movement in Australia. He was appointed Minister of Education and of Railways in the Victorian Ministry in 1909, vice-president of the Board of Lands and Works, 1912-13, and Minister of Mines, Forests, and Railways in 1913. Born at Wooragee, near Beechworth, Victoria, the son of a member of the Legislative Assembly, he entered the Assembly himself in 1900 and sat with a brief interval till 1927. He was married and had three sons and two daughters.

ABBOT FORD

The Right Rev. Hugh Edmund Ford, O.S.B., first Abbot of Downside, and titular Abbot of Glastonbury, died at Downside Abbey on Thursday, in his 80th year.

The fourth son of Mr. James Ford, of Wraxall Court, Somerset, who was received into the Roman Catholic Church, he was born in 1851 and was educated at Downside School. He took the Benedictine habit in 1868, was professed at Belmont in 1870, and was ordained priest in 1877. For 21 years he held positions of authority at Downside, and his name will always have an honoured place in the history of the great Benedictine Abbey and School. He was Prior of Downside for nine years before his election as the first Abbot in 1900. He resigned in 1906, and became titular Abbot of Glastonbury. Abbot Ford was a man of much charm, and he had many attached friends both within and without his own community. He wrote a number of pamphlets and articles, but his influence depended mainly on his personality. He is to be buried at Downside on Tuesday at 10.30.

THE O'MAHONY

The death took place at Cooleballintaggart, Co. Wicklow, yesterday of Pierce Charles de Lacy O'Mahony, known as The O'Mahony of Kerry, a title which he took nearly 30 years ago.

Educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford, he afterwards studied at Cirencester Agriculture College. In 1886 he was elected Nationalist member for North Meath, but was defeated by Michael Davitt, the anti-Parnellite candidate, in 1892. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1898. He succeeded his uncle, David O'Mahony, D.L., at Grange Con, Co. Wicklow, in 1900, and a few years afterwards took the title of The O'Mahony of Kerry, The O'Mahony's of Kilmorna being the senior branch of the clan in that county. Later he travelled for a time in Bulgaria, and founded at Sofia a college for Bulgarian boys who had been rendered homeless and parentless during the Turkish massacres in Macedonia. For many years he was a member of the Bulgarian (Schismatic) section of the Greek Orthodox Church, but was received into the Roman Catholic Church a few years ago. In recent years he wore the Irish saffron kilt. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. Dermot Gun O'Mahony, who is Government member of the Dail for Co. Wicklow.

MR. T. R. BRIDGWATER

Mr. Thomas Rawling Bridgwater, who died last week, took an active part in the promotion of penal reform and child welfare. He went to Harrow in 1872, and was called to the Bar in 1883 by the Middle Temple, which had been his father's Inn, and was formerly a member of the Bar Council. He worked, especially in the early days of the present century, for the Committee on Wage-Earning Children, of which his wife has been for many years one of the hon. secretaries, and as hon. secretary of the Romilly Society he helped to make known in the legal profession the case for the exploited child. He also worked for the amendment of legislation on child offenders, and a paper on Juvenile Courts which he contributed to the *Journal of Comparative Legislation* in 1906 was reprinted as a pamphlet, and helped to secure the passing of the Children Act, 1908. As a member of the Howard Association (subsequently the Howard League for Penal Reform) he wrote a pamphlet on the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act which led to the provision of poor men's lawyers in various districts of London and elsewhere. Although in failing health in recent years, he continued to advocate the reduction of the hours worked by boys in occupations outside the Factories and Workshops Acts.

MR. T. W. STEPHENS

The death occurred yesterday at Downe House, Richmond, Surrey, of Mr. Thomas Walls Stephens, of Thomas Stephens and Sons, Limited, insurance brokers, in his 84th year. Mr. Stephens was the eldest and last surviving son of Mr. Thomas Stephens, who founded the firm, and was a member of Lloyd's from 1825 until his death in 1873. At one time the firm were well-known ship-owners, one of their iron sailing ships being the Thomas Stephens, of 1,528 tons gross, which was built for the Australian passenger and cargo trade, made fast passages, and had for her figurehead an effigy of Mr. Thomas Stephens, "top hat and all." Mr. T. W. Stephens was a non-underwriting member of Lloyd's from 1870 to 1873, when he was elected an underwriting member. He remained such until his death, and was one of the oldest members. He was a member of the Local Marine Board of the Port of London from 1894 to 1923. He was Mayor of Richmond in 1907-8, and during the War, notwithstanding his age, he served in the City of London National Guard. Three other sons of Mr. Thomas Stephens were elected members of Lloyd's, and there have been six grandsons there or in the firm.

The funeral service is to be at St. Matthias' Church, Richmond, at 2.45 p.m. on Monday.

MR. A. J. SULLEY

Mr. Arthur J. Sulley, who died in London on Thursday, had been for nearly half a century one of the most prominent picture dealers in London. He was for many years with Thomas McLean in the Haymarket, and was then a partner in the firm of Lawrie and Co., of Glasgow and London. When that partnership was dissolved, he took galleries in New Bond-street, with Mr. Brown as partner. Of recent years he had carried on business alone at a private house in Grosvenor-street. He was associated with many private purchases of important pictures, and had clients in England and the United States. Among the latter were the late Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, and his son, Mr. Joseph E. Widener. Mr. Sulley conducted, through his lawyer, the whole of the negotiations for the transfer of Rembrandt's famous "Mill" from Lord Lansdowne's collection at Bowood, the price of £100,000 (exclusive of commission) being the largest sum ever paid for a single picture at the time. The name of the purchaser was kept a profound secret, amid rumours in which many buyers' names were suggested. All these rumours were disposed of by a letter which Mr. Sulley authorized his lawyers to write to *The Times* announcing that the purchaser was Mr. Widener, of Philadelphia.

The funeral will be at Brookwood, on Tuesday, at noon.

SIR BENJAMIN HAWKINS

Sir Benjamin Hawkins, late solicitor to H.M. Customs, died on Thursday at Bexhill, at the age of 63. The son of Mr. T. H. Hawkins, F.R.C.S., he was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and Bristol Grammar School, and after being admitted a solicitor entered the Civil Service in 1890. He was appointed assistant solicitor to the Board of Customs in 1909, and was promoted to be solicitor in 1917. He was knighted in 1924 and retired in 1928. He married Zaida Beatrice, daughter of the Rev. E. W. Hawkins, and had two sons. The funeral will be at St. Peter's, Bexhill, on Monday, at 1.45.

MR. F. H. WEDGWOOD

Mr. Francis Hamilton Wedgwood, chairman of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Ltd., the famous pottery firm, and brother of Sir Ralph Wedgwood, general manager of the L.N.E.R., and of Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., died yesterday while on a business visit to London, after an illness of six weeks. Death is believed to have been due to heart trouble.

The eldest son of Mr. C. F. Wedgwood, by his marriage to Emily, sister of the first Lord Rendel, he was educated at Clifton and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1889 he entered the family business; the bicentenary of the birth of his ancestor, who founded the firm in 1759, was celebrated at Stoke this year. He joined the North Staffordshire Militia in 1890, and served throughout the South African War. In the Great War he was deputy assistant-director of recruiting, No. 6 district. Mr. Wedgwood was active in local affairs, being chairman of the Hanley School Board for seven years, a member of the Staffordshire Education Committee for eight years, and High Sheriff of the county last year. He was the first chairman of the National Pottery section of the Whitley Council. In addition to the family business, he was a director of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co., and a member of the committees of the Great Central and North Staffordshire Railway, and the Birmingham Canal Navigations. He married in 1902 Katherine Gwendoline Pigott, and had a son and two daughters.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO SERVANTS

Mr. EDMUND PERCY CALVERT, of The Manor House, Spexhall, Halesworth, Suffolk, who died on August 28, aged 69, left estate of the gross value of £93,134, with net personalty £87,395. He left:—

£200 to his chauffeur, Andrew Pinner; £50 to his workman, John Leathers; and £5 for each complete year of service to each other in or out-door servant in his regular employ at his decease and not under notice either given or received.

Mr. EDWARD PERCIVAL WORTHY DAVIS, of Scalpcliffe-road, Burton-upon-Trent, head of Messrs. Lobbs, Limited, ironmongers, &c., of Burton-upon-Trent, who died on April 20, 1929, aged 56, left estate now valued for probate at £75,410 gross, with net personalty £50,327. He made no disposition whatever of his estate.

Mr. SIMON DAVID COATES, J.P., of Underfield, Elstree, late head of F. and S. D. Coates, warehousemen, Friday-street, E.C., one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City, who died on September 13, left estate of the gross value of £61,437, with net personalty £38,668. He left the following legacies to employees:—

£50 each to Miss L. Pearson, W. Oliver, J. Sinclair, and Mrs. Ward; £20 to E. Gilchrist; £20 each to S. Edwards, Mrs. E. Fabian, Mrs. Bettles, and Miss Townsend; and £5 each to — Lambert, — Lazenby, and G. Payn.

Mr. WILLIAM MINCHIN, of Park View, Binfield, Berks, and of Minchin Bros., who died on June 28, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £24,598, with net personalty £17,293. He left:—

£200 to George Benie, for faithful service for many years; £100 to Henry Howard Wiggins, clerk; £50 to John Hanner, storeman; and £50 to James Wells, cowman.

The Rev. EDWARD VERE FREEMAN, M.A., of Fuidge Manor, Spreyton, Devon, late incumbent of Nuwera Eliya, Ceylon, formerly vicar of Littleham with Exmouth, rural dean of Aylesbeare, who died on October 10, aged 77, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £40,432, with net personalty £35,182.

Miss HARRIOT MARIANNE DAWE, of Westerball-road, Weymouth, who died on August 9, daughter of the late Major Dawe, of Ditcheat Manor, Somerset, left estate of the gross value of £9,625, with net personalty £8,948. She left:—

£50 to Mary Tucker, "who has lived with me as parlourmaid for nine years," if in her service at her death.

The Rev. the Hon. WILLIAM TREVOR KENYON, M.A., of Pevensey-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, formerly rector of Malpas, Cheshire, who died on September 12, aged 83, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £11,713, with net personalty nil. He left the advowson and perpetual right of presentation to the rector of Pulverbatch, Salop, to his son, Gordon Lloyd Trevor Kenyon.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN WILDY, of Mount View-road, Crouch Hill, N., and of Lincoln's Inn Archway, W.C., law publisher and bookseller, who died on June 10, aged 75, left estate, including certain settled lands, of the gross value of £6,248, with net personalty £4,848. He left:—

£500 to William Sinkins, if employed in his business at his decease and not under notice either given or received; and £50 similarly to Harry Parsons.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BAMFORD, Mr. Gordon Paul, of Appletree Cottage, Ickenham, Middlesex (net personalty £3,685)	£5,776
CHAMBERS, Mr. Ernest Auber (51), of Belmont-road, Ansdell, Lytham, chartered accountant (net personalty £3,357)	4,526
COSTAIN, Mr. John Henry, M.A., F.C.I.S. (52), of Chantry-road, Moseley, Birmingham, formerly of Well-lane, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Registrar of the University of Birmingham since 1919 and formerly Registrar of the University of Liverpool (net personalty £3,068)	3,188
CROMPTON, Mr. Richard Henry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (54), of Nelham House, Hyde Park, Gorton, Manchester (net personalty £533)	1,405
FISHER, Mr. Percy Louis, of Burlington House, Burlington-road, Chiswick, W., and formerly of Ralph's Ride, Bracknell, Berks, vice-president of the British Amateur Athletic Association, formerly secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, and acting secretary of that body for the Olympic Games in London in 1908 (net personalty £1,061)	1,846
GARDNER, Mr. John (69), of Rose Cottage, Swalwell, Durham, general manager of the Redheugh Iron and Steel Company, Limited, a director of Insulated Products, Limited, and Bitulac, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne (net personalty £14,401)	15,863
HOWARD, Mr. Thomas Pitton Lee (48), of The Oval, Lichfield-road, Stafford, superintendent of the Locomotive Department of the L.M.S. Railway at Stafford (net personalty £5,564)	10,361
HUGHES, the Rev. Lewis, M.A., of Wyndcliffe, Esplanade-avenue, Porthcawl, formerly of Myndtown Rectory, Lydbury North, Salop (net personalty £2,127)	2,170
OVER, the Rev. Elisha (74), of Highgate-terrace, Fulwood, Preston, vicar of St. Saviour's, Preston, for 40 years (net personalty £2,401)	2,676
SOPER, Mr. Herbert Edward, of Causton-road, Highgate, N., and of the School of Tropical Medicine, a statistician	4,328
TURNER, Mr. Ernest, of The Vestry Hall, Vine-street, Minories, E.C., for many years clerk and solicitor to the Aldgate Charities (net personalty £1,528)	2,785
WOOLLEY, the Rev. Charles Austin Lawrence (40), of Cawthorne Vicarage, Barnsley, vicar of Cawthorne and rector-designate of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, a layman of Lincoln Cathedral (net personalty £9,033)	9,107
WYATT, Captain Arthur Norris (69), of Y Nyth, Llanbedr, Merionethshire (net personalty £23,690)	23,805

In reference to the

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS

To-night all the Municipal Election results that become available will be read at 11.15 and 12 o'clock from all B.B.C. stations in England and Wales, with the exception of the London National transmitter. The second broadcast will end with a summary of the position disclosed by the results declared before midnight. At 7.45 p.m. there will be broadcast from the National station a variety entertainment, to which Miss Betty Warren, Mr. Ronald Frankau, Mr. Bobbie Comber, Mr. Paul England, Mr. Eddie Childs, and Mr. George Neil will contribute. During the afternoon a performance of Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* will be relayed from the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, to the London Regional transmitter.

The second of the new series of Sunday evening orchestral concerts will be conducted by Mr. Leslie Heward. These concerts, which are broadcast from the London Regional station, are performed in a studio and planned in conjunction with the Wednesday symphony concerts at the Queen's Hall. To-morrow's programme will consist of Reger's Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Mozart; an aria from *The Barber of Seville*; Mozart's Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in D minor; and Delius's Dance Rhapsody No. 1.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 1, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Hobbies and Handicrafts. **7**:—Pitfalls in Leatherwork, by Mrs. Francis Lewis. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.25**:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **3.30**:—The Royal Air Force Band, conducted by Flight-Lieut. J. Amers; Lesley Dudley (soprano); Stanley Pope (baritone). **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: The Kidnapping of Lord Haversham—the fourth of The Shield of Malcchus Series (Franklyn Kelsey). **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Football Results; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Bach's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Music, played by Maurice Cole. **7**:—The Emperor of Abyssinia and his country, by Colonel P. T. Etherton. **7.20**:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. **7.30**:—Bransby Williams in the Incredible Adventures of Rowland Hern. **3**—The Mysterious Wig-Box, by Nicholas Olde; presented by K. B. Indoe.

7.45:—Betty Warren, in impersonations; Ronald Frankau (entertainer); Bobbie Comber, Paul England, Eddie Childs and George Neil; Elsie and Doris Waters (entertainers); Stung, by L. Du Garde Peach, with Phyllis Panting and W. Gate Eastley; Teddy Brown and Mario de Pietro, who will play selections throughout the programme. **9**:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. **9.20**:—The Edges of the World, 9—A Tea Planter in Ceylon, by Mr. F. A. E. Price. **9.35**:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Dale Smith (baritone); Michael Mullinar (pianoforte). **10.30**:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel. **11.15**:—Municipal Election Results. **11.30**:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel. **12-12.15**:—Municipal Election Results, and summary of position.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3.30-4.45:—National programme. **5.15-10.30**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11:—National programme. **1**:—National programme. **2-4.40**:—The Barber of Seville, by Rossini, performed by the Covent Garden Opera Company, with Heddle Nash, Percy Heming, Dennis Noble, William Anderson, Frank Sale, Albert Cornish, Norman Walker, Nora Gruhn and Gladys Parr; conducted by Robert Ainsworth, relayed from King's Theatre, Edinburgh. **4.45**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Football Results. **6.40**:—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Vivienne Chatterton (soprano); Reginald King's Orchestra. **8**:—A Chopin Recital by Solomon (pianoforte). **8.25**:—Regional News. **8.30**:—The Spirit of Adventure.5—Read by Mr. Michael Redgrave. **9**:—The Virtuoso String Quartet: Marjorie Hayward (violin), Edwin Virgo (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), and Cedric Sharpe (violoncello); Geza Frid (pianoforte). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12.15**:—National programme.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

2-4.40:—London Regional programme. **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: The Nose Shop, a Fairy Story, by Elizabeth Halford. Selections by Cyril Johnson's Juvenile Orchestra. Honk! Honk!—Blowing your own Trumpet—a Dialogue by Frances Pearman. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Orchestra; Norris Stanley (violin) relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.15**:—A Popular Concert: Amy Evans (soprano); Gwladys Garside (contralto); The Boyd Roberts Instrumental Trio; John Lowndes (violin), Alan Morton (violoncello), S. Boyd Roberts (pianoforte), relayed from the Central Hall, Walsall. **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.25**:—Midland News. **8.30**:—London Regional programme. **9**:—Walsall Shopping Festival: The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards, director of music, Captain R. G. Evans; A. Borland (xylophone solo), relayed from the Town Hall, Walsall. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12.15**:—National programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **2**:—See Edinburgh. **4.40**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Edinburgh. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.35**:—See Glasgow. **10.30-12**:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—Dance Music. **4**:—The Orchestra; R. M. Kent (tenor); Mark Heslingway (trumpet). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown; Next Week's Music. **7.15**:—Music. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News; Sports Bulletin. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.35**:—The Symphony Orchestra conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Fred C. Hughes (tenor); Arnold Trowell (violoncello). **11-12**:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1-2**:—National programme. **3.30-12.15**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-12.45**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitas), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Dr. F. W. Rixon: Bristol B.B.C. Relayed from the University of Bristol Union. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. Ben Tillett: A Day in Dockland. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Welsh Regional News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.35**:—A Popular Concert: Norman Allin (bass); Roy Taylor (pianoforte); Mira Johnson (entertainer); relayed from the Central Hall, Bristol. **10.30**:—Dance Music. **10.30-12.15**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time Signal, Weather, and Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Talk. **7.45**:—Irish Language Lesson. **8**:—The Tales of Hoffmann—Opera (Offenbach), by the Augmented Station Orchestra, the Station Opera Chorus and Principals. Conductor: Vincent O'Brien. **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **2**:—The Barber of Seville, by Rossini, performed by the Covent Garden Opera Company, with Heddle Nash, Percy Heming, Dennis Noble, William Anderson, Frank Sale, Albert Cornish, Norman Walker, Nora Gruhn and Gladys Parr; conducted by Robert Ainsworth; relayed from the King's Theatre, Edinburgh. **4.40**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **5.50**:—Talk. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—The Scottish Regional Director: Coming Scottish Programmes. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2**:—See Edinburgh. **4.40**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—An eye-witness account by Mr. W. Forbes Campbell of the Scottish Rugby Association Football Match: Rangers v. Aberdeen. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Edinburgh. **6.45**:—National programme. **7.20**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.35**:—Knockendolch Holds Hallowe'en, by Ellen Mitchell. **10.30-12**:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester; Bertram Stocks (baritone); from Newcastle. **3.30**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Flora MacDonald Henry (soprano); Harry Grey (banjo). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. W. P. Crozier—How the North Moves. **7.20**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.35**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Miss Dorothy Silcock and Arthur Holland (baritone). **10.30-12.15**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—Gramophone Records. **3.15**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Local Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Local News; Naval Notes. **9.30-12.15**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12.15**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Manchester Children's Hour. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Manchester. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-12.15**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.—**1 a.m.**:—Time Signal and Weather. **1**:—Tenor Recital. **7**:—Literary programme. **7.10**:—Orchestral Selections. **7.50**:—Soprano Song Recital. **8.20**:—Orchestral Selections. **9.50**:—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—**6.30**:—Talk. **7.3**:—Rizoletto—Opera (Verdi), relayed from the National Theatre. In the intervals:—Time and News. **8.30**:—After the programme, Concert from the Moskva Hotel.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—**3.30**:—See Hamburg. **4.30**:—Talk. **5**:—Advanced Weather Lesson. **5.25**:—Educational Talk. **6**:—Programme for Workers. **6.30**:—Silent Hour—All Souls' Day. **6.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **7**:—Concert from the Parsifal Saal. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **9**:—Programme Announcements and News. **9.30**:—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—**5.55**:—Labour Market Report. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Part of Relay from Theatres in Berlin: (a) The Kroll Opera House—Carmen (b) The Municipal Opera House—Versuchnie Rolien: (c) The State Opera House—Undine, by Lortzing. **8**:—Time; News; Sports Notes. **8.10**:—Concert of Sacred Music from the early works of Mozart: Kirchensonate in B flat Major for String Orchestra and Organ; Overture and Sanctus, pseudidum for Soprano, Tenor, String Orchestra and Organ Gradual for a Feast of the Blessed Virgin, Sancta Maria, mater Dei for Choir, String Orchestra and Organ: Motet: Exultate, Jubilate, for Soprano and Orchestra: Laudate Dominum from Solemn Vespers for a Confessor, for Soprano, Choir, String Orchestra and Organ. Mass in D major for Solo, Quartets, Choir, Orchestra and Organ. **9.30**:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from the Hotel Esplanade.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—**6.25**:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Literary Programme. **7**:—Soprano Solos and Organ Recital. **7.45**:—Gramophone Records of Cavalleria Rusticana—Opera in one Act (Mascagni). **9**:—News and Weather. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.45**:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—**7.40**:—Quartet Concert. **8.30**:—See Prague. **9.25**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. **9.30**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—**6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—That will interest you:—A Surprise Programme. **7.30**:—Concert of Opera Music by the Silesian Philharmonic Society and Soloists and Choir of the Breslau Municipal Theatre, selections from The Magic Flute (Moyart), The Barber of Seville (Rossini), Carmen (Biret), Tannhauser (Wagner), Die Walkure (Wagner), The Twilight of the Gods (Wagner), Boris Godonov (Moussorsky), Die Fledermaus (Joh. Strauss). **9.40**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—**6.40**:—Talk. **7**:—Orchestral Concert. **7.40**:—Programme from Bratislava. **8.30**:—See Prague. **9.20**:—News and Theatre Notes. **9.30**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Concert. **9**:—Music-Hall Concert. **10.15**:—News and Announcements in Esperanto.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—4.30:—Orchestral Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 10kw.—2.30:—Instrumental Concert. **4.40**:—Exchange and Fish Market Prices. **4.50**:—Talk. **5.20**:—French Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6.13**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Press Review: The Town Hall Chimes. **7.2**:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert from the Works of Lumbye. **8.30**:—Reading from The Odyssey (Homer). **8.55**:—News. **9.10**:—Concert of Light Music; March from The Merry Widow (Lehar); Old Folk Dance for Viola and Clarinet; Polka Humoresque for Double Bass (Naumann); Idylle (Gottschalkian); March from The Polar Bear Princess (Ball); Solo for Clarinet and Bassoon (Fuchk); Galop (Joh. Strauss). **9.50**:—Dance Music, from the Industri-Restaurant. **11** (in the interval):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—6:—Miscellaneous Items, News and Programme Announcements. **7.15**:—Review of Foreign Politics during the Past Week. **7.20**:—Relay of an Opera. **9**:—Talk. **9.15**:—Gramophone Records, and Announcements.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—**6**:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.15**:—Talk: The Private Theatre. **6.30-11**:—See Stuttgart. **9** (in an interval):—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG (394.8m.), 1.5kw., and LANGENBERG (472.4m., 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—**3**:—Concert of Music, from the Museum of Old Viennese Composers. **4.30**:—Talk. **5.5**:—Sponsored Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Concert. **6.55**:—Weather. **7**:—Relay from the National Theatre, Brunswick, in connection with German Theatre Propaganda. An Interval Speech by Dr. Goebbelhoff. **8**:—Relay from The Marriage of Figaro—Opera in Four Acts (Mozart). **8**:—Concert. **9**:—Concert of Old Dances. **9.30**:—Topical Programme. **10**:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Organ Recital. **8.40**:—Gramophone Records. **9.55**:—Talk. **10.10**:—Concert. **11.25**:—Stories, Music, and Recitations. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **11.40**:—Concert. **1.25**:—Programme from Brno. **2.25**:—Concert. **4.10**:—German Lesson. **4.40**:—Talk. **5**:—Orchestral Concert. **6.15**:—Readings. **6.35**:—Pan's Pipe Band. **7**:—Talk. **7.20**:—Concert. **10.45**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—11.40 a.m.:—Police Notes. **11.55**:—Sextet Concert. **1.25**:—Gramophone Records. **2.10**:—Answers to Questions. **2.40**:—Children. **3.55**:—Programme to be announced. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—Sports Talk—Football. **5.55**:—Gramophone Records. **6.25**:—Dutch Lesson. **6.40**:—Sports Notes. **7.40**:—Concert:—Prelude, Lohengrin (Wagner); Walter's Prize Song from the Mastersingers (Wagner); Selection from The Flying Dutchman (Wagner); Overture, Czar and Carpenter (Lortzing); Duet from Boris Godounoff (Moussorsky); Caucasian Sketches (Ippolitov-Ivanoff); Cello Solos, (a) Vyzo Pizzicato—Love Waltz (Moussorsky); (b) Minuet (Rubinstein); Selection from A Masked Ball (Verdi) Selection from The Geisha (Jones). **9.10**:—(In the interval) News. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 7kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—**6**:—Orchestral Concert. **6.30**:—Talk. **6.50**:—Songs, with orchestral accompaniment. **7.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Talk on Sports Notes. **8.40**:—News in Swedish. **9**:—Dance Music.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (277m., MUNSTER (288m.).—**6**:—Programme for Workers. **6.30**:—Talk. **6.50**:—Sports Notes. **7**:—Concert. In the interval, Two Act Plays in Dialogue (R. J. Sorge): (a) Alles, (b) The Song of Moses. After the Programme, News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**3.30**:—Concert from Königsberg. **4.30**:—Wireless Notes. **5**:—The Letter Box. **5.20**:—Weather and Time. **5.25**:—Talk in German. **5.45**:—Reading. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—A Wireless Report.—Behind the Scenes of the Saxon State Theatre in Dresden. **7.30**:—The Second Act of Die Fledermaus—Operetta (Joh. Strauss). **8.30**:—Senff-Georgi in his own Programme. **9**:—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme Announcements and Sports Notes. **9.40**:—Time, News, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—**7**:—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Topical Review. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Talk. **8**:—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Musical Comedy Selection, followed by News.

MILAN (Call IMI (501m., 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (273.2m., and GENOA (381m.).—**6.20**:—Announcements. **6.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **7.15**:—Giornale radio; Weather. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Transmission of an Operetta, followed by Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—**3.30**:—Orchestral Concert. **4.55**:—Programme for Young People. **5.5**:—Talk on Careers. **5.25**:—Time, Weather, and Sports Announcements. **5.40**:—Gramophone Quintet Concert. **6.30**:—Wireless Talk and Notices. **7.15**:—Requiem, for Male Voice Choir and Orchestra (Cherubini). **9.20**:—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. **9.30**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

OSLO (1,071m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (263m.).—**3.30**:—Orchestral Concert. **4.55**:—Programme for Young People. **5.5**:—Talk on Careers. **5.25**:—Time, Weather, and Sports Announcements. **5.40**:—Gramophone Quintet Concert. **6.30**:—Wireless Talk and Notices. **7.15**:—Requiem, for Male Voice Choir and Orchestra (Cherubini). **9.20**:—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. **9.30**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals: News. **3.40**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Children. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5**:—Agricultural Report. **5.10**:—Racing Results. **5.25**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **7**:—Talk. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Literary Readings: Poems (Laforgue). **7.45**:—Commercial Talk. **8**:—Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Literary Readings: The Dialogues of Plato. **8.30**:—Sports Review. **8.45**:—Orchestral Concert with Musical Accompaniment: Poems of the 16th Century. **9.15**:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **9.30**:—Organ Recital from the Old Conservatoire.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.25:—Talk. **6.40**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Programme from Bratislava. **8.30**:—Recital of Sacred Music. **9**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.20**:—Report of the Horse Racing at Chuchle. **9.25**:—Time, Weather Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.30**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw. Relayed by NAPLES (332m., and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—**6.45**:—Atmospheric Signals. **6.50**:—Giornale radio. News, Exchange, Weather, Sports Notes. **7**:—Announcements and News. **7.35**:—Concert of Light, Vocal, and Instrumental Music. Recitations in the Interval. **9.55**:—News and Dance Music.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 40kw. BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—**6.30**:—Geographical Talk. **6.50**:—A Play for Boys (Erich Kästner). **7.20**:—Cabaret programme. **7.50**:—Reading. **8.15**:—Weather and News. **8.40**:—Old and Modern Dance Music.

STUTTGART (Radio Stuttgart) (385m.), 8kw. (570m.).—**6**:—Time Signal. **6.5**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Concert of Classical Operetta Music. **7.45**:—Counterfeit Money (Anti-Counterfeit Week). **8.30**:—Programme Announcements and News. **9.30**:—Recital of Duets for Soprano and Tenor—Three Duets (Cornelius): (a) Ich und Du; (b) In meinen Augen; (c) Ferrenes Liebe—Six Duets (Dvorak): (a) Restimmung; (b) Das Seidenband (c) Abschied. **10**:—Gramophone Concert.

TOULOUSE (Radio Toulouse) (385m.), 8kw.—**6.15**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.20**:—Dance Music. **6.45**:—Orchestral Selections. **7.30**:—News. **7.45**:—Light Music. **8**:—Accordion Selections. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.1**:—Concert. **10.30**:—North African News. **10.45**:—Concert by an Argentine Orchestra. **11.15**:—Cello Recital. **11.45**:—Military Music. **12** (midnight):—News.

VIENNA (516.5m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.).—**6.45 (545.2m.)**:—Time Signal, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **6.40**:—Song Recital from the Works of Brahms. **7.5**:—The Death of Adam—Play in Sequence, arranged Schiller, followed by Elsenear as Mast—One Act Play (Burggraf). **8.45**:—Organ Recital from the Works of Bach, with Introductory Talk—Prelude and Fugue in B major, Toccata and Fugue, followed by News and Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (488.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyons) (480m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw., 1 p.m.:—**Relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.**
SCHENECTADY N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.:—**Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.–4 a.m.**
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, November 2, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30-10.45 a.m.:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **3**:—Church Cantata No. 180 (Bach) (Deck Thyself in Radiance Holy), with Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Tom Purvis (tenor), Stanley Riley (bass), the Wireless Chorus, Michael Mullinar (harpsichord), Leslie Woodgate (organ), the B.B.C. Orchestra (two flutes, two oboes, trumpet, and strings), conducted by Stanford Robinson. **3.45**:—Children's Service, conducted by the Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, from St. John's, Smith-square, Westminster. **4.15**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by H. Walton O'Donnell; Arthur Cranmer (baritone). **5.15**:—A Recital by Clifford Curzon (pianoforte). **5.45-6.15**:—Science and Religion, 6—by the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, Dean of Canterbury.

8:—A Studio Service: The Interpretation of Nature, conducted by the Rev. Thomas Cameron. **8.45**:—Appeal by Canon C. S. Woodward on behalf of the Kensington Council of Social Service. **8.50**:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. **9.5**:—Albert Sandler and the Park Lane Hotel Orchestra; George Baker (baritone); Albert Sandler (violin), from the Park Lane Hotel. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8-10.40**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

3.30:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Margaret Balfour (contralto); Andrew Clayton (tenor). **5-5.15**:—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul, 14—Philemon. **7.50**:—Midland Regional programme. **8.45**:—National programme. **8.50**:—Weather; News. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—Sunday Orchestral Concert—2: The B.B.C. Orchestra (Leader, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Leslie Howard; Olga Olgina (soprano); Marcelle Meyer (pianoforte). **10.30**:—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30:—Bernard Johnson (organ); Marion Keighley Snowden (pianoforte), relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **4.15**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **5-5.15**:—London Regional programme. **7.50**:—A Roman Catholic Service, conducted by Canon John Roskell, relayed from St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham. **8.45**:—Appeal by Miss Madeleine Carrol on behalf of the West Bromwich and District Hospital. **8.50**:—Weather; News. **9**:—Midland News. **9.5**:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Reginald Morgan (tenor); Leonard Dennis (violoncello); Richard Merriman (cornet solo). **10.30**:—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3:—National programme. **4.15**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Ernest Potts (bass), from Glasgow. **5.15-6.15**:—National programme. **6.30-7.45**:—See Edinburgh. **7.50**:—London Regional programme. **8.45**:—See Edinburgh. **8.50**:—National programme. **9.5**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.10**:—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **6.30**:—Service for the People: Harold Beer (soloist), Frank A. Tayler (organist); Chairman, Mr. F. A. Wiltshire. Address by Canon F. D. V. Narborough, relayed from the Colston Hall, Bristol. **8**:—National programme. **9**:—West Regional News. **9.5**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitas), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Maud Nelson (soprano), relayed from the Park Hall, Cardiff. **10**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue. **10.40-11**:—See Cardiff.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8-8.45**:—National programme. **8.50**:—National programme. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Maimaid Collier (soprano), Olive Warnock (pianoforte). **10.30**:—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

CORK—Call 6CK (225m.), 1kw. Programme relayed by DUBLIN (413m.).

8.30:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Concert. **10**:—Sponsored programme. **11**:—Time Signal, National Anthem, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **6.30-7.45**:—Evening Service. Address by the Rev. T. B. Stuart Thomson, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8**:—Sacred programme. **8.45**:—Appeal by Lord Salvesen on behalf of the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association. **8.50**:—National programme. **9**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3:—National programme. **4.15**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Ernest Potts (bass), from Glasgow. **5.15-6.15**:—National programme. **6.30-7.45**:—See Edinburgh. **7.50**:—London Regional programme. **8.45**:—See Edinburgh. **8.50**:—National programme. **9**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—A Religious Service conducted by the Rev. Paton Williams, relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **8.45**:—Appeal by Mr. Gerald D. Cochrane on behalf of the North Ormesby Hospital, Middlesbrough. **8.50**:—National programme. **9**:—North of England News. **9.5**:—Shepherd Munn (pianoforte); Michael Zacharewitsch (violin); Bernard Ross (baritone); Rita Sharpe (violoncello). **10.30**:—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8-8.45**:—National programme. **8.50**:—National programme. **9**:—Local News. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-4.15:—National programme. **5**:—National programme. **9**:—West Regional News. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue. **10.40-11**:—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—National programme. **8.45**:—See Manchester. **8.50**:—National programme. **9**:—North of England News. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—**11 a.m.**:—Chimes and Weather. **1**:—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. **5.30**:—Gramophone Records. **6.30**:—Time Signal. **7**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Tenor Song Recital. **9**:—Agricultural Programme. **9.10**:—Orchestral Selections. **9.40**:—Song Recital. **8.20**:—Dance Music. **8.40**:—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—**6.30**:—Concert of Sacred Music. **7.30**:—Concert of Yugoslavian Music. **8.30**:—Songs to the Gaitar. **9**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15**:—Delay of Foreign Programme.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—**6-10 a.m.**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **10**:—Festival Concert on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Magdeburg Male Voice Choir, relayed from the Crystal Palace, Magdeburg—Prisoners' Chorus from Fidelio (Beethoven); Concerto for Pianoforte No. 1 in E flat major, op. 73 (Beethoven); Leonora Overture No. 3 (Beethoven); Pianoforte Solos (Smetana)—(a) Peasant Hymn, (b) A Sea Voyage; Pianoforte Solos (Schumann)—(a) Aria from the Sonata for Pianoforte, op. 14, (b) Aufschwung; Choral Selections—(a) Ein schon' teutsch' Reiterlied (Reit

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

TREASURY BILL RESULTS

GAS LIGHT AND COKE ALLOTMENTS

The average Treasury Bill rate yesterday showed a reduction for the fourth week in succession, and was in fact rather lower than the market had originally expected. There was again a keen demand for the bills, applications for the £40,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender amounting to £61,860,000 (compared with £64,420,000 for the £45,000,000 offered a week ago), and the full amount on offer was allotted. The average rate of discount worked out to £2 1s. 2.78d. per cent., against £2 1s. 7.87d., and tenders at £99 9s. 7d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 93 per cent. of the amounts applied for, those at £99 9s. 9d. for bills dated to-day week securing allotment in full. A further £40,000,000 of bills will be offered for sale next Friday.

Gas Light and Coke Scrip

There was considerable activity yesterday in the scrip of the newly issued Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of the Gas Light and Coke Company. As was inevitable in consequence of the overwhelming subscription, and the fact that preferential consideration had to be given to applications from the company's stockholders, the allotment to the general public was exceedingly small. It was found necessary to refuse applications for small amounts altogether, while many of the larger subscribers received only ½ to 1 per cent. of the sums applied for. In the early dealings a premium of 2½ to 3 was established on the scrip; indeed, there were a few markings at 3¼ premium. Later in the day the scrip settled down at 2½ premium. The great success of the issue appears to have given a fillip to industrial debentures as a class, dealers yesterday reporting an increased demand for a fairly numerous variety of stocks, and, as the floating supply of such securities is small, prices advanced. It is expected that allotments of the new London and North Eastern Debenture stock will be in the hands of subscribers on Monday.

Steel Industry and Protection

The chairman of the United Steel Companies—which have just completed a drastic reorganization scheme whereby the assets have been written down by £9,750,000, and the profits of which have shown a progressive tendency in the past three years—makes a strong plea for safeguarding the heavy industries in a report issued yesterday. He writes:—

The severity of the depression makes the necessity for safeguarding greater than ever. For some years the unfair competition of iron and steel imports dumped from abroad has been a great handicap to the iron and steel industry; the need for protection has been urged again and again, but no action has been taken. The difficulties arising from the general depression in trade are accentuated in the iron and steel industry in consequence of the policy followed by that industry on the Continent during the last few years. This policy has resulted in increasing the productive capacity of the Continental works considerably in excess of demand. In this country the iron and steel industry has been criticized for failing to adopt a similar course, but, had it done so, in the absence of safeguarding which would give the protection which other countries enjoy, the dumping of surplus production from the Continent without any regard to the cost of manufacture would have been no less. Investors can scarcely be expected to put up further capital for the iron and steel industry until its position has been improved, and it is difficult to challenge the chairman's view that no further important amounts of capital ought to be expended on the industry until, like its foreign competitors, it can count upon the preservation of its home market.

Yesterday's Dividend Statements

The batch of dividend announcements by English commercial and industrial companies made yesterday were of the nature to which shareholders have lately become accustomed. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works is paying its now usual interim dividend of 7½ per cent. On the other hand, the passing of Preference dividends was announced by Darwins, Limited (a firm controlling a number of undertakings in the steel and allied trades); the Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust; and Henlys (1928), Limited, dealers in motor-cars. The absence of dividends on Amalgamated Cotton Mills' Preference shares is not new, and will cause no surprise in view of the state of the company's finances, apart from the known conditions in Lancashire. Henlys (1928) paid 10 per cent. on both its Preference and Ordinary shares for 1928-29. The fixed interim dividend on the former has been paid, but a further distribution is not possible, the company having made a loss in respect of the year ended August 31 last. Two well-known Australian mining companies have declared their dividend policy. North Broken Hill, the silver, lead, and zinc producer, is paying a dividend of 3¾ per cent. on account of the current year, which compares with a previous distribution of 5 per cent. The Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia, according to a telegram received in London yesterday, has announced that owing to the extent to which its funds are temporarily locked up in unsold zinc, the company will probably be unable to pay the half-yearly dividend usually declared in January. The Preference dividend is cumulative, and it is hoped that there will be sufficient improvement in conditions generally to permit of the payment of the full half-year's Preference dividend at the close of the financial year, but the realization of metal stocks may not proceed at a rate sufficient to provide funds for a dividend on the Ordinary shares this year.

United Dairies' Meeting

The chairman's speech at yesterday's meeting of United Dairies, Limited, was exceptionally interesting, for Mr. Maggs answered a number of intriguing questions regarding the operations of the concern in such a way as to dispel certain popular illusions. Far from having, as a number of people had supposed, a sort of monopoly, the company controls only about 10 per cent. of the total milk output, and even then only by one season's contract. Further, in the company's area there are over 2,000 independent dairymen. The company does not import a single gallon of foreign milk, and a substantial proportion of the milk which it purchases at liquid milk prices has to be used for less profitable manufacturing purposes, because it is impossible to dispose of all the milk in its liquid form. Mr. Maggs, however, believes that the creamery proprietors can efficiently manufacture all the milk in excess of that which is wanted for the liquid trade that the dairy farmers care to produce. Mr. Maggs was very critical of the Government's proposal to establish a Consumers' Council with compulsory power to fix prices of commodities in common use. Referring to the margin between milk producers' prices and retail charges, and the allegation that the difference between them had grown rather than diminished, Mr. Maggs said that wages and labour insurance formed over 50 per cent. of retail on-costs, and wages were fixed by a trade board. Rents, rates, and taxes, instead of falling with wholesale prices, had, thanks mainly to the Acts of successive Governments, appreciably increased, he added, while the tax on petrol cost the company an extra £20,000 per annum. He gave figures showing that the New York distributors retained an appreciably bigger margin than the London milk distributors.

Collieries and Plant for Sale

Particulars are available of collieries and plant which T. W. Ward, Limited, of Sheffield, has acquired through its recent purchase of the property of the Midland Coal, Coke, and Iron Company, Limited, Apedale Ironworks, Staffs. The purchase represents one of the largest of the many important transactions carried through by the firm, for it includes collieries, blast furnaces, coke ovens, by-product plant, foundry, brickworks, general stores, 18 farms, and a great number of houses, including Apedale Hall and Lodge, and many cottages. The precise intentions of T. W. Ward, Limited, in dealing with this great variety of property and plant are not known, but doubtless it would be prepared to consider the sale of the collieries for continued working with, or without, other plant, such as the blast furnaces and coke ovens. Although the company is largely identified with the purchase of ships for breaking up its activities in connexion with the purchase and sale of properties extend in many directions. One of its most recent purchases was that of the remains of the airship R 101, with the exception of the engines, as the wreck lay at Beauvais.

Scottish Trusts' Results

Reports of two of the more recently formed Scottish trust companies for the year to September 30 show a satisfactory expansion in revenue. The valuation of investments, however, has been affected by the fall in many Stock Exchange securities during the period. The Scottish National issued fresh capital last December and also raised additional funds on Debenture stock during the year, and this contributed to the increase from £90,673 to £119,134 in its revenue. Dividends on the Ordinary stocks of both trusts are at the same rate as for 1928-29, the Scottish National paying 9 per cent. and the Second Scottish National 8 per cent. The results for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

—	Scottish National		Second Scottish National	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
	£	£	£	£
Revenue ..	119,134	90,673	101,230	87,283
Deb. int. and income tax	57,124	44,856	49,642	43,227
Net revenue ..	62,011	45,817	51,588	44,056
Brought forward	10,146	5,507	10,893	5,865
Pref. dividend	20,494	16,355	17,588	16,348
Ord. dividend	26,850	19,844	18,760	17,680
To gen. reserve	—	5,000	—	5,000
Capital reserve	20,000	—	20,000	—
Carried forward	5,014	10,146	6,133	5,865

Investments of both trusts appear in the balance-sheet less the depreciation and capital reserves; a year ago their value was given less the depreciation reserve. The balance-sheet valuation of the investments of the Scottish National is £2,167,457, against a market and estimated value of £2,102,704, a depreciation of 2.99 per cent. In the case of the Second Scottish National, the market and estimated value of the investments, £1,549,865, shows a depreciation of £82,934, or 5.08 per cent. on the balance-sheet figure. In both instances depreciation is fully covered by the general reserve and the "carry-forward." By the addition of premiums on new share issues the general reserve of the Scottish National has been raised to £168,750, the capital reserve being now £140,000. The general reserve of the Second Scottish National is £80,000 and the capital reserve £100,000.

Grain Stocks and Freights

The pressure of shipments of Russian grain have continued to exert a depressing influence on grain and freight markets this week. Stocks of grain in Rotterdam and Antwerp alone are now estimated to amount to about 250,000 tons, of which it is suggested that perhaps about 50 per cent. may represent supplies from South Russia. The recent chartering of ships to load grain at the Black Sea ports was so heavy that no surprise was caused in the freight markets yesterday by the description from Riga, published in *The Times*, of measures adopted with a view to reducing loading delays at the Black Sea ports of Odessa, Nikolayev, and Kherson. From the point of view of the grain markets, however, the delays in dispatching vessels will probably not be regretted. A further batch of vessels has been chartered this week. The demand for tonnage to load grain in the ports of the St. Lawrence before the closing of navigation for the season has lately been so small that the lowest freight rates recorded have been accepted. Chartering for account of the River Plate grain trade has been poor; the trade from the Pacific Coast of South America has been extremely quiet; and Australia, for which there has been a fairly good inquiry, has been able to secure, at low rates, tonnage to be dispatched from this country in ballast. After chartering on a fairly large scale, which, doubtless, was encouraged by the poor state of the Argentine grain freight market, exporters of nitrate from Chile appear to have done little more than mark time this week. The Far East has done a fair amount of business in connexion with the shipment of soya beans, and the United States have again been in the market for tonnage to carry agricultural machinery to Russia.

WARING AND GILLOW

FIRST PAYMENT TO CREDITORS

It is officially announced that the arrangements foreshadowed at the meeting of the creditors of Waring and Gillow, Limited, at Cannon-street Hotel on September 26 last have now been successfully completed and the company is accordingly able to carry out the terms of the resolution which was then passed. Cheques for the first payment of 5s. in the pound on creditors' claims have been posted.

Four of the members of the old board, including Lord Waring, have resigned, and the following gentlemen have been elected to the new board:—Mr. Ivan C. Sanderson (chairman), Mr. W. J. Jennings (deputy chairman), Mr. J. H. Brackenridge (managing director), Mr. Angus Campbell, and Mr. S. H. Gillett (representing the creditors).

Lord Waring, with the consent of the new board, will assume the title of president of the company.

As adequate arrangements have now been made for the financing of the company, payment for all purchases made as from this date will be on the usual cash discount terms.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 1/16	
New York	2½	2-1½	2
Paris	2½	2	1½
Berlin	5	4½	6-8
Swiss Bank places ..	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1½
Brussels	2½	2½	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS STRONG

BRAZILIAN BONDS FIRMER

The two outstanding features of the stock markets yesterday were the renewed buoyancy of British Government securities and the activity in the new Debenture stock of the Gas Light and Coke Company following the distribution of the allotments. At one time a premium of about 3 was established on the new scrip, and the market settled down after midday to a premium of 2½. Foreign Bonds showed an improving tendency, a further rise taking place in the Brazilian group. The Oil market was dull, but rubber shares preserved a good tone, the market expecting a substantial decrease in stocks to be announced for the past week. The Industrial market continued quiet, and movements in prices were small and for the most part slightly against holders. The dullness of the Ordinary shares, however, was a contrast to the strength of Debenture stocks of all kinds, for which in the last few days there has been an increasing demand.

The Gilt-edged market after Thursday's lull developed fresh strength. An active demand was reported for the long-dated stocks, a considerable proportion of the purchases being made against realizations of the Five per Cent. War Loan; the latter stock weakened to 102½, while gains of ½ were established in Four per Cent. Consols (92½), Four per Cent. Funding (94½), and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (81½). Local Loans stock rose ½ to 68, and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols gained ½ to 58½. Treasury Bonds were steady. The Australian group remained heavy, a further fall of a point occurring in Commonwealth "Fives," 1945-75, which were quoted at 74-79. A rally occurred in Home Railway stocks, Great Western rising to 71, L.M.S. to 35, and Southern Deferred to 23½. Underground Electric shares hardened to 24s. 1½d.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian Bonds made a further recovery. Both the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. and the Seven per Cent. San Paulo Coffee loans were quoted 2 points higher, prices being 76 and 84 respectively, and the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. bonds of the Federal Government rose 1 to 74. The improvement in German bonds was maintained, prices of the Five-and-a-Half per Cents. (79) and the Potash Loan (101½) being fractionally higher. Hungarian Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds rose 1 to 101½. Chinese bonds were steady, and in the Japanese group the Six per Cents. of 1924 hardened to 101½. In the South American railway group prices as a whole were slightly easier; Buenos Aires Western exceptionally was firm, rising to 67.

The OIL market was dull, and with the exception of Burmah and Anglo-Persian, each of which gained 1-32, prices of the leading shares closed with small declines. The firmness of rubber and rubber shares was connected with anticipations of a large decrease being shown in the weekly return of English stocks due on Monday. It is understood that large deliveries have recently been made, and the market now talks of a reduction in stocks of 5,000 tons. Little change took place in share values, but prices were firmly maintained. TEA shares showed some irregularity, the market being rather more active. It was reported that negotiations are in progress for a renewal next year of the restriction plan that has been in force during the current year.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP EASIER

The INDUSTRIAL market remained quiet, and prices moved narrowly. Tobacco shares continued firm, Imperial rising to 4 25-32. Cables and Wireless stocks were dull in the morning, but rallied later, the "A" stock closing at 24½ and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference at 70½. New York did little to affect values of internationals, but on balance was a small seller. International Nickel fell 1¼ to 18, and fractional declines took place in Columbia Graphophone, Brazilian Traction, and Hydro Electric. The Swedish group was dull, Swedish Match being quoted at 13¾ and Swedish Ball Bearing at 9½. Imperial Chemical eased to 20s. for the Ordinary and 5s. 9d. for the Deferred. Wall Paper Deferred gave way to 13s. 9d. on some selling attributed to the reduction shown in profits for the past year. Among bank shares the South American group made a further recovery, and small gains took place in Midland 85s., Nat. and National Provincial £4 paid. The Australian group, on the other hand, was dull, with lower prices for Union of Australia and English, Scottish, and Australian. Insurance shares continued in favour, small gains being shown in several instances. In the brewery group Watney Combe Reid at 58s. 9d. and Allsopp at 24s. 6d. were firm. Spiers and Pond hardened to 17s. 6d., and Lewis's Preferred was again better at 46s. 3d.

Among SOUTH AFRICAN shares Rand Mines, East Geduld, and Sub Nigel established small gains, but the market as a whole showed little movement. Rhodesian copper shares were dull, Bwana Fallico 9s., and N'Changa to 2; the fall in the latter shares was attributed to selling against options. Congo Border declined to 10½. The Broken Hill group was firmer, Broken Hill Proprietary rising to 12s. 6d.

WIGAN COAL AND IRON

PROPOSAL TO REDUCE CAPITAL

The Wigan Coal and Iron Company notified its shareholders yesterday of a proposal to reduce the capital from £2,193,100 to £1,809,725 by converting each £10 share, on which £7 10s. is paid, into a fully-paid share of £7 10s.

Afterwards, it is further proposed to subdivide the £10 and £7 10s. fully-paid shares into shares of £1 denomination. Under the capital rearrangement all new shares will be fully paid up and existing liability on partly-paid shares will be extinguished.

PROPERTY COMPANY'S EXPANSION

An interim report for the half-year ended September 30 issued by the London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties states that since the last annual meeting the company has acquired all the share capital of Knightsbridge Mansions, Limited, and has purchased other properties. Borrowing powers have been utilized to provide the necessary funds for this purpose. The company has, since September 30 last, also acquired blocks of flats known as Portman Mansions and Bryanston Mansions, Baker-street, W., payment being made by an allotment of shares at a premium. The directors are considering the acquisition of several other blocks of flats.

The assets at September 30, 1930 (including subsidiaries), were £5,296,740 (the purchases completed during the half-year amounted to £857,470), while liabilities on Debentures, loans, and creditors (including further borrowings of £595,411 during the half-year), were £2,975,117, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of £2,321,623 to represent the issued share capital of £1,500,000. This surplus shows an increase of £82,389 over the surplus at March 31 last after the payment of the final dividend of £70,228.

The revenue balance for the half-year ended September 30, 1930, was at the rate of £210,000 per annum on the share capital of £1,500,000, against £175,025 for the year ended March 31 last. It is stated that this leads to the conclusion that the final dividend should be at the rate of 5 per cent. with a bonus dividend of 1 per cent., making 11 per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.) and leaving a substantial surplus. The year's revenue will be augmented by the net income from the recent and contemplated purchases.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 31.—WHEAT closed barely steady and 1c. to 5c. lower. MAIZE steady and 7c. to 10c. down. OATS quiet and unchanged. LINSEED steady at 12c. to 15c. decline.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, November delivery ..	7.53	7.54
,, February delivery ..	7.61	7.66
,, March delivery ..	7.70	7.73
Maize, November delivery ..	4.47	4.54
,, December delivery ..	4.68	4.78
,, January delivery ..	4.90	4.98
Oats, February delivery ..	4.10	4.10
Linseed, November delivery ..	14.25	14.37
,, February delivery ..	12.97	13.12
,, March delivery ..	—	—
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.25	7.40
Maize, November delivery ..	4.37	4.45
Linseed, November delivery ..	14.20	14.35

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5d.)

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA

FRENCH EXCHANGE LOWER

In the Money Market yesterday a large turnover of funds was reported in connexion with end-of-the-month payments, and early in the day money was called from the market by certain of the large banks. But at no time was there any scarcity, and borrowers were usually able to obtain fresh money from non-clearing institutions at from 1½ per cent. down to 1½ per cent., though a certain amount of new money was taken from the clearing banks at 2 per cent. in the earlier hours. Old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 1½ per cent. The appearance about midday of a big buyer of "hot" Treasury Bills at 2 per cent. served to weaken the rate at which the new Treasury Bills were allotted. But there was still little sign of buyers of three months fine bank bills at under 2 1-32 per cent., and brokers maintained their buying rate at 2 1-16 per cent. Home banks were again buyers of December bills at 2 per cent., and at least one of the big institutions also bought January maturities at 2 1-32 per cent. Another 1,000,000 Australian sovereigns was received at the Bank. An unfavourable feature among the foreign exchanges was a sharp fall in the Paris rate to 123.79f. There was a slight reaction in the Spanish peseta after its rapid rise, but further appreciation occurred in Argentine currency.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 6 months.
1½—2	1¾—2	2 1/32	2 1/16	2 1/32—2 1/16

Discount (Treasury Bills).		Fine Trade Bills.		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
% 2 1/16	% 2 1/16	3—3 1/32	3 1/16—3 1/32	3 1/32—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

As a rule movements among the leading Foreign Exchanges were adverse to sterling. The New York rate declined 1/32c. to $4.85 15/16; the discount on forward dollars was 1/32c., one month, and 1/16c., three months. Canadian dollars, however, were slightly cheaper, the Montreal rate being finally $4.85 15/16, against $4.85 15/16. A sharp fall occurred in the French exchange, which closed 3c. lower at 123.79f., and there were small declines in the Belgian (34.84¾b.) and Dutch (12.06⅝fl.) rates. Swedish crowns were cheaper. The recent persistent decline in the Spanish exchange received a check, and the Madrid rate, after opening at about 43.20p., moved to over 44p., closing at 43.85p., compared with 43.40p. on Thursday. A further decline, to 2s. 0 29/32d., occurred in the Japanese exchange. Among South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate again moved in favour of Argentina, closing 1/32d. higher at 38 31/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Oct. 31	Oct. 30
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 3/4—4.87 1/32	4.85 1/4—4.85 7/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 5/16—4.85 7/16	4.85 1/4—4.85 3/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.78—123.83	123.86—83
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.09	34.84 1/4—34.84 3/4	34.84 3/4—35 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78—92.84	92.78—92.82
Switzerl'nd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02 1/2—25.03	25.02 1/4—25.03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 5/8—375 1/4	374 3/4—375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	192 3/4—193 1/2	192 3/4—193 1/2
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.20—44.05	43.20—43.50
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2—108 3/4	108 1/4—108 1/2
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 1/2—06 3/4	12.06—06 1/2
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38 1/4—38 1/4	20.38 1/4—38 3/4
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.582	34.44—34.47	34.45—34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75—27.77	27.75—27.78
Prague	Ke. to £	164.2527	163 5/4—163 7/8	163 5/4—163 15/16
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43 15/16—43 7/16	43 15/16—43 7/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.22	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constin'ple	Pia. to £	110	1.0253	1.0253
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274 1/2	274 1/4—274 3/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483 1/4—487 1/2	483 1/4—487 1/2
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/4—18 1/4	18.15 1/4—18 1/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10 1/4—10 3/4	18.10-10 1/2
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 3/4—16 1/4	18.15 3/4—16 1/4
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97.2	97 7/16—97 9/16	97 7/16—97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 29/32—30 1/32	1/3 29/32—30 1/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 29/32—30 1/32	1/3 29/32—30 1/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 29/32—30 1/32	1/3 29/32—30 1/32
Hongkong	Per dol.	—	1/3 7/16—1/4	1/3 7/16—1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 7/16—2 3/32	2/0 1/2—2 1/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7 1/2—1/7 3/4	1/7 1/2—1/7 3/4
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/2 29/32—2 30/32	2/2 31/32—2 15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 1/4—07 1/4	12.06 1/4—07 1/4
Manila	Per peso	24.6866d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 7/8—57	4 7/8—57
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 3/4—38 3/4	38 3/4—38 1/2
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	39.97	39.97
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	39 1/4—39 3/4	38 1/4—38 3/4
Lima	Soles to £	12.168	15.30	15.45
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.25-10.45	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—				
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	98 17 6	98 6 3	98 15 0	99 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—		
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 10 0	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of 1,000,000 SOVEREIGNS from abroad, and the purchase of £69 in BAR GOLD and of £18 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. On the other hand, £3,423 in BAR GOLD was sold, and 2,000 SOVEREIGNS were withdrawn for export. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net influx of £994,664. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £989,510, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS.	£	WITHDRAWALS.	£
Oct. 30—		Oct. 30—	
Foreign gold coin ..	8	Bar gold ..	5,162
Oct. 31—		Oct. 31—	
Bar gold ..	1,000,000	Bar gold ..	3,423
Foreign gold coin ..	18	Sovs. ..	2,000
		Net influx ..	989,510
Total ..	£1,000,005	Total ..	£1,000,005

Net influx for 1930 to date, £12,630,591; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,288,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. per oz.

SILVER was firmer, the price for bars rising 1/16d. to 16 6/16d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on October 27 to midday on October 30, amounted to £818,337, of which £769,900 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £768,762, of which £545,090 went to France, and £155,369 to Switzerland. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £1,751, and exports amounted to £11,379.

OTTOMAN DEBT SERVICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 31

The representatives of the French bondholders with respect to the Ottoman Debt have decided to support the representatives of other foreign bondholders in insisting on the full payment of the next coupon, which falls due on November 25. They are asking the French Government to make representations to the Turkish Government in this sense.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board, with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

—	Oct. 29	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves ..	3,037,190	+ 20,580
Reserves other than gold ..	154,580	+ 2,910
Total bills discounted ..	201,500	+ 9,630
Bills bought in open market ..	165,660	— 10,930
Total bills on hand ..	367,260	— 1,310
Total U.S. Govt. securities ..	601,440	— 500
Total bills and securities ..	975,020	— 1,880
Total resources	4,856,180	— 38,800
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation ..	1,354,880	— 13,630
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,468,280	+ 31,180
Government deposits	26,870	— 910
Total deposits	2,519,410	+ 29,900
Total liabilities	4,856,180	— 38,800
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined ..	82.4	+ 0.3%

Call money ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Time loans were quoted 2½ to 3 per cent., according to maturity. Commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, but ½ lower at 2½ to 2½ per cent. for six months' bills.

Sterling exchange was steady at 4.85 13-16 for cable transfers.

Silver showed no change at 35½c. for foreign bullion.

A weak feature among specialities was Gillette Safety Razor on the news that a group of stockholders has filed a petition for damages against the directors of the company alleging that the latter participated in a pool to manipulate the company's stocks in connexion with the merger with the Auto Strop Razor Company. The close was weak.

The Bond market held up fairly well with one or two exceptions, and trading was rather more active, sales reaching $9,487,000.

John Brown and Co. announce that the intended call to be made on the partly-paid shares on November 29 will be 1s. 3d. per share only, a similar amount becoming due on January 31, March 31, and May 30 next.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEAK TENDENCY

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Selling pressure extended on the Stock Exchange to-day, though the total volume of trading continued moderate. The market displayed poor rallying power, there being little evidence of support in any direction. Sales were returned at 2,242,000 shares.

The tendency at the opening was still downward, pressure centring chiefly in steel issues, on the report of the Bethlehem Company. Beverage stocks, notably Coca-Cola, were still adversely influenced by the possibility of the repeal of the Volstead Act. Pressure subsided later, but the list continued to sag under persistent pressure against steel stocks and specialities. The absence of "bull" support subsequently led to increased offerings, which weakened Radio Corporation, General Electric, and Westinghouse Electric. Resistance was shown by pivotal issues, but the rest of the list continued on the down grade.

A temporary cessation of selling in the early afternoon encountered only very feeble rallying tendencies, and when pressure was resumed further weakness developed. The poor showing of the market encouraged a resumption of professional selling drives and weakness spread throughout the list, many stocks, including Allied Chemical and Dye, Westinghouse Electric and Radio Corporation, reaching new low levels for the year.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 31	Oct. 30
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.8663/4	4.85 1/4	4.85 1/8
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 3/8	4.85 11/16
Cables	£1	4.8663/4	4.85 13/16	4.85 15/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.81 29/32	4.83 21/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 5/8
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 1/16	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91 1/4	3.92 1/2	3.92 3/8
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25 3/8	5.23 3/8
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.25 1/4	40.24 3/4
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75 1/4	26.75 1/2
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75 1/4	26.75 1/2
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96 1/4	2.96 1/2
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83	23.82 1/4
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94 1/4	13.94 1/4
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.41 1/4	19.41 1/2
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.10	11.22
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10 1/4	14.10 1/4
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51 1/4	17.51 1/4
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77 3/8	1.77 3/8
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29 1/2	1.29 3/4	1.29 3/4
		Cents	Cents.	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	34.58	34.29
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.70	10.70

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Oct. 31	Oct. 30
Atchison	195 1/8*	200
Atl. Coast	118	116 1/2
B. & O.	80 1/4	80 1/2
Do., Pref.	77	75 7/8
Brooklyn M. Tslt.	67	66 1/2
Can.P.(Nw)	42 1/4	42 7/8
Cent., N.J.	210	210
Ches. & O.	42	43
Ch. G.W.	6 1/2	7 1/8
Do., Pref.	23 1/2	25 3/8
Ch. N.W.	46 1/8	48
Ch. Mil St. P.	8 1/8	8 5/8
Ch. Rock Is.	71	72 1/2
Del. & Hud.	146	147
Del., Lack.	97	97 1/2
Erie	33	33 1/2
Do. 1 Pf.	47 1/2	47 3/4
G.N., Pref.	66 1/4	67
Illinois	95 1/2	98 1/2
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	27 1/2	28 1/4

Closing Prices	Oct. 31	Oct. 30
Int. Amer.	11	11
Kansas City	43	43
Louisville	106	107
Mln. St. P.	5	5
Miss. Pac.	39 1/2	41 1/8
Do., Pref.	100 1/4	101 1/2
N. Mex. & I. Pf	1	1
Do., 2 Pf.	1/2	1/2
N.Y. Cent.	137 1/4	140
Norfolk	214 5/8	215
N. Pacific	57	58 1/4
Pennsylv'a	65*	67 1/4
Reading	95	96
S.L. & S.F.	70	72 5/8
S.L. & S.W.	44	41
S. Pacific	104	104 3/4
Southern	71 1/8	71
Do. 1 Pf.	86	87 1/2
Un. Pacific	193 1/2	196

COMPANY MEETINGS

UNITED DAIRIES, LTD.

SATISFACTORY TRADING RESULTS

RECORD SALES

NO MONOPOLY IN THE MILK TRADE

PRODUCERS' PRICES AND RETAIL CHARGES

DISTRIBUTION COSTS

EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE

MR. JOSEPH MAGGS'S CRITICISM OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of United Dairies, Limited, was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

Mr. JOSEPH H. MAGGS (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Mair, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before I deal with the balance-sheet I wish to refer to the unavoidable absence of Sir William Price, due, I am sure you will all regret to hear, to illness. Sir William is one of those men who revel in work—(hear, hear)—and it is a keen disappointment to him not to be here when we render the annual account of our stewardship. You will, I know, join with me most sincerely in wishing him a speedy return to health. (Hear, hear.)

You will have observed from the report that Mr. Latham has resigned his position as from September 30, owing to ill-health. Mr. Latham, as most of you know, was one of the original directors, and has rendered invaluable services to the company, not only in the re-organization of the wholesale milk trade, which was his special care, but in many other spheres where his flair for organization had full scope. Mr. Latham had a breakdown some two years ago, and, although he was able to return to duty, his health has been indifferent, and on the urgent representation of his medical advisers he has now given up all business cares. You will, I am sure, join with us in gratitude for the services he has rendered so freely to the company in the past and wish him a peaceful and happy life in his retirement. (Hear, hear.)

I presume, ladies and gentlemen, that it is your wish that the report and accounts be taken as read? (Agreed.)

YEAR'S PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

In accordance with the wish expressed by a shareholder last year, we have printed the comparative figures for the previous year in parallel columns in the balance-sheet.

The accounts show that the net profit brought into the balance-sheet, omitting shillings and pence, is £518,488. Adding to this the amount carried forward from last year, £144,221, the total available is £662,710, out of which there have been paid the full dividends on the Preference and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares.

It is now proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, and again to apply £100,000 to writing down that portion of our investments in subsidiary companies represented by "Amounts paid for benefit of contracts." After these allocations, there remains £144,913 to carry forward.

Turning to the balance-sheet. The issued capital shows an increase of £6,116, representing shares issued in part payment for a business.

The insurance fund has grown to £67,008.

We now come to a new item, "Employees' Benefit Society," £4,219.

While the parent and the operating companies have always dealt generously with their staffs in times of illness or compulsory retirement, at the same time encouraging thrift through various savings clubs, no standard method was in force throughout the organization. This new fund is based on savings deposits by employees and discounts on purchases made by them from the company. The scheme came into operation on April 1 last, and at the date of the balance-sheet the total fund amounted to £7,076, the difference between that amount and the figure shown in the balance-sheet being still in the hands of the subsidiary companies. The company has given a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest for the first three years of the fund, after which the constitution of the society will be reviewed.

Amounts owing for unclaimed dividends and to subsidiary companies are slightly lower, while sundry creditors are slightly higher.

Investments in subsidiary companies' shares, &c., are down by £97,012. The difference is accounted for by the £100,000 written off benefit of contracts less about £3,000 for additional shares acquired.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT

Freehold and leasehold properties, at £1,341,661, show an increase of £171,088.

Actual capital expenditure on property account during the year, including subsidiary companies, amounted to £246,712, after crediting sales, and includes 16 shops which we previously occupied as tenants and 12 new shops. The total book value of our properties, including those of subsidiary companies, after providing for depreciation, now amounts to £2,729,596.

Amounts owing from subsidiary companies have increased by £123,821.

Sundry debtors at £51,215 are up by £30,433.

Investments outside the business are reduced mainly by the disposal of £250,000 of Conversion Loan, the net difference being £188,377.

Revenue from subsidiary companies (dividends receivable and interest on advances together), at £501,240, is £8,110 in excess of last year.

It is perhaps disappointing, of course, not to see the actual trading profits expand in ratio with the continuous expansion in turnover and the ever-increasing capital employed in the business, but, considering the difficult conditions of trading throughout the year, I hope you will agree that we have not done too badly.

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

In the year under review practically every section of the business has grown in volume. The wonderful value and the freshness of the goods sold in our shops undoubtedly make an ever-stronger appeal to the discriminating housewife. (Hear, hear.)

In spite of the most intensive competition, your company's retail sales of milk in London during the past year have shown a greater rate of increase than has ever before been recorded in its history. That this should follow upon a like experience last year is evidence of our customers' satisfaction with the quality of our supplies and the efficiency of our service.

I have already dealt with our accounts. It is impossible to make the bare figures of the results of trading convey any idea of the increasing amount of effort which goes to maintain and develop your business. During the last 12 months there has been a great drop in the retail prices of many of the commodities in which we deal, so that the sterling turnover represents a much larger bulk of goods than previously. Let me ask you to bear in mind when I come to give you other facts that in five years the turnover of our London retail business has been increased by over 40 per cent., while the amount of net profit we have derived remains approximately the same.

Perhaps that fact more than any other may convey some idea of the added service accorded to our customers.

On the wholesale and manufacturing side our business has been well maintained.

CRUSTLESS CHEESE AND ENGLISH BUTTER

One new departure has been the introduction of a new variety of crustless cheese under the "Moorraker" Brand at a very competitive price. This new brand is guaranteed to be entirely made from Empire produce, while, of course, the "Diploma" Brands continue to be all English.

During the year our new laboratories at Willesden were opened by Sir Andrew Balfour, in the presence of a representative gathering of scientists and public health officials, who, I think I may safely say, were very pleased with the installation.

The provision of these additional facilities for milk examination and research has already proved of great practical value in the control of our milk supplies.

THE MILK MARKET

When I last addressed you I referred to the fact that the scheme adopted by the Joint Committee for fixing the contract prices for milk failed to make provision for the losses incurred on the manufacturing side of the industry. This omission has more than ever made itself felt during the past year, inasmuch as several old-established firms in the creamery business have been forced into bankruptcy, or have compromised with their suppliers, or simply closed down. The fall in prices of staple dairy products, accompanied by an ever-increasing flood of imports from our Colonies and the Continent, makes it impossible for English creameries to exist if they must pay for their raw material at prices based on the value of milk for the liquid milk market.

The settlement recently arrived at has enabled us to make some considerable progress in the direction of our being able to obtain some part of our supplies at a price which has some regard to the purposes for which they are to be utilized, but even now our manufacturing side is not by any means free from the risk of having to utilize for manufacture large quantities of milk which will be paid for at liquid milk price.

Let me explain this a little more fully.

Out of every 100 gallons of milk purchased from the producers during the year ended March 31 last, we used in manufacture in one form or another 23½ gallons. The value for manufacturing based on imported dairy produce would certainly not exceed 8d., whereas the average cost to us would be about 1s. per gallon.

ACCENTUATION OF THE TROUBLE

A further slump in prices of dairy products and abnormal supplies of milk during the six months to September 30 last have accentuated the trouble.

For this six months the quantity of milk used by us in manufacture reached a total of over 21,000,000 gallons.

During the current month we shall probably have to use in manufacture 30 per cent. of our purchases of milk, but of this we only receive 10 per cent. at manufacturing prices, leaving 20 per cent. to be absorbed at liquid milk prices.

Regardless of this valuable contribution that we are making to the relief of the flooded state of the milk market, it has been suggested in certain quarters that the present surplus is in part due to United Dairies importing milk from abroad. I wish to say most emphatically that we do not import a single gallon. (Hear, hear.)

I would also like to emphasize the fact that there is no over-production of milk in this country. There is, of course, a big surplus over and above the requirements of the liquid milk trade, but, given a fair chance, the creamery proprietors of this country can efficiently manufacture and market the whole of that surplus and as much more as the dairy farmers care to produce. It surely must now be realized by the farmers' organizations that, unless means can be devised for spreading the losses arising from milk used for manufactures over the milk industry as a whole, they will find it impossible to retain the benefit which they now derive from the comparatively high prices paid for their "liquid" milk.

LEGISLATIVE MENACE

An outstanding event of the year has been the proposal of the Government to confer powers on a Consumers' Council for compulsorily fixing the prices of all commodities in common use, and, although the Bill was withdrawn in Committee, we are told it is to be resuscitated in the coming Session.

It is only fair that this grave legislative proposal should be considered from an independent and disinterested standpoint, and this I have endeavoured to do. I venture to suggest that the more the matter is studied from an impartial attitude the stronger will grow your conviction that the Consumers' Council Bill was conceived in political prejudice, and so pursued, regardless of the true facts and circumstances, in order that industry might be brought under bureaucratic control.

The actual facts as relating to the London milk trade would have satisfied all whose minds were not closed to conviction, whether they were Ministers, ex-Ministers, or members of Parliament, irrespective of party, that there was not a shadow of even a *prima facie* case for the Bill so far as milk distribution is concerned.

It is natural that you as shareholders in the company which bore the brunt of the attack in the Second Reading debate should desire to be informed of the facts. It is infinitely important that every trader in the country, be he large or small, and every shareholder and employee in a commercial undertaking should realize those facts, and should appreciate the prejudiced and perfunctory nature of the investigation which preceded the introduction of that Bill. For it was on the strength of this so-called investigation that Parliament was asked to sanction an interference with industry, the inevitable result of which would be a stifling of progressive enterprise and a slowing down, if not a complete setback, to that improvement of public health which has arisen out of better milk supplies.

NO MILK MONOPOLY

Two main points formed the basis of Mr. Graham's argument in support of his Bill. His first was this: "There is for all practical purposes," he declared, "a great milk combine." "For all practical purposes," mark you. The insinuation obviously is that United Dairies can control the wholesale and retail prices of milk. To any one with any knowledge of the milk trade this contention is utterly ridiculous. Over and above the strenuous competition from the cooperative societies, which I suppose even the right hon. gentleman would admit are immune from our sinister influence, competition in the London dairy trade, both wholesale and retail, is keener than ever. There is hardly a street in London in which you will fail to find the slogan "Non-Combine" displayed over some dairy shop or vehicle. In fact there are over 2,000 independent dairymen in the area we cover. Further, it is an axiom that the first and essential requisite for monopoly is the control of supplies, a control which, so far as United Dairies is concerned, is limited to one season's contract for possibly 10 per cent. of the total milk output. You can see that anything approaching a monopoly is an utter impossibility.

United Dairies has never sought, and does not desire, a monopoly. From its entry into the retail milk trade, its purpose was to organize a service which would cover the whole of London without wasteful overlapping, and which would give the same service and the same high quality to every home in the great metropolis, whether mansion or slum tenement.

STRICTLY ECONOMIC PRICE

The reason why our competitors do not undercut the price charged for bottled milk by United Dairies is that our price is strictly an economic and rock bottom price based on rationalized and efficient operation, and it could only be reduced, even fractionally, at the cost of insolvency or of impaired service.

Mr. Graham's further charge—and this was repeated *ad nauseam* by his doctrinaire supporters—was, to quote his own words:—"There has been a fall in producers' prices . . . that has not reached the consumer in the retail markets, and accordingly there has been a 'spread' between the producer and the consumer which has been unjust."

Let us examine this charge for a moment. On referring to our current contract with the producers and those for the previous four years, I find the prices payable by United Dairies for "liquid" milk are 1-12th of a penny per gallon less than the price four years ago (1926-27). In two of the intervening years higher prices have been paid. It will be seen, therefore, as regards milk, that there has been no great drop in the producers' price in recent years. The nominal spread or margin between this price and the retail price has fluctuated very slightly, but was fractionally less last year and the year before than in the two preceding years.

It is somewhat curious that the wrath of the Food Council was incurred in the year when the spread or margin was reduced, notwithstanding continuous improvement in the service given.

COST OF DISTRIBUTION

As applied to the milk distributive trade in particular, and I have no doubt the same applies generally to the distributive trades, the insinuation that there has been a lag in the fall of retail as compared with wholesale prices, and that, to use Sir Herbert Samuel's phrase, the distributor has "intercepted much of the difference," is without foundation, and shows a deplorable lack of knowledge of the conditions of the distributive trade for which the Government proposes to legislate.

In the long run, supply and demand establish the wholesale price. The cost of distribution has little or no relation to the fall or rise in the original cost of the goods distributed. In the milk trade these costs of distribution are to a large extent fixed for us by authority, or by factors outside our influence.

Wages (including National Health and Unemployment Insurance) form over 50 per cent. of our retail on-costs. These wages are fixed by a trade board. National Health and Unemployment Insurance alone cost us £36,000 per annum. Rents, rates, and taxes (schedule "A"), instead of falling with wholesale prices, have, thanks mainly to the Acts of successive Governments, appreciably increased.

I would remind you that to a large extent distribution is carrying the burden of the Derating Act from the benefits of which it is specifically excluded. The tax on petrol, which you will remember was to provide for derating, added £20,000 per annum to our costs, and now I gather that fuel prices are to be increased by Act of Parliament!

Ladies and gentlemen, I could go through every item of our expenses and with the single exception of forage, which accounts for only 2.75 per cent. of our costs, it would be difficult to find any justification for the suggestion that the fall in wholesale prices in any way reduced the costs of distribution.

The member for Leicester, Mr. Wise, notwithstanding his departmental experience as an official of the Ministry of Food, was so careless of his facts that he allowed himself in regard to London milk to state ". . . that margin of 100 per cent. or so (between producers' and retail prices) is absolutely unjustified. It is not necessary in New York, it is not necessary in Copenhagen, and it is certainly not necessary in London."

MR. WISE'S FIGURES

In the first place let me correct his figures. The correct figure of that margin for 1928-29, the year in question, is for London barely 78 per cent., which represents 11.666d. per gallon as compared with 13d. fixed by the Ministry of Food for loose milk in the last period of control, to which 4d. extra was allowed to be added for bottling, making the total margin allowed for bottled milk—under control, mind you—17d.

The margin in New York, taking the 12 months ended August, 1930, was 195 per cent. above the average purchase price for milk, when sold in quart bottles, and when sold in pints 276 per cent., or, if we take it on the price received by the producer for his "liquid" milk alone, the margin works out to 114 per cent. for quarts and 175 per cent. for pints, compared with London's 78 per cent. for quarts, pints, and half-pints.

Translating these percentages into imperial measure and sterling, the margin retained by New York distributors works out to 24.5d. per gallon for quart size and 34.8d. per gallon for pints on the average price paid to farmers, or, based on the liquid milk price, 19.7d. per gallon for quarts and 30.17d. per gallon for pints, which prices, let me remind you once again, compare with a London margin of 11.666d. per gallon for quarts, pints, and half-pints.

NEW YORK AND COPENHAGEN SERVICES

The New York dairyman wisely does not, in the ordinary course of business, attempt to bottle half-pints as we do in London, not because we like it, but because London requirements are more exacting.

In Copenhagen no really comparable service exists, 50 per cent. of the milk being sold in the shops. There is a service of bottled milk, and I have it on up-to-date and reliable information that the margin taken by the Labour Co-operative Society on bottled milk delivered to the householder in Copenhagen is 106 per cent., and by the two largest private companies 113 per cent.

In face of these facts, ladies and gentlemen, one cannot conceal one's grave apprehension of a state of affairs which permits of the whole structure of British industry being exposed to attacks from responsible members and others from their privileged position in the House of Commons on grounds so far at variance with the actual and easily ascertainable facts.

The proposed alterations in the articles of association, of which notice has been given, will form the subject of a separate resolution. I do not think the alterations call for any comment from me; they are obviously desirable in order to bring our articles up-to-date.

Before closing my remarks I should like on your behalf to thank the staffs and employees for their services during the year under review, and I assure you this is said in no perfunctory spirit. There is from top to bottom throughout United Dairies a wonderful team spirit which is constantly developing and gives me the very deepest satisfaction. We all feel that United Dairies is a service to which we are proud to belong. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. WALTER D. POCOCK seconded the motion, which, after the Chairman had replied to questions, was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The retiring directors, Messrs. F. W. Gilbert, J. Higgs, A. G. Raymond, F. E. Still, and J. G. Stokes, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., were reappointed.

A resolution approving the proposed alterations in the articles of association was adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and employees for their services during the past year.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 30.—Argentine and Uruguayan meat shipments were all lighter than those of the preceding week; beef by 4,000 quarters, mutton by 7,000 carcases, and lamb by 52,000 carcases. Details are shown below:—

	Beef	Mutton	Lamb
	Quarters	Carcases	Carcases
To London	80,000	5,000	32,000
„ Liverpool	31,000	2,000	18,000
„ Rest U.K.	—	—	—
Total to the U.K.	111,000	7,000	50,000
Total last week to U.K.	113,000	20,000	102,000
Total so far this year to U.K.	4,876,000	1,005,000	2,717,000
Corresponding week last year	31,243	1,067	55,124
Corresponding total last year	5,017,971	1,164,795	2,443,191
To France	19,000	5,000	—
„ Italy	—	—	—
„ Rest Continent	3,000	1,000	—
Total to Continent	22,000	6,000	—
Total last week to Continent	24,000	—	—
Total so far this year to Continent	1,255,000	217,000	—
Corresponding week last year	15,283	4,901	—
Corresponding total last year	1,223,023	240,494	—

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 30.—EXCHANGE on London again quoted by the Banco Brasil at 5⅞d. The COFFEE market closed easy, with No. 7 N.Y. standard 675 reis lower at 138625. Receipts, 26,000 bags, which makes for the season to date 1,048,000 bags, against 1,034,000 a year ago. Clearances were 5,000 bags to the U.S., 4,000 to Europe, and 4,000 elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 245,000 bags, as against 288,000 a year ago. At SANTOS receipts totalled 47,000 bags, making so far this season 3,944,000 bags, against 2,851,000 for the same period last season. Clearances were 37,000 bags to the U.S. and 10,000 to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,142,000 bags, against 903,000 a year ago.

DRAKE & GORHAM, LTD.

(ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL & HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS)

IMPROVED RESULTS

ERECTION OF NEW WORKS

MR. B. M. DRAKE'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Drake and Gorham, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, 36, Grosvenor-gardens, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. B. M. DRAKE, M.I.E.E. (chairman, and one of the managing directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. C. Read) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you will take the report and accounts as read.

It is a source of gratification to the directors that our company has been able to show improved results at a time when the returns of most industrial concerns are on the downgrade.

The total profits would have been considerably greater but for the loss incurred by the department formed to work the agency for Duro Water Softeners imported from America. The relinquishing of this agency is under discussion.

Our turnover was much above that of the previous year; in fact, that of the London department increased by no less than 133 per cent., and there is an advance on the work in hand.

Our Manchester office has necessarily suffered from the cotton depression, but they have secured their share of what was in the market and have supplemented contracting with the running of an electric news sign, and the supply of electric signs of various descriptions.

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation, an important concern formed to combine the output of a number of textile factories, has entrusted to us a large proportion of its electrical work.

HIGH TENSION SWITCHGEAR

The most interesting feature during the year is the extension of the policy of manufacturing and the building of new works which will enable us to produce high tension switchgear at competitive prices. The travelling cranes and other equipment facilitate the handling of kiosks and heavy switches, and the general layout is on modern lines. This factory is twice the size of the premises previously occupied, and provision has been made for future requirements. We are now in a position to consider agency applications from abroad for our patented switchgear.

The problem of finance has been temporarily met by assistance from our bankers, but as it is evident that further capital can be usefully employed, the directors are considering the best course to adopt. Steps may be taken to obtain a Stock Exchange quotation, which would widen the interest taken in our company.

SIX PER CENT. NOTES

Only five of the holders of these Notes exercised the option to be paid off in June. There is now outstanding £7,610 of the £50,000 which were issued in December, 1920.

Our allied company has increased its turnover and profit.

WORK AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND

During the past year a good deal of preparatory and subsidiary work was carried out in connexion with the second section of the building, and within the next two years this should be completed. As this portion alone is about twice the size of Lloyds Bank new head offices it will give some idea of the work required.

It is not anticipated that the Bank of England will be finished for five or six years, so we can look forward to steady employment for a large staff during this period.

LLOYDS BANK

You will probably have seen references in the Press to the electrical equipment at Lloyds Bank head offices, which has been completed under Dr. Oscar Faber. It is regarded as one of the most up-to-date examples of the utilization of electric current.

It is hoped that these and similar installations carried out by the company will lead to our securing further contracts among the numerous large buildings that are to be erected.

FIXED PRICE LIGHT COMPANY

It is satisfactory to find that we can not only do the highest quality work at competitive prices, but also the lighting required in workmen's houses, for we have installed over 8,000 lights for the above company in the Poplar area and are now engaged on a further contract for Willesden, where it is expected that even more lights will be needed.

SERVICE

This is of the utmost importance in every industry nowadays, and we are constantly improving the organization for keeping in touch with our clients and assisting them to get the best results from their installations.

AN ALL-ELECTRIC HOUSE

I referred last year to the fact that Mr. Hamlyn Drake, one of the managing directors, had fitted his London house with the latest electrical equipment for all purposes. This has now been in operation for more than 12 months and the running costs are most encouraging.

The house has nine bed-rooms, four sitting-rooms, and usual offices. Apart from three coal fires in the drawing-room, day nursery, and servants' hall, all services are electric. There is a cooker which deals with all the requirements of a household of eight, with occasional dinner parties, and there are three water heaters, one supplying the bathrooms, lavatory basins, &c., another the kitchen, and a third the pantry. Thermostatically controlled tubular heaters maintain a steady temperature in the drawing and dining rooms, and similar heaters are fixed in the front and back halls and one of the sitting-rooms. There are six electric fires, and the accounts for the 12 months amounted to £136, including the lighting. Modifications have been made which will, it is anticipated, effect a reduction of at least £15 in the bill for current.

Among others, we have an example of an all-electric house in Bryanston-square, which includes electric lighting, heating on the panel system, and by radiation, water heating, cooking, bells, telephone, and lift.

A LARGE POWER CONTRACT

In power contracts I may mention Guildford Generating Station, where we have completed all the cable work for the new 6,600-volt turbo-generator set and for the auxiliary equipment in the engine and boiler houses. Our capabilities for work of this class are not sufficiently appreciated, for many think that our activities are mainly in connexion with country house lighting.

We solicit inquiries from works who may be investigating electric driving, in which we have had long experience, and from central station engineers for high tension cabling work of all kinds.

I would remind you that although we have ceased the manufacture of wireless apparatus, we are constantly fitting up buildings and private houses with the sets which we find in practice to be best for the individual requirements, and advice on this matter is given free.

The names are appended of some of the more important installations carried out recently, but it is not practicable to print a complete list owing to limitations of space.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

Our gratitude is due to the staff and men who have worked early and late in the service of the company and have loyally pulled together to maintain our reputation for good work. However perfect the organization, the final result rests with the men, and it is a pleasure to see that they are as keen as the principals to give satisfaction to our clients.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put, and now beg to propose: "That the accounts submitted by the directors, with the recommendations contained therein, be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the year ended June 30, 1930, be paid forthwith, the amount of £2,500 being placed to general reserve, and the balance of £3,801 14s. 6d. carried forward to next year."

MR. HAMLYN DRAKE'S REMARKS

Mr. HAMLYN DRAKE:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The chairman has referred to my house in London, and it may interest you to know that there were two reasons for my decision to make extensive use of electricity when carrying out the necessary repairs and alterations at the beginning of my tenancy. In the first place, I found the capital cost was lower than with other systems, and in the second I was anxious to gain first-hand information on the subject which would be of value to the company and its clients.

Hitherto the main development of the all-electric house had been in small houses where no servants were kept, and the figures obtainable from manufacturers were naturally based on the experience gained in this type of service. It was important to know whether these figures held good in establishments such as my own, and, if not, to what extent they needed modification. As you have already heard, my experience has proved most satisfactory and, I hope, useful.

I should like to join with the chairman in paying a tribute to the staff, who are so largely responsible for the results which we have been able to show. I now have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

No questions being asked, the resolution was at once put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MERVYN G. DRAKE, M.I.E.E., the retiring director, Mr. John Forbes, was re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for presiding, and the proceedings then terminated.

LIST OF DRAKE AND GORHAM CUSTOMERS

PRIVATE HOUSES COUNTRY AND TOWN.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort; His Grace the Duke of Wellington; the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale; the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton; the Right Hon. Lord Congleton; the Right Hon. Lord Dormer; the Right Hon. Lord Joicey; the Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham; the Right Hon. Lord Shuttleworth; the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Minto; Lady Drummond; Lady Michael Egerton; Sir A. D. Kleinwort, Bart.; Sir Frank Madge, Bart.; Sir Bernard Eckstein; Sir John Prestige; Sir Frederick Preston, K.B.E.; Commodore Sir R. Williams; the Hon. Mrs. Blezard; the Hon. William Douglas; Colonel Bailey; Colonel H. B. Dykes; Colonel Thorne; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence Colby; Captain Ralph Joynson; Captain W. H. Lambton; Captain Mann; Captain Eric Smith; Major Allen; Major C. de Lisle Bush; Major H. Cowper; Major A. D. Thompson; Dr. E. Willingham Gell; Mrs. Carr; Mrs. Cunard; Mrs. Shuttleworth; Mrs. Strachan; F. Ballingall, Esq.; F. D. Barton, Esq.; A. Colegate, Esq.; C. C. Druce, Esq.; A. Fowler, Esq.; B. N. Fraser, Esq.; Eric Hooper, Esq.; R. H. Jessel, Esq.; O. C. Johnson, Esq.; Wanley Pickering, Esq.; Mark Potter, Esq.; Norman S. Pryor, Esq.; G. Walford, Esq.; Herbert E. West, Esq.; H. Willis, Esq.; Linton Park Estate (wiring).

BANKS.—Bank of England; Barclays Bank, Buckhurst Hill; Lloyds Bank Head Offices and Branches at Berkeley Court, Brixton, Chesham, Finchley-road, Finsbury-pavement, Headington, Oxford; Notting Hill, Stroud, Teddington, West Norwood; Martins Bank, Head Office; Martins Bank, Lowndes-square; Westminster Bank, Tiverton; Yorkshire Penny Bank, Cheapside.

CHURCHES.—Westminster Cathedral; Hatfield Catholic Church; Lyndhurst-road Church; Parish Church, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire; Parish Church, Bacup; Parish Church, Welton, Yorkshire; Presbyterian Church of England, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester; Roman Catholic Church, Urmston, near Manchester.

HOSPITALS.—Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road; London Fever Hospital; Metropolitan Police Nursing Home, Denmark Hill; Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS.—Bedford College, Regent's Park; Exeter University; North London Collegiate School, Edgware; Law Society, New Building, Chancery-lane; London and National Society for Women's Service; Marshall Charity, Newcomen-street; Masonic Peace Memorial Building; Town Hall, Grand Falls, Newfoundland (supply of fittings).

OFFICES, SHOPS, HOTELS, &C.—Messrs. Beale and Inman, New Bond-street, and Laundry Works; Fixed Price Light Company, Poplar and Willesden; Gas Light and Coke Company, Fulham; Harrods, Limited; Kestner Evaporator Company, Grosvenor-gardens; Punch Offices, Bouverie-street; Western Electric Company (cinemas at Ipswich and Cambridge); F. W. Woolworth, Limited, Brompton-road; Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury; Kenilworth Hotel, Bloomsbury; Waverley Hotel, Bloomsbury; the Royal Hotel, Winchester; Berkeley Court, Marylebone-road and Baker-street; 197-205, Brompton-road (flats and shops).

ARCHITECTS AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS.—Messrs. Abercrombie and Saxon; Adams, Holden, and Pearson; H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman; Maxwell Ayrton; Banister Fletcher and Sons; Charles Barry; J. W. Beaumont and Son; Birkett and Son; L. Blanc; F. S. Brereton and Son; A. Brocklehurst and Son; Sir John Burnett; Caroe and Passmore; F. H. Carr; G. H. Carter, Limited; Maurice Chesterton; John Coleridge; Cooke and Arkwright; Cowell Drewitt and Wheatley; E. Guy Dawber; Harold Falkner; Horace Farquharson; Forbes and Tate; A. Gilvert; T. F. W. Grant; Gunton and Gunton; Ian B. Hamilton; F. S. Hammond; E. Vincent Harris; R. Creese Harrison and Son; Haynes, Johnson and Ebbs; Haywards and Maynard; Healey and Mackenzie; W. Hodsoll; Inman and Sons; Jarvis and Richards; W. Johnson and Sons; Campbell Jones, Son and Smithers; Francis Jones and Dalrymple; G. Kensole; Kieffer and Fleming; Lander, Bedells and Crompton; W. E. Masters; E. Maufe; H. P. G. Maule; Mellor Speakman and Hall; R. Heath Mew; G. Bennett Mitchell; A. E. Munby; H. F. Murrell and R. M. Pigott; H. F. V. Newsome; L. H. Shattock; O'Donoghue and Halfhide; Beresford Pite; Thomas A. Pole; Powys and Macgregor; R. Morton Rigg; J. Maclaren Ross; A. P. Royds; Sampson and Colthurst; F. Charles Saxon; Searle and Searle; J. Hatchard-Smith; E. A. Swan; Sykes and Evans; Symonds and Lutyens; W. Tapper; Tatchell and Wilson; Thompson and Walford; Tongue and Felix Holt; Trehearne and Norman; F. W. Troup; Waller and Son; A. Randall Wells; Wellesley and Wills; Wigglesworth and Mackenzie; T. M. Wilson; H. E. Wimperis; Douglas Wood; T. Worthington and Son; Wratten and Godfrey; A. B. Yeates; Burstall and Monkhouse; E. L. Burne; Murray Coombs and Richards; Couzens and Brown; Cramp and Frith; R. H. Edmead; Dr. Oscar Faber; Handcock and Dykes; Highfield and Roger Smith; Donovan H. Lee; Merz and McLellan; W. C. Mountain, Son and Wood; William H. Patchell; Rooper and Chalmers; Stevenson and McGuffie; Tatlow and Cummins; H. T. Wilkinson and Partners.

HIGH AND LOW TENSION SWITCHGEAR SUPPLIED TO MUNICIPALITIES, SUPPLY COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—The Corporations of Ashton-under-Lyne; Basingstoke; Cardiff; Colchester; Edinburgh; Ilford; Luton; Maidenhead; Maidstone; Taunton; Warrington; West Bromwich; Ayrshire Electricity Board. Electric Supply Companies:—Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire; Caterham; Chelsea; Chesham and District; Colne Valley; Edmundson's; Leatherhead; Metropolitan; North Metropolitan; Slough and Datchet; South Metropolitan; Twickenham and Teddington; Uxbridge and District; Welwyn Garden City; West Hampshire Power Company; Isle of Wight Electric Power Company; North Wales Electric Power Distributing Company; South Wales Electric Power Distributing Company; Willingborough Electric Light and Power Company; Northampton Electric Light and Power Company, Limited; Leicester and Warwick Electric Light and Power Company; Barking U.D.C. Electrical Department; Kettering U.D.C. Electrical Department; Thornton and Cleveleys U.D.C. Electrical Department; Walton-on-Thames U.D.C. Electrical Department; Messrs. Balfour Beatty and Co., Limited; Handcock and Dykes; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited; G. V. Twiss and Partners; G.P.O. Radio Section; Air Ministry; Municipality of East London (South Africa) Supply Department; H. D. Wilkinson, Esq., A.M.I.E.E.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CALLS AT HONOLULU

Owing, it is stated, to the popularity of the call at Honolulu of the Canadian Pacific liners in the Trans-Pacific route, the new Empress of Japan and the Empress of Canada are to call at Honolulu next year on their eastbound voyages from Yokohama to Vancouver as follows:—Empress of Canada on May 9 and July 4, and the Empress of Japan on June 6 and August 1.

THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS COMPANY

IMPROVED RESULTS OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

POPULARITY OF B.S.A. CYCLES

SIR EDWARD MANVILLE'S REVIEW

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited, was held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, yesterday.

Sir EDWARD MANVILLE, J.P., chairman of the company, presided.

In proposing the adoption of the report and balance-sheet the CHAIRMAN reviewed in detail the main figures in the accounts and stated that the result from the year's operations was a profit of £242,276, as compared with £216,187 for the preceding nine months. Adding to this profit of £242,276 the amount of £290,532 brought in from the last account, there was a disposable balance of £532,808, from which there was to be deducted the full year's net Debenture interest, £94,250, and the net Preference interim dividends paid in April last, £12,476, leaving an available balance of £426,082.

DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT.

The Chairman stated that the board recommended from this amount there should be paid final dividends on the "A" and "B" Preference shares, amounting, less tax, to £11,697, and a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary share capital, £109,088. This absorbed £120,785, leaving £305,297 to be carried forward to the next account, as compared with the amount of £290,532 brought in.

Continuing, the Chairman stated that, following upon his references at the last general meeting to anticipated capital expenditure, a sum of over £200,000 had been spent in additions to fixed assets, which expenditure had already proved profitable in the reduction of the cost of production of various articles of manufacture, thus helping in various directions the company and its subsidiaries to keep ahead of competitors.

THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

In commenting upon the activities of the subsidiary companies the Chairman stated that B.S.A. Cycles had had a very gratifying experience during the period under review in the home market, and the popularity of both B.S.A. motor-cycles and pedal-cycles had been clearly demonstrated. In spite of the general depression throughout the country, business in this direction at home might be regarded as highly satisfactory. In the export market, however—notably Australia, where conditions were known to all—it had been on a lower scale.

The Daimler Company had experienced a noteworthy year from a technical point of view, since it had produced its new transmission system incorporating the Daimler fluid flywheel and a pre-selective epicyclic gearbox, upon which the Press had commented so largely and favourably. This transmission was rightly described as revolutionary in motor-vehicle transmission and rendered the driving of motor-vehicles simpler, safer, and smoother than had heretofore been the case. Not the least of the important directions in which it could be used was its application to large saloons and omnibuses, relieving drivers of much of the mental strain and physical labour at present experienced, especially in crowded streets, and thereby ensuring greater comfort and safety to passengers driving in these machines and incidentally eliminating noise.

ROYAL APPRECIATION

The Daimler Company had been honoured again with Royal appreciation, their Majesties the King and Queen having ordered no fewer than five Daimler cars fitted with this Daimler transmission. The King of Egypt had added to his fleet of cars by a sixth Daimler, also fitted with this new Daimler system.

Very considerable progress continued in the manufacture of aeroplane engine parts, with which the aeroplane engine manufacturers to whom they were supplied had expressed great satisfaction.

The Daimler Hire, Limited, had upheld its reputation for the best private hire service in the world and continued not only to give effective service to its customers but also to prove a valuable investment and advertisement for Daimler productions.

There had been inaugurated during the year a system of personally conducted de luxe Pullman motor-coach tours on the Continent which had given to clients great satisfaction and provided a valuable demonstration of reliability and efficiency for Daimler coaches.

B.S.A. Tools, Limited, had enhanced its reputation for the quality of its products, and the works at Sparkbrook were now in a state of high efficiency and included showrooms and demonstrating facilities for the use of customers. There was no doubt that an improvement in the engineering trades of the country would result in a considerable increase in the demand for B.S.A. tools, which this subsidiary company was well able to supply.

STEEL INTERESTS

The company's steel interests were progressing. Messrs. Wm. Jessop and Sons, Limited, and J. J. Saville and Co., Limited, representing these interests, were in close co-operation, and the joint management had resulted in a very substantial increase in

UNITED STEEL COMPANIES

POSITION AFTER REORGANIZATION

INCREASED PROFIT IN 1929-30

As a result of the reorganization of the United Steel Companies, Limited, which took place earlier in the current year and has received Court sanction, the old companies have come to an end and there will be no formal accounts to present for the year ended June 30 last. The new company having been registered in August of this year only, there will be no formal accounts to present to the shareholders of the new company until those for the year ending June 30, 1931, are available. In these circumstances the directors have issued a report on the present position of the reconstructed company and announce the results for the year ended June 30 last.

In carrying out the reorganization, the simplest procedure was adopted, causing the least disturbance to the company's business. Consequently no break whatever has occurred in the business and the new company automatically has become possessed of all the assets and liabilities (other than those cancelled by the scheme) of the old companies.

NEW BALANCE-SHEET POSITION

The directors state that the effect of the new capitalization can be most clearly presented in a statement showing the aggregated assets and aggregated liabilities of the new The United Steel Companies, Limited, and all the companies of which it owns the share capital, other than £123,194 shown below, and accordingly the following *pro forma* statement has been compiled as if the new company had been established at June 30, 1930 :—

LIABILITIES	£	£	ASSETS	£	£
Share Capital—			Fixed assets ..		7,371,682
4,822,884 £1 shares ..		6,822,884	Rly. wagons, less one, on sum of hire purchase instalments payable ..		259,470
Loan, to be sec. by Deb. if not repaid before June 30, 1931 ..		1,300,000	Trade Investmts., inc shs.in Owen and Dyson, Ltd. ..		438,297
		£7,922,884			
Debs. of sub. cos. ..		1,322,962			
Mortgages and loans ..		339,319			£8,059,449
Stocks ..					1,401,807
Pref. shares (not held by The United Steel Cos., Ltd.) of sub. and assoc. cos., assets of which are in- cluded opposite ..		123,194	Debtors ..		1,367,446
		£9,708,359	Cash, inc. trustee sec. to be realised and after prov. for all outgoings in connection with reorgani- zation, and bal. on bank ins. of the old The Utd. Steel Cos., Ltd., and its sub. cos. to August 28, 1930, at which date the loans were repaid ..		494,782
Creditors ..		1,493,321			
Profit and loss account ..		231,803			
		£11,433,483			£11,433,483

The report proceeds :—The company remains responsible for the provision of so much of the interest and sinking fund upon a loan of £560,000, made in connexion with the extension of the Workington Harbour and Dock, as may not be available out of the revenue of the Harbour Board. The only other contingent liability is £78,625 for uncalled capital on the investments.

It will be recalled that Austin Friars Trust failed to provide the funds for the repayment of bank indebtedness. For this reason it has not been possible to carry out the original intention to form the reconstructed capital all in Ordinary shares, and it has been necessary to introduce loan capital to the extent of £1,300,000. Nevertheless, taking into consideration all the circumstances and the difficulties encountered, the directors regard the financial position of the reconstructed, or more accurately the new, company as satisfactory, and in their view it compares favourably with that of any similar undertaking."

The fixed assets stand at £7,371,682 and the current assets exceed current liabilities by £1,830,712. In the opinion of the directors the value attached to the fixed assets is conservative, and, in order that this value may be appreciated, the following aggregate figures are given :—

	Production in 12 months ended June 30, 1930	Annual productive capacity
	Tons	Tons
Iron ore	985,000	1,200,000
Coal	2,880,000	3,400,000
Coke	685,000	725,000
Pig iron	782,000	850,000
Steel ingots	1,135,000	1,400,000

The steel ingots are all converted into various steel products ranging from steel plates, joists, sections, billets, railway rails and railway wheels, tires, axles, and springs, to the lightest and highest class products. In addition to the finished steel products therein are the by-products resulting from the manufacture of coke and also tarred blast furnace slag for road making.

Capitalizations of iron and steel undertakings are, it is stated, often compared by relating the value attached to the fixed assets to the annual production of steel ingots. The fixed assets of the company and its associated and subsidiary companies on this basis represent £5 6s. per ton of steel ingot making capacity.

TRADING RESULTS FOR 1929-30

In considering the result of the company's trading, the report states, it should be borne in mind that, although the profit appears as earnings derived from assets now valued at approximately £11,500,000, these assets in fact have been written down in the course of reconstruction by £9,750,000.

In their report for the preceding year the directors gave a statement of the combined trading profit of the company and the subsidiary and associated companies before providing for depreciation. The following statement compares the figures for the year ended June 30 last with those of the preceding year :—

	Year ended June 30,	
	1930	1929
	£	£
Trading Profit	651,019	520,008
Deduct :		
Interest payable by Branches and Subsidiary and Associated Companies	108,823	113,082
Dividends on Preference Shares of Associated Companies not owned by the Company	7,458	5,452
Reserve for taxation	51,157	40,063
Amount carried to Profit and Loss Account	483,583	361,409

The combined trading profit, before providing for depreciation, for the last three years has been :—1927-28, £374,672 ; 1928-29, £520,008 ; 1929-30, £651,019. In the statement of the combined assets and liabilities set out above, interest charges payable under the scheme of arrangement and "B" and "C" Debenture interest, amounting to £251,779, have been deducted before arriving at the profit and loss balance, but in future the interest chargeable on loan capital will be £78,000 per annum.

The property and plant of the company has been well maintained, and during the last two years, in addition to large sums provided out of revenue, £542,693 on capital account has been spent on additions and improvements, which expenditure has been facilitated by reason of the conservation of cash resources enjoyed by the company during the period of the moratorium in operation prior to the reconstruction.

The sales of the company's products until the month of March were maintained at a figure which, although below the capacity of the company's works, showed continued progress, and the improvement in the trading profit is the result of the increased turnover and of economies effected in costs of production.

Although the fall in sales during the June quarter had the effect of reducing the profit which earlier in the year it was anticipated would be realized, the result of the year's working indicates continued progress and confirms the confidence of the directors in the soundness and earning capacity of the company's properties.

CHILEAN NITRATE UNIFICATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Santiago de Chile states that the final and most important step in the stabilization of the nitrate industry will be taken at New York at the end of November. Representatives of private interests identified with the nitrate cooperative company known as "Cosach" left for the United States yesterday. They will be joined in New York by representatives of the Chilean Government for a series of conferences with New York bankers with a view to financing the company. Tentative plans include the sale of long-term bonds of the United States company, which is to be capitalized at 2,000,000,000 pesos (about $72,000,000).—*Reuter.*

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—The production for the week ended October 25 was 229,000 barrels.

COMPANY RESULTS

INVESTMENT TRUST REPORTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
Henley's (W. T.) Telegraph ..	Int. 7½	7½	Dec. 1	—	—
Hydro - Electric Securities ..	Qrtly. .. 50c.†	50c.†	Dec. 16	—	—
Second Investors' Mort. Security	Fin. 7	7½	—	14	14

† On Common stock.

Gaiety Cinema, Manchester.—Interim dividend of 4 per cent. actual (same).

Ribble Motor Services.—Interim Ordinary dividend of 9 3-5d. per share (same).

Lancashire Waggon Company.—Interim Ordinary dividend of 1¼d. per share, tax free (unchanged).

Rochdale and Manor Brewery.—Final Ordinary dividend of 7½ per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year ended September 30 (same).

Koomsong Tea.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax at 3s. 9d. in the £, payable November 14, to holders registered October 29.

Bordubi Tea.—Interim dividend of 15 per cent. (unchanged), less tax at 3s. 9d. in the £, payable November 14, to holders registered October 29.

North Broken Hill.—Dividend No. 84 of 9d. per share has been declared payable on December 8. A dividend of 2s. and a bonus of 1s. per share were paid in December, 1929.

Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust.—The directors decided not to make any payment on October 31 in respect of the dividend on the Preference and "B" Preference shares. The dividend on these shares is in arrears from April, 1925.

Darwins.—The directors have decided not to pay the half-year's dividend due on October 31 on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Participating "A" Preference shares, but to wait until the accounts for the year ending March 31 next are available before making a definite decision.

Henlys (1928) (motor-car dealers).—Owing to the serious depression which has prevailed during the summer months, the company has made a loss and is consequently unable to pay on November 1 the second half of the Preference dividend for the year to August 31. It is stated that successful steps have been taken to cut down overheads, which should put the company on a profit-earning basis. For 1928-29 a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares.

Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia.—At the annual meeting the chairman announced that the abnormal circumstances now existing and the extent to which money has been temporarily locked up in unsold zinc will probably preclude payment of the half-yearly dividend usually declared in January. The Preference dividend is cumulative, and it is hoped there will be sufficient improvement in conditions generally to permit the payment of the full year's Preference dividend at the close of the financial year, but realization of metal stocks may not proceed at a rate sufficient to provide funds for a dividend on the Ordinary shares this year.

PACKING MATERIALS ASSOCIATION

The Packing Materials Association earned a net profit of £6,360 for the year ended September 30 (against £21,557 for 1928-29), and £13,565 was brought forward. The directors have transferred £5,000 from reserve and recommend a final dividend of 2½ per cent., tax free, on the Ordinary shares, making 5 per cent., tax free, for the year (against 7½ per cent.), leaving £9,205 to be carried forward. Meeting, November 5.

SOUTH AFRICAN COAL ESTATES

The accounts of the South African Coal Estates (Witbank) show a profit of £78,617 for the year ended June 30 (against £74,238 for 1928-29) and a balance brought in of £30,000. Two dividends of 2½ per cent. each have been paid (the same), absorbing £46,250, and £24,334 has been written off for depreciation (against £14,053). Income-tax and companies tax take £7,985 (against £6,689), leaving £20,000 to carry forward. The output for the year amounted to 779,155 tons, a decrease of 23,247 tons compared with the previous year. Meeting, Johannesburg, December 4.

RUDGE-WHITWORTH

The accounts of Rudge-Whitworth, cycle manufacturers, show a profit of £14,685 for the year ended August 31 (against £9,179 for 1928-29), of which one-fourth has been placed to a Debenture reserve in accordance with the terms of issue of the Second Debentures. The balance of £11,014, together with £49,133 brought in, is to be carried forward. Last year £9,124 was provided for dilapidations of Birmingham leasehold works, and this is now in the use of Birmingham leasehold works and plant. The dividend on the Preference shares is in arrear since August 31, 1923. Meeting, November 4.

KELVIN INVESTMENT TRUST

The second report of the Kelvin Investment Trust states that the net revenue for the year ended September 30 amounted to £2,997 (against £2,096 for the initial period from October 24, 1928, to September 30, 1929), to which must be added £442 brought forward. The directors have placed £1,000 to reserve (against nil) and recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. (against 2½ per cent.), leaving £214 to be carried forward. The reserve of £2,000 has been utilized in writing down the book value of the investments in arriving at the figure of £89,295 shown in the balance-sheet, which was in excess of the market value on September 30. A list of the company's investments is contained in the report. Meeting, November 14.

LONDON MARITIME INVESTMENT

The net profit of the London Maritime Investment Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £50,688 (against £60,956 for 1928-29), to which must be added £5,998 brought forward. The Preference dividend absorbs £19,687, and after writing off £7,248 depreciation of investments the directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 2 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year (against 8 per cent.), leaving £6,000 to be carried forward. Last year £8,757 was added to reserve. The company's investments stand in the balance-sheet at cost price or under, but a valuation as at September 30 shows a depreciation of about £63,000 (approximately 6 per cent.), against which the company holds reserve fund investments in British Government securities exceeding £270,000 in value. The report adds that owing to the reduced volume of the trade of the world and the ample supply of cargo tonnage, the shipping industry is passing through the most acute trade depression in the history of modern shipowning. Meeting, November 11.

SECOND SCOTTISH NATIONAL TRUST

The net revenue of the Second Scottish National Trust Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £51,588 (against £44,056 for 1928-29). A final dividend of 4 per cent. is to be paid on the Ordinary stock, again making 8 per cent. for the year, and £20,000 has been transferred to capital reserve, increasing it to £100,000 (against £5,000 to general reserve). The carry-forward will be reduced from £10,893 to £6,133. The net profits on realizations of investments during the year, less issue expenses, &c., have been placed to depreciation reserve, which, together with the capital reserve, has been deducted from the total book value of the investments in arriving at the amount at which the investments appear in the balance-sheet. The report states that the market value at September 30 of the quoted investments (over 97 per cent. of the whole) and the value, estimated by the directors, of those which were not quoted, amounted to £1,549,865, compared with the balance-sheet figure of £1,622,709, showing a depreciation of 5.08 per cent. Meeting, November 7.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL TRUST

The net revenue of the Scottish National Trust Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £62,011 (against £45,817 for 1928-29). An interim dividend of 4½ per cent. has been paid on £500,000 Ordinary stock, together with 2s. 1½d. per share on 25,000 shares issued in December, 1929. A final dividend of 4½ per cent. is now recommended on £500,000 Ordinary stock, making 9 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and 4½ per cent. actual is to be paid on £100,000 Ordinary stock created on April 1, 1930. The sum of £20,000 has been transferred to capital reserve (against £5,000 to general reserve), increasing it to £140,000, and £5,014 is to be carried forward (against £10,146). On April 1, 1930, the 25,000 £10 shares which were issued in December, 1929, were converted into £150,000 Preference stock and £100,000 Ordinary stock. The premium received on the shares, amounting to £68,750, has been placed to general reserve, which now amounts to £168,750. The total Debenture stock outstanding has been increased to £1,000,000, the full amount authorized, by the issue of £250,000 Five per Cent. stock. The net profits on realisations of investments during the year, less issue expense, &c., have been placed to depreciation reserve, which, together with the capital reserve, has been deducted from the total book value of the investments in arriving at the amount at which the investments appear in the balance-sheet. The market value at September 30 of the quoted investments (over 98 per cent. of the whole) and the value, estimated by the directors, of those which were not quoted, amounted to £2,102,704, compared with the balance-sheet figure of £2,167,457, showing a depreciation of 2.99 per cent. Meeting, November 7.

TEXTILE COMPANY AND OVERSEAS COMPETITION

The directors of Hield Brothers, indigo serge manufacturers, announce that the accounts disclose a satisfactory financial position, but in view of the general trade conditions it is deemed more prudent to increase the amount carried forward than to pay an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, deferring consideration of any payment until the figures for the complete year are available in April next.

Trading conditions throughout the past six months have been very difficult and competition keen. During the first three months business generally was disorganized by the strike in the industry, but during the whole period the company's plant was kept running, the operatives having accepted the award of the Government Commission. The wool textile trade is having to meet severe competition from foreign manufacturers, and the increase in the Canadian tariff promises virtually to close that market to English cloths. In order to retain the company's position in Canada the directors are considering transferring part of the weaving plant to that country. It is added that, in spite of all adverse factors, the trade done during the six months has been satisfactory, the amount of material manufactured and disposed of constituting a record.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COPPER AGAIN HIGHER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 31.—WHEAT.—So far as the cargo position was concerned the market ruled steady with sellers occasionally higher in their views, but buyers continued indifferent. To the Orient a cargo of 7,500 tons Victorian, ready to load, Nov. 10/15, has been sold, but the price is not available. For Pacific white (part cargo), Dec.-30s. 6d. was required ; 30s. for Australian on the way ; 29s. 3d. for (new crop), Dec.-Jan. ; 29s. 6d. for Victorian, Nov.-half Dec. Parcels had a steady tone, and, supported by the improvement in the value of the Manitoba position, quotations were occasionally on a higher level. Trading was, however, on a quiet scale. Inquiry for Russian tonnage has been extended to Dec. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), per Frumentos, afloat, sold at 29s. 7½d. ; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Carlton, early Nov., at 29s. ; Polish (on sample), Dec., at 29s. 9d. Hull paid 28s. 6d. for choice white Karachi, Nov., white to Manchester Rosafe 62lb., per Derwent River, shipping, shipped, changed hands at 26s. 6d.

Wheat futures closed steady and unchanged to 1d. over yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	26 7	26 10	26 8	26 8	26 7
Jan. ..	27 2	27 4	27 2	27 2	27 2
March ..	27 10	28 0	27 10	27 10	27 10
	ARGENTINE GRADE				
Dec. ..	26 0	26 2	26 0	26 0	26 0
Feb. ..	26 0	26 2	26 0	26 0	26 0

MAIZE cargoes were quiet and obtainable at less money despite the firm Argentine closing, but trading continued on quiet lines. Late yesterday 6,072 tons La Plata, per Southlea, Oct. 25, R.L., sold at 27s. 9d. For this quality, on passage, 17s. 3d. was asked, 17s. 7½d. for shipping-shipped and Nov., and 17s. 10½d. for Dec. Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Nov.-Dec., was obtainable at 18s. 3d. ; and Dec.-Jan. at 18s. 6d. Parcels were in quiet request at partially 3d. decline. La Plata, Oct.-Nov., sold at 17s. and 16s. 10½d. ; Nov.-Dec. at 17s. 11½d. and 17s. 9d. ; Dec.-Jan. at 17s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.) ; and Jan.-Feb. at 17s. 16½d. To Liverpool, Nov.-Dec. sold at 17s. 9d. ; and Dec.-Jan. at 17s. 7½d.

BARLEY was quietly steady. Dan.-Best.-Kur., Nov., sold to Bristol Channel at 12s. 11½d.

OATS were quiet. Chilean Storm Kings (on sample), Dec.-Jan., sold at 17s. 9d.

At Mark Lane attendance was fair, but trading continued within a narrow compass, and the general trend of prices was easier. For English wheat, 29s. to 31s. was asked per 504 lb. Imported descriptions were irregular. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 31s. 9d. ; (Atlantic), Nov., 28s. 3d. ; Northern Manitoba, 29s. ; (Vancouver), 30s. 3d. ; No. 2, 30s. 9d. ; (Atlantic), 31s. 3d. ; No. 3, 30s. 6d. ; No. 4 Manitoba, 29s. 9d. ; No. 6, 24s. 6d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, 30s. ; Baruso (61½lb.), 27s. 6d. ; Australian, 31s. ; choice white Karachi, 30s. ; Russian (on sample), 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour quiet on recent quotations ; London straight-run, 27s. to 28s. ; country straight-run, 24s. 6d. to 26s. per 280lb. Maize offered at less money ; La Plata, landed, 20s. 6d. ; ex ship, Dec.-Jan., 20s. 3d. ; Nov.-Dec., 20s. ; and landed, 20s. per 480lb. Barley firmer for home-grown, but easier for European ; English malting, 28s. to 55s. ; English feed, 25s. to 27s. ; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 33s. ; (new), ex ship, 30s. to 41s. ; Chilean brewing, ex steamer, 30s. to 35s. per 448lb. ; Persian, landed, 25s. 6d. ; Russian, 15s. ; ex ship, 13s. ; Danubian, 13s. per 400lb. Oats were rather harder to buy ; English (old), 20s. ; (new), 18s. to 19s. per 3cwt. ; La Plata, landed, 12s. 3d. ; ex ship, 11s. ; mixed feed, 10s. ; landed, 11s. ; Chilean, tawny, 12s. 6d. ; ex ship, 12s. 6d. ; Chilean, white, 10s. 3d. ; landed, 10s. 6d. ; Russian, 14s. 9d. ; and ex ship, 13s. 9d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed was quiet ; middlings, 5s. to 5s. 3d. ; fine middlings, 7s. ; and bran, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steadily held ; fine Midlothian, 18s. ; Scotch, 13s. to 13s. 6d. ; American, 14s. ; and rolled oats, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at 1½d. to 6d. per quarter advance. Sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, Nov., 29s. 7½d. ; No. 2, 28s. 10½d. ; No. 3, 28s. 9d. ; No. 4 Manitoba, Nov., 27s. 7½d., No. 6, 22s. 1½d. ; No. 1 Manitoba, Vancouver, Nov., 29s. 3d. ; No. 2, 28s. 9d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, Nov., 27s. 9d. ; Rosafe, 62lb., Nov., 26s. 9d. ; Baril 62lb., Nov., 26s. 6d. ; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 28s. 4½d. ; Australian, Dec.-Jan., 29s. 6d. ; white Western Pacific, Nov.-Dec., 15, 29s. Sales were confined to Rosafe 62lb., early Nov., at 26s. 6d. to Manchester. Spot parcels were steady but quiet. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. per cental lower, and after a slight improvement, due to outside buying, ruled quiet and easy on continued liberal offerings of all grades, a poor U.K. demand, and reports of fine weather in Argentina. The close was quiet at 1½d. to ½d. decline. Sales were 250 loads. Tenders against current month, 5 loads, making a total of 91,901 original centals since the beginning of the month.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	—	6 0¼	6 0½	6 0½	—	5 11½
Dec. ..	5 9¾	5 10	5 9¼	5 10	5 9¼	5 9¾
March ..	5 9½	5 9¾	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9⅜
May ..	5 10½	5 10⅞	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10⅜

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of River Plate were in fair demand at steady prices. River Plate, Nov.-Dec., was offered at 17s. 3d. ; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 7½d. ; Jan.-Feb., 18s. ; Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, Nov.-Dec., 18s. ; Dec.-Jan., at 18s. 3d. River Plate, due Nov. 2, sold at 17s. 1½d. ; Nov. 9, at 17s. ; Nov.-Dec., 17s. 3d. ; and Dec.-Jan., 17s. 7½d. Maize on the spot was in poor request at prices favouring buyers.

BARLEY was dull.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull. River Plate, f.a.q., Oct.-Nov., 12s. 3d. ; Chilean, mixed and tawny, Nov.-Dec., 12s., sellers. Oats on the spot were in slow demand with Chilean the turn lower.

FLOUR met a limited trade at late values. BEANS remained dull and unchanged. PEAS were quiet and easier. OATMEAL was quiet at about former rates. WHEATFEED was in good demand at steady prices.

CHELMSFORD, Oct. 31.—Barley was firm at 40s. to 55s. Wheat was in small supply at 33s. to 34s. delivered locally. Oats realized 30s. to 34s.

DERBY, Oct. 31.—Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10½d. ; barley, 5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. ; oats, 5s. to 6s. ; beans, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. ; all per cwt. free on rails.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Spot business continued up to the recent level. Low to middling sold readily to-day, and most descriptions were easier. Quotations of American further gave way 8 points. Middling, 6.24d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also generally 8 points lower. Pernam fair, 6.19d. ; g.f. smooth, 6.74d. ; g.f. Tanguis, 6.84d. Egyptian were quoted 5 points higher to 5 points lower ; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 9.95d. ; f.g.f. Uppers, 6.97d. African were reduced 8 points. Middling West, 6.24d. ; g.f. East, 7.19d. East Indian unchanged to 10 points lower. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.90d. ; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.50d.

American futures opened 2 to 3 points lower in sympathy with easier overnight cables, but there was no particular selling pressure. Hedging was moderate and was partially offset by trade and Continental buying. At midday values showed a decline of 2 to 5 points. The market closed barely steady 2 points up. During the afternoon, slight recessions due to easier opening cables from New York being recovered afterwards owing to unfavourable weather reports and shorts covering. The close was quietly steady, 1 point to 5 points lower on the day. Jan., 6.13 ; March, 6.23 ; May, 6.33 ; July, 6.42. New York noon prices :—Jan., 11.34 ; March, 11.59 ; May, 11.81 ; July, 11.99.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 5 to 7 points lower on easier Alexandria cables and scattered liquidation, and, after moderate fluctuations, closed quietly steady at a decline of 2 to 7 points. Tenders, three new dockets. Nov. 8.97 ; Dec., 8.99 ; Jan., 9.02 ; Feb. and March, 9.16 ; April and May, 9.31 ; June to Aug., 9.48 ; Sept., 9.57 ; Oct. and Nov., 9.63. Upper contracts closed quietly steady, 2 points higher to 2 points lower on the day. Nov., 6.83 ; Dec., 6.88 ; Jan., 6.91 ; Feb., 6.99 ; March, 7.01 ; April, 7.05 ; May, 7.12 ; June, 7.16 ; July and Aug., 7.24 ; Sept., 7.23 ; Oct. and Nov., 7.34.

Empire futures finished quiet and generally 4 points lower on the day. Nov., 5.90 ; Dec., 5.99 ; Jan., 6.02 ; Feb., 6.06 ; March, 6.14 ; April, 6.15 ; May, 6.24 ; June, 6.25 ; July and Aug., 6.33 ; Sept., 6.34 ; Oct., 6.42 ; Nov., 6.46.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	3,150	16,700	100	600	22,054	63,681
Brazilian, &c. ..	800	2,350	—	—	2,205	2,887
Peruvian, &c. ..	2,000	7,500	—	—	4,661	4,661
African,&c.	150	2,600	—	—	—	486
Egyptian, &c. ..	650	3,700	—	—	220	4,886
E. Indies, &c. ..	250	1,150	—	—	1,200	1,858
Total bales						
This week	7,000	35,000	100	600	30,340	78,089
Last week	4,000	31,000	100	600	7,236	51,297
Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		

Delivery	H'ghst	L'west	Closing	H'ghst	L'west	Closing
Nov. ..	5.98	5.98	5.98	6.07	6.02	6.03
Dec. ..	6.09	6.05	6.07	6.13	6.07	6.08
Jan. ..	6.14	6.09	6.12	6.20	6.12	6.14
Feb. ..	—	—	6.16	—	—	6.18
March ..	6.25	6.20	6.23	6.31	6.23	6.26
April ..	—	—	6.27	—	—	6.30
May ..	6.34	6.30	6.33	6.41	6.33	6.36
June ..	—	—	6.37	—	—	6.40
July ..	6.44	6.40	6.42	6.51	6.44	6.46
Aug. ..	—	—	6.45	—	—	6.49
Sept. ..	—	—	6.48	—	—	6.52
Oct. ..	6.53	6.48	6.51	6.59	6.54	6.55
Nov. ..	—	—	6.53	—	—	—

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows :—

		To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni,	Dec. ..	12.18	12.24	12.37
	Feb. ..	12.48	12.57	12.68
Sakellaridis,	Nov. ..	17.92	17.96	18.25
	Jan. ..	18.23	18.26	18.58
	March ..	18.75	18.74	19.08

Receipts to-day, 10,092 bales, against 7,748 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 31.—While inquiry for cloth was again considerable, orders were placed rather sparingly. The reason for this was that the bids received were on such a low basis that negotiation was of a very protracted nature. Reports of Indian buying were disappointing. Light goods were purchased for Madras and Karachi in moderate quantities, but Calcutta and Bombay only booked occasional modest lines. There was less about for China. The quantities disposed of at yesterday's Shanghai auction were 29 per cent. more than last week, but prices showed an all-round reduction. One or two lines of supers went through for Java and Singapore, while the Near East, Egypt, and West Africa did a quiet varied trade. Fine cloths and specialities were taken by the Continent. The section producing for home consumption was undoubtedly the most actively employed. While spinners generally met with less demand, a few good lots of medium American yarns were put through.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 31.—LINSEED was steady with a fair demand for near La Plata. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec., to London, £13 15s. ; hold Bombay, Nov.-Dec., £14 12s. 6d., sellers ; La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £12 2s. 6d., paid ; Oct.-Nov., £11 18s. 9d. ; Nov.-Dec., £11 10s. ; Dec.-Jan. (new), £11 ; Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £10 18s. 9d., sellers. RAPESEED was steady. Tofia, Nov.-Dec., to Hull/Continent, £11 10s., Jan.-Feb., £11 5s., sellers. CUTTONSEED was firm but slow. Egyptian black, Nov.-Jan., to Hull, £9 7s. 6d. ; Sakellaridis, Nov.-Jan., £5 18s. 9d., sellers ; Bombay, Dec.-Jan. (new), £5 7s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, Nov.-Dec., to Hull, £12 15s. ; Feb.-March (new), £11 15s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steady. Cocoanut (machined). Nov., to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £12 17s. 6d. ; Dec., £12 7s. 6d. ; Jan., £12 6s. 3d. ; Feb. and March, £12 5s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were firm. To Liverpool/Hamburg, Oct.-Nov., £12 2s. 6d. ; Nov.-Dec., £12 6s. 3d. ; Dec.-Jan., £12 8s. 9d. ; Jan.-Feb., £12 10s., sellers ; buyers 2s. 6d. less. LINSEED OIL was quiet and 2s. 6d. per ton lower. Spot ex mill £27 5s. ; Nov. £24 12s. 6d. ; Nov.-Dec., £24 7s. 6d. ; Jan.-April, £23 12s. 6d. ; May-Aug., £23, naked. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude extracted, £30 10s. ; technical refined, £32, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, £23 10s. ; refined, common edible, £28 ; deodorized, £30, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was firm and 6d. per cwt. higher. American, spot, 34s. 9d. ; Nov.-Dec., 35s. ; Jan.-April, 36s. 9d. ; Russian, spot, 32s. 9d.

HULL, Oct. 31.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot at £27 ; Nov.-Dec., £25 15s. ; Jan.-April, £24 5s. ; May-Aug., £23 7s. 6d. ; East Indian, spot, £28 10s. ; COTTON OIL, naked, Egyptian crude, spot, £23 10s. ; Crude refined, spot, £26 ; technical, spot, £32 15s. ; deodorized, spot, £28. ; PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £25 10s. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £28 ; deodorized, spot, £32. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £24 10s. ; deodorized, spot, £28. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £28 10s. ; refined, spot, £30 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, spot, 37s. 6d. per cwt. Net cash terms ex mill.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Oct. 31.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 20s. 6d. ; T. L. granulated, 20s. 9d. Home-grown, Nov.-Dec., 20s. 6d. ; Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 19s. 9d. (3d. less ex London) ; Kelham, 19s. 9d. ; Bardney and Brigg, Dec., quoted 20s. 1½d. ; Anglo-Scottish, Nov.-Dec., 20s. 1½d. to 20s. 3d., ex factory ; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 19s. 9d. ; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 9d. to 20s. 6d. ; White Java, Nov.-March, quoted 8s. ; B R B, Nov.-Dec., 8s. 6d. ; German crystals, Nov.-Dec., 8s., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 9d. ; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 7½d. for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Danish granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Mauritius, 99 per cent., Nov., quoted 10s. 8½d. ; 700 tons, Dec.-Jan., sold at 10s. 7½d. ; crystals, f.a.q., 11s. 6d., c.i.f. Raw sugar was quietly steady ; preferential, 96 per cent., Nov., quoted 10s. 3d., value, San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Nov., parcels, quoted 6s. 4½d. ; Dec., 6s. 6¼d., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures were about steady ; Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 7¾d. ; Jan. at 6s. 6d. ; March from 6s. 8½d. to 6s. 8¾d. to 6s. 9d. ; and to 6s. 9¾d. ; May from 6s. 11½d. to 6s. 11¾d. ; Aug. at 7s. 1¾d. to 7s. 1½d. ; Dec., 1931, at 7s. 5¼d. Calls (88 per cent. beet) :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	6 0	5 3	6 0	5 3	Not quoted	
Dec. ..	5 10½	5 4½	5 10	5 4	5 10	5 4
March	5 8	5 7¾	5 7¼	5 7¼	5 7¼	5 7¼
	NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT. C.I.F.					
Jan.	6 6¾	6 5¼	6 6	6 5½	6 6¼	6 5½
March	6 8¾	6 8½	6 8¾	6 8½	6 8½	6 8¼
May ..	6 11¾	6 11½	6 11¾	6 11½	6 11¾	6 11
August	7 2	7 1¾	7 2¼	7 1¾	7 2	7 1¾
Dec. ..						
1931	7 6	7 5	7 5¾	7 5½	7 5¾	7 5½
	White sugar futures were quietly steady. Calls :—					
	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sell

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Nov. 4	Nov. 18	Dec. 2
Pay-day	Nov. 6	Nov. 20	Dec. 4

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	58 58¼	+⅛
68⅛ 61⅜	Do., 4% ..	92½ 92⅝	+⅛
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 102⅞	+¼
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100¼ 100⅜	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94½ 94¼	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96¾ 97	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96¼ 97	+⅛
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion 3½% ..	81⅛ 81¼	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	102½ 102¾	+¼
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	105½ 105¾	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas. 5% ..	103⅜ 103½	+⅛
100 96⅜	Do. 4½% ..	100¼ 100⅜	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do. 4% ..	97⅜ 97½	..
97⅛ 93⅝	Do. 3½% ..	81⅜ 81½	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	61¼ 62¼	+¼
109 105⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	107¼ 108¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty. 3% ..	73½ 73⅝	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	78½ 79½	+1
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	103⅝ 104¾	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, 3%	68 69	+½
67 58⅜	Do. .. " A "	66 67	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	89 90	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75 76	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% " A " ..	64¼ 65¼	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. " B "	84 85	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	99½ 100½	+½

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 6% ..	31-41 88	93 -1
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% ..	45-71 74	75 ..
91¼ 86½	Can., 4% ..	40-60 94½	95 +½
83¾ 78⅜	Do. 3½% ..	30-50 86¾	87¼ +¼
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% ..	16-36 96½	97 +½
82⅜ 78¾	Do. 3½% ..	29-49 85¼	86¼ +¼
84⅛ 81¼	Do. 3% ..	33-53 81½	82 ..
113¼ 108½	G.Col., 5% ..	45-70 109¼	110 ..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% ..	48-58 104¼	104½ +½
85½ 81⅜	N'ld, 3½% ..	34-44 87¾	88¼ +¼
76⅞ 72½	Do. 3% ..	29-49 79¾	80¼ +¼
86 83⅛	N.S.W. ..	58 58	.. ..
77 69¼	Do. 3½% ..	30-50 55	60 -1
94¾ 90½	Do. 4% ..	1933 85	90 ..
99½ 88¼	Do. 5% ..	45-65 74	79 -1
102 92	Do. 5½% ..	45-71 74	79 -1
104 98¼	N. Zeal. 5% ..	'48 104¼	104¾ +¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% ..	43-63 87½	88 +¼
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% ..	40 90¼	90¾ +¼
88⅜ 84⅞	Do. 3½% ..	40 80¼	80¾ +¼
80¾ 75	Do. 3% ..	1945 81	81½ ..
104½ 98½	Nig., 6% ..	'47-57 105½	106 ..
100 99	Q'ld, 5% ..	45-65 74	78 -2
84 73¾	Do., 4% ..	'40-50 63	68 ..
104¼ 98⅜	S. Af., 5% ..	'45-75 103	103½ ..
90 81½	Do., 4% ..	'43-63 90	90½ +½
89 83⅝	S.Aust.5% ..	'45-75 73	78 -1
102¾ 97⅜	S.Rd.,5% ..	'34-49 102½	103 ..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a,5½% ..	1940 73	78 -1
99½ 89	Vict., 5% ..	'45-75 73	78 -1
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% ..	29-49 55	60 -1
99¾ 88¼	W.As.,5% ..	'45-75 73	78 -1
86 80	Do.,3½% ..	29-50 58	63 ..
81¾ 72	Do., 4% ..	42-62 57	62 ..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Oct. 20	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Recission ..	85	87 ..
77	Do., 4% 1900 ..	78	80 ..
90½	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	90	92 ..
102¾	Austrian, 6% ..	104	105 ..
114¼	Belgian, 7% ..	115	116 ..
76	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	78	80 ..
43	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	44½	45½ ..
46½	Do., 4% Rescission ..	48	50 ..
50½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	52	54 ..
68½	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914 ..	71	72 ..
67	Do., 6% 1927 ..	73	75 +1
55½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	55	57 ..
74	Bulgaria, 7% ..	71	74 ..
86	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	89	91 ..
84	Do., 5% 1911 ..	83	86 ..
102	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102	104 ..
99	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100 ..
85½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87	88 ..
46¼	Do., 5% 1912 ..	45½	46½ ..
66	Do., 5% 1913 ..	65	66 ..
56½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	55	58 ..
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	25 ..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29	32 ..
109½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109	111 ..
73¼	Egyptian Unified ..	73	75 ..
20⅞	French, 5% ..	20½	21 ..
20⅝	Do., 4% ..	20¼	20¾ ..
104½	Midl. 6% ..	104½	105½ ..
104½	Nord, 6% ..	104½	105½ ..
105¼	Orleans, 6% ..	104½	105½ ..
105½	P.L.M. 6% ..	105¼	106¼ ..
110⅝	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110½	111½ ..
100¼	German, 7% ..	100⅝	101¾ ..
76½	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	78½	79½ +¼
64	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	62	65 ..
77½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	79	81 ..
104	Do., 7% Refugee ..	104	105 ..
89	Do., 6% Stabilization ..	89½	90½ ..
100⅜	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101 +1
17¾	Italian, 3½% ..	17½	18½ ..
99	Do., Cdt. Consort."B" ..	99	100 ..
77½	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	77½	78½ ..
91¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91½	92½ ..
101¼	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101½	102½ ..
93⅛	Tokyo (City of), 5½% ..	94½	95½ ..
19¼	Mexican, 5% ..	19	21 ..
57	Peru, 6% 1923 ..	60	65 ..
80	Polish, 7% ..	80	84 ..
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser. ..	42	45 ..
41	Roumanian, 4% Cons. ..	41½	42½ ..
2	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1	2 ..
2	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1	2 ..
70	San Paulo Coffee, 7½% ..	75	77 +2
80	Do., 7% 1913 ..	76½	85 +2
103¾	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	103½	104½ ..
10¼	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	9	10 ..
61½	Uruguay, 5½% ..	61	63 ..
4¼	Peruvian Corporation ..	4	5 ..
32	Do., Preference ..	32¼	33¼ ..
99½	German Potash, 7% ..	101¼	102¼ +¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68¾	Great Western ..	70½	71½ +¾
..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	85	86 ..
..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	101	102 ..
..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	93¾	94¾ ..
32¾	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	34½	35½ +½
..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	83¼	84¼ ..
..	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	79½	80½ +¼
..	Do., 4% Pref. ..	64¾	65¾ ..
64	L. and N. East., Def. ..	62½	63½ ..
16¼	Do., Preference ..	17	17¾ ..
..	Do., 5% Deb. ..	60½	61½ ..
..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74½	75½ ..
..	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	58½	59½ ..
..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	43½	44½ ..
70½	Metropolitan ..	71	72 ..
75	Met. Dist. ..	75	76 ..
21⅞	Southern, Defd. ..	23¼	24 +¼
64	Do., Preferd. ..	67½	68½ +¼
..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	94¼	96¼ ..
..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100½ ..
..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91¼	92¼ ..
23/0	Underground, £1 ..	25/10½	24/4½ +1½d
04/4	Do., Income ..	105½	105 ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

56½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	52	54* -½
..	Argentine Gt. West. ..	69	71* ..
..	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	57	59 ..
74	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	76	78* -½
72½	B.A. and P cific ..	71½	73½* -½
65	B.A. Western ..	66	68* +½
45½	Canadian Pacific ($25) ..	44	44½ ..
53	Central Argentine ..	52½	53½ ..
72	Central Uruguay ..	67	69* -½
14½	Cordoba Central ..	14½	16½ ..
21	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	23	25 ..
50	Costa Rica	29	31 ..
74½	Er Rios	75	77 -½
..	Int. Cent. America ..	11	14 ..
24½	Leopoldina	23	27 ..
6½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	5	7 ..
3⅛	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2½	2¾ -⅛
151	San Paulo	155	165 ..
41½	United of Havana ..	6½	8½ ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
Alexanders ..	67/6	+6d
Anglo-S. Am.	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
Bk. of Aust.	10¼	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	6⅜	+⅛
Bk. of Mtl.	60	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	29½	..
Bk. of N.Z.	52/6	..
Barclays, A	8¼	+⅛
Do., B	580	+5d
Do., D.C.O.	26/0	..
B. Overseas	5¹⁵⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
Can. Com. ..	49	..
Chartr. India	17⅞	+⅛
Comml.	62/6	..
Eng. S. & A.	4⅞	−⅛
Hambros ..	8½	..
Hong Kong	109	..

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Lloyds, A ..	63/6	..
Martins ..	7⅛	..
Mer. Ind. C.	12	..
Midland .. £1	79/6	..
Do., £12 ..	19	..
(£2 10s. pd.)	9½	+¹⁄₁₆
Nat. of N.Z.	5⅞	..
Nat. Dist. B.	9⅞	..
Nat. Egypt	28½	..
Nat. India	42	..
Nat. Prov. £4	13¹³⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆
Ryl. of Can.	59	..
Ryl. of Scot.	345	..
Stand. S.A.	14¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
Un. of Aust.	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆
Un. Discount	9¹³⁄₁₆	..
Westminster	78/9	..
Do., £1 ..	52/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance New	20¹³⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	
Atlas Assur.	12¹³⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	
Britannic ..	43¾	..	
Com. Un. ..	24*	..	
Eagle Star ..	12⁷⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	
Empl's Liab.	68/9	+9½	
Gen. Accdt.	15¹³⁄₁₆*	+¹⁄₁₆	
Guardian ..	10⅞	−⅛	
Ldn. and L.	28¹³⁄₁₆*	..	
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	
N. Brit. & M.	35½*	..	
Nthn. Assur.	15¾*	..	
Phoenix, f.p.	14½	..	
Prudential ..	24	..	
Do., "A" ..	38/6	+6d	
Royal ..	8¹⁵⁄₁₆*	..	
R. Exchange	6¹³⁄₁₆*	..	
Sc. Amic. ..	16⅛	..	
Sea	71/6	..	
Sun .. Insur. ..			
£1 (5s. pd.)	77/0	..	
Sun Life ..	52	..	
Y'shire (50/-)	6⁹⁄₁₆	..	

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	7½d.	..	
Beaucbcrs ..	18/9	..	
Borax, Def.	9/6	..	
Brad. Dyers	21/9	..	
Brit.Celanese	9/4½	+1d	
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/3½	+1½d	
B. Cot. Dyers	4/0	..	
Brit. Enka ..	5/0	..	
Calico Print.	9/9	..	
Can. Celanese	2⅜	..	
C'tw'ld Amer.	3¼	..	
Coats ..	59/6	..	
Cook, Son ..	7/3	..	
Courtaulds ..	2⁵⁄₁₆	..	
Engl. Cotton	1¼	..	
Fine Spinners	22/3	..	
Hoyle, J. ..	8/6	..	
Impl. Chem.	20/0	−3d	
Do., Defd.	5/9	−3d	
Jute Ind., Pf.	1/9	..	
Linen Thread	1³⁄₃₂	..	
Lister ..	13/6	..	
Patons & B.	20/0	..	
Rylands ..	15/9	−3d	
Sch. Unicos ..	1⅜	..	
Salts (St'rs)	2/3	..	
Snia Viscosa	9/0	−3d	
Wardle & Dav	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	23/6	..	
Atlas	24/3	..	
Barcelona Tr.	28*	..	
B'mouth&Pl.	58/5	..	
Braz. Tract.	27	−¼	
Brit. Insuld.	69/0	..	
Brush Elec.	106	..	
Callenders ..	65/6*	−6d	
City of Lond.	53/9	..	
County Lond.	47/0	..	
English Elec.	10/9	+3d	
Gen. Elec. ..	46/0	..	
Henley's Tel.	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	
Hydro Elec.	29	−⅛	
Johnson& Ph.	37/0	..	
Metro. Elec.	40/9	..	
Nat. Elec. Con.	62½	..	
Do., 1st Pf.	75*	..	
Mid. Counties	27/9	..	
N'ern Elec.	25/9	..	
Perak River	6/6	..	
Siemens ..	21/0	−3d	
Telegr. Const.	18	..	
Vic. Falls ..	2⅞	..	
Whitehall Pf.	24/10½	+1½d	
Yorkshire ..	33/9	+3d	

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	7/0	..	
Am. Dent. Df.	3/6	..	
Apollinaris ..	6/5	+3d	
Assd. Cement	24/4½	−1½d	
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	
Brit. Alum. ..	1¹³⁄₁₆	..	
Brit. Am. Th.	5⅛	..	
Brit.& S. Pac.	14/0	..	
Brit. Match	24/4½	..	
Brit Oil Cake	28/9	−3d	
Brit. Port. Cm	2⅛	..	
Brit. Ropes ..	3/5	..	
Cab.&W "B"	12½	..	
Do.,7½% 'A'	24½	+½	
Do.,5½% Pf.	70½	+½	
Carreras "A"	5¹³⁄₁₆	..	
Cnd. Graph. ..	2⁷⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	
Crittall ..	23/0	..	
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	10/4½	..	
Cunard St'm	17/6	..	
Dunlop Rbr.	11/6	−1½d	
E. Ready'd B.	18/9	..	
Finlay, Jas. ..	4½	..	
Furness, W.	33/3	..	
Gas Lt. & C.	19/6	..	
Gammont Br.	11/6	+3d	
Globe Tel. ..	14	..	
Gramophone ..	2⁵⁄₁₆	+½	
Harris'n&C.	4¼*	..	
Imp. Con. Gas	355	..	
Imp. Smelt.	12/3	..	

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/3	..	
Armstrong ..	0/6	..	
Babcock&W.	53/0*	..	
Baldwins ..	2/1½	−1½d	
Bengal ..	5/9	−3d	
B.S.A. ..	9/6	..	
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	
Brown(John)	2/6	..	
Cammell Ld.	1/1½	..	
Consett ..	5/9	..	
Cory (Wm.)	55/0	..	
Dorman Long	4/9	−1½d	
Ebbw Vale ..	0/7½	..	
Guest, Keen	30/0	..	
Hadfields ..	6/9	..	
Hard & WP.	5/5	..	
Hopkinson ..	23/1½*	..	
Howard & B.	11½	..	
Lambert ..	30/4½	+1½d	
Pease&Ptns.	1/4½	..	
Platt Bros.	5/0	..	
Powell, Duff.	6/3	..	
Richds. West	9/6	..	
Ruston & H.	3/7½	..	
S. Speakman	10/0	..	
Staveley ..	20/3	..	
Stew.&L.,Def.	24/3	−3d	
S. Durham ..	19/5	..	
Swan Hunter	20/6	..	
Tata, Deb. ..	98	..	
Do., Pf. ..	98	..	
Thomas, R. ..	1/6	..	
Vickers ..	7/4½	..	
Weardale,Pf.	17/6	..	
Yk.Am.A&D	7/0	..	

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	31/9	+3d	
Dennis Bros.	39/6	..	
Ford	66/3	−2/6	
Guy Motors	13/0	+3d	
Humber ..	16/6	..	
Imp.Airways	18/6	−6d	
Leyland ..	60/6	+1/3	
Lucas, J. ..	70/0	..	
Morris,7½%Pf.	21/7½	−1½d	
Napier, D. ..	10/3*	..	
National Bus	23/0	..	
Rolls-Royce	40/9	..	
Rover (8/0)	6/4½	..	
Singer ..	19/6	+3d	
S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..	
Smith, S., Dt.	3/6	+3d	
Thornycroft	29½	..	
Til. & Brit. ..	43/0	+6d	
T.S. Motors ..	8/0	+3d	
Tilling, T. ..	4/8	+½	
Whiteley ..	2	..	

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	24/6	+6d	
Barclay Perk.	25/9	+3d	
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0	..	
Benskin's ..	36/3	..	
C.of Lon., Df.	11/9	..	
Courage ..	60/6	..	
Distillers ..	61/6	..	
Guinness ..	103/0	..	
Hoare ..	61/6	..	
Ind, Coope ..	62/9	..	
Mann's ..	35/9	..	
Meux's ..	35/9	..	
Mitch'l & R.	54/6	..	
S. African ..	59/0	..	
Taylor Wlkr.	54/0	−3d	
Walker,P&C.	17/9	..	
Watney, Dt.	58/9	+3d	

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	18/6	+3d	
Array & N. ..	37/6	−3d	
Barker ..	57/6	..	
Boots Pure D.	57/8	..	
Carlton ..	27/6	..	
Debenhams ..	6/0	..	
Fredk.Hotels	8/0	+3d	
Gordon Hts.	12/0	+1½d	
Harrods ..	58/6	..	
Harrds(B.A.)	14/3	..	
House of Fr.	13/1½	−3d	
Internat. Tea	19/6	..	
Lyons, A ..	63/6	..	
Maple ..	29/9	..	
Map.& Webb	8/0	..	
Mayfair Dpt.	4/9	+1½d	
Savoy Hotel	27/9*	..	
Selfridge, Pfd	21/0	..	
Smart Bros.	19/6	..	
Spiers&P.	10/-	+1/6	
Waring & G.	4/9	+3d	
Whiteley ..	2	..	

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	30/0	..	
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	17/0	..	
Aust. Est. M.	48	..	
Aust.Mercl.p	4½	..	
Brit.N.Born.	5/0	..	
City Ld. Real	17/0	..	
Cordova ..	1/3	..	
Dalgety ..	8	..	
Forestal ..	13/3	..	
Goldsbr., Mt.	19/0	..	
Hudson's B.	2³⁄₁₆	..	
Kassala Cot.	3/9	..	
N.Z.L. & M.	90	..	
Sudan Plants	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	

RUBBER

Allied Sum ..	9/6	..	
Am.-Dutch ..	24/6	..	
Am.-Java ..	1/1½	..	
Am.-Malay ..	⅜	..	
Bah Lias ..	¾	..	
Bajoe Kidoel	5¹³⁄₃₂	..	
Batu Tiga ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	
Bukit Mert'm	1/6	..	
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	
Cons. Malay	2/9	..	
Dutch Rubvt. ..	5³²⁄₃₂	..	
E. Asiatic ..	1/4½	..	
Grand Cent. ..	9¹⁶⁄₁₆	..	
Gula Kalump.	4⅜	..	
Highlands ..	1	..	
Java Invest.	1¹¹⁄₁₆	..	
Java United ..	1¹³⁄₁₆	..	
Jugra&Carey	9/0	..	
Kapar Para ..	¾	..	
Kuala Lump.	1¼	..	
Labu	1⁹³²⁄₃₂	..	
Lanadron ..	5¹⁶⁄₁₆	..	
Linggi	1¹¹⁄₁₆	..	
L. Asiatic ..	2/10½	..	
Lumut	1¼	..	
Malacca	⅜	..	
Malayalam ..	17/6	+3d	
Mendaris ..	17³²⁄₃₂	..	
Merlimau ..	1/3	..	
Pataling ..	⅜	..	
Perak	2/0	..	
Rembau Jelei	⅜	..	
Rubber Tst.	24/6	..	
Sarawak ..	3/6	..	
Selangor Un.	1/0	..	
Sennah ..	17/6	..	
Sialang ..	⅝	..	
Straits Rbr.	⅝	..	
Sum. Para ..	1/6	..	
Tandjong ..	⅝	..	
Tanjong Mal.	⅜*	..	
Telogoredjo	1³²⁄₃₂	+1³²⁄₃₂	
U. Serdang ..	2/7½	..	
U. Sua Betng	2/6	+3d	
U. Sumatra ..	1/0	..	
U. Temiang ..	1/3	..	
Vallambrosa ..	8/3	..	

TEA

Eastn. Prod. ..	3⅝	..	
Empire	32/0	−6d	
Galaha	2⁵⁄₁₆	..	
Imperial Tea	1⁹⁄₁₆	..	
Jhanzie	2¼	..	
Jokai	3⅛	..	
Jorehaut	2¹³⁄₃₂	..	
Lanka Plant.	1⅞*	..	
Lebong	3¹³⁄₁₆	..	
Lungla	10/6	..	
Makum	13/0	..	
Nedem	5/0	..	
New Dimbula	5¹⁄₃₂*	..	
Nuwara Eliya	5¹⁵⁄₃₂	..	
Pabbojan ..	5¹⁄₃₂	..	
Scot. T. & L.	3⁵⁄₃₂	..	
Singlo	2⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	
Travancore ..	2⅛	..	
Upper Assam	37/0	..	

OIL

Lobitos	1¼	−1⅛	
Mex. Eagle ..	8/6	−1½d	
Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..	
Phœnix £1sh.	7/9	−5d	
R. Dutch ..	27⅝	−¼	
Shell	23³²⁄₃₂	−1³²⁄₃₂	
Sipiso (2/0) ..	0/3	..	
Steaua Rom.	6/0	..	
Trinidad C.	2/0	..	
Trinidad L.	1⅜	−¹⁄₁₆	
U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9	..	
Ural Caspian	0/6	..	
V.O.C., Ord.	11⁵⁄₁₆	−1³²⁄₃₂	

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/9	−3d	
Anglo-Amer.	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	
An.-French ..	⅝	..	
Brakpan ..	2³³⁄₃₂	..	
C.Mining, Br.	13	..	
City Deep ..	5/1½	−1½d	
Cons. Dmds.	6/3	..	
Cons. G. Fds.	1⅛	..	
Cons. M.R. ..	17/6	..	
Cons. M. Sel.	10/0	..	
Crown	3⅝	..	
Daggafontein	17⅝	..	
De Beers, D.	6⅛	..	
Durban Roo.	12/6	..	
East Geduld	2⅛	+1³²⁄₃₂	
East Rand ..	9/1½	..	
Geduld	5¹⁄₃₂	..	
Gen. Mining	2¹³⁄₃₂	..	
Govt. Areas	1⁹⁄₁₆	..	
J'b'gC'nsInv.	32/6	..	
Knights ..	9/6	..	
Langlaagte ..	23/6	..	
Meyer & C. ..	¾	..	
Modder. B.	12/3	−3d	
Modder. Deep	1³²⁄₃₂	..	
Modder. East	1⁷³²⁄₃₂	..	
Mozambique	6/6*	−6d	
Natal N. Col.	21³²⁄₃₂	..	
New Jagers.	1⅛	..	
New Modder	3¼	..	
New State A.	1²⁷³²⁄₃₂	..	
Nourse	11/3	..	
Randfn. E.	15/1½	−1½d	
Rand Mines	2¹³⁄₁₆	+1³²⁄₃₂	
Rand Select.	7/0	−3d	
Rob. Deep B.	2⅛	..	
S.A. Town ..	7/3	..	
S.W. Africa	15/0	..	
Springs ..	21⁵⁄₁₆	..	
Sub Nigel ..	2¾	+3²⁄₃₂	
Transvaal ..	1¹⁄₁₆	..	
Union Corp.	25⅛	..	
V. Ryn Deep	1³²⁄₃₂	..	
Vereen'g Est.	1⅜	−1³²⁄₃₂	
W. Rd. Cons.	7/0	−1½d	
West Springs	13/1½	..	

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kb	9/0	−6d	
Cam & Motor	5⁹⁄₃₂	..	
Chartered ..	30/0	..	
Gids. Rhod.	6/0	..	
Langwa ..	2/6	−1½d	
Lonely Reef	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	
N'Changa ..	2	−⅝	
Rhod.Ang. A	¾	−³²⁄₃₂	
Rhod. B. H.	1/9	..	

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	5/3	..	
Ashanti ..	32/3	−3d	
Assoc.Nigeria	4/3	..	
Bisichi ..	6/0	..	
Fanti Cons.	8/3	..	
Naraguta ..	⅜	..	

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	10/0	..	
Bangrin ..	14/0	..	
Gopeng ..	1⅞	+⅛	
Hong-kong ..	15/6	+3d	
Idris	6/6	..	
Ipoh	14/0	..	
Kampar Mal.	14/0	..	
Kamunting	4/0	..	
London Tin	9/0	−3d	
Malayan ..	17/6	+6d	
Pahang Cons.	7/0	..	
Petaling ..	8/7½*	+3d	
Renong ..	27³²⁄₃₂*	..	
Siamese ..	7/0	..	
Sthn. Mala'n	10/9	+3d	
Sthn. Perak	1⁷⁄₁₆	..	
Sungei Besi	7/0	..	
Tavoy	3/6	−3d	
Tekka Taip.	11/6	+3d	
Tronoh	14/6	..	

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo ..	1⅛	..	
Balaghat ..	2/3	..	
BaseMet. Min	4/0	..	
Bkn.H. Prop.	12/6	+9d	
Do., North ..	1¾	+¹⁄₁₆	
Do., South ..	1¼	+¹⁄₁₆	
Burma Corp.	10/3	+3d	
Cent.P.Mang.	2½	+

...ar Deb. and Gen., 4½% Deb., 84††
...a Ry. Share, 5½% Pref., 100½
Rio Cano Rly., 6% Pref., 88
Scottish Invest., 20/-
Scott. Tea and Rubber, 17/9†† -/6††
Sec. Brit. Assets, 4½% Pref., 86
Sec. Consolidated, 4½% Pref., 84½
Do., 5% Deb., 95½
Sec. Guardian, 137½
Sec. Industrial, 135½
Sterling, 5% Pref., 90½ ½
Trustees Corp., 238
U.S. and S. Amer., 244
Do., 4½% Deb., 63 3
U.S. Deb., 235 9
Winterbottom, 5% Pref., 84½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance, 580 87 7
Do., 4½% Deb., 99½

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Assd. Anthracite, 4/3 -/3△ -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 14/- -/6
Armstrong, Whitworth securities, "A," -/5¼
Babcock and Wilcox, 53/11½ -/3
Baldwins, 2/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 88½
Bessd., 5/3½
Do., 7½% Pref., 10/-††
Bolckow, Vaughan, 11/-
Do., 5½% Pref., 12/9
Consett, 5/8¼
Cory, 58/9
Dorman, Long, 4/10½
Do., 5½% Deb., 86½
Grovesend, 6½% Pref., 15/9 16/-
Guest, Keen, 30/11½ -/3 30/- -/11½ 29/9 30/- 30/-
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/9† 1/11½ 20/9
Lambert, 30/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 19/4½
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 104½ 5 4½ 3½ 5
Ocean and Wilsons, 9/3
Palmers Shipbuild., 14/- -/6
Pease and Partners, 1/3¼ -/4¼
Powell-Duffryn, 7% Deb., 97†† 6 ½
Staveley, 20/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 24/7½ -/11½
Stone, 6½% Pref., 23/3
Swan, Hunter, 20/9
Thomas, 7/9
Do., 6½% Pref. (1½), 6/-
Thornycroft, 46/- -/10½ 7/6
Do., 6% Pref., 19/3
Tron (Steel of S. Africa), 2/5½
United States Steel, 150½ 2†† 19½ 50 1¼ 4††
Vickers, 7/3 -/4½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/5¼ -/5¼ -/5¼△ 7/-
Do., 6% Pref., 85½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1½), 17/6 -/1½ 17/- -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½ 7
Wolverhampton, 5% Pref., 89½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Assd. Anthracite, New 7% Pref., "B," 11/0¾ -/3
Bobsrow Colliery, 5/-
Clarke, Chapman, 21/6 -/6
Dominion Steel, "B," 86½
Duffield Iron, 2/6 -/6½ -/7½ -/9¼ -/9½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½
Ebbw Vale, 5% & 6% Pref., 17½ 17½
Lockwood's Cl. Coal Proc., Defd., -/1
Ordeon, 2/9
Sensible Heat Dist., 2/3
Shipley Coal, 2/-
Skoda Works, 6% Deb., 92½
W. Canadian Colls., 13

MINES

Ashanti, 32/1½ 2½ -/6 -/6 2/-
Bechuanaland, 6/6
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free tax), 7/9
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 21/6 -/10½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 14/10½ 15/1½
Consd. Mines, 10/3 1/1½ -/3
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Regd.), 91½
Do. (Bearer), 10
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 4½ 5½ 4½†† 5
Frontino and Bolivia, 8/-
Globe and Phoenix, 13/-
London Tin, 9/3 -/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 5/6 -/3 -/4½ -/3
Mountain, 3/9
Mysore, 10/3½†† 10/- 10/-
Rio Tinto, 21 30½ 1½ ½ ¼ ¾
St. John del Rey, 17/10½
South Crofty, 17/6
Tanganyika Concessions, 28/3½
Union, 50/-
Union du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 102 2
Vereeni, 31/10½ 2/6
Wallal, 13/9½ 14/- 13/9½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Lake View and Star, 5/- -/1½ -/1½ 7/9 8/- -/1½ 7/9 -/10½
8/3 7/9 8/3 7/10½ 8/- -/3
North Kalgurli, 1/10½ -/10½
Whana Gold, 15/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Broken Hill Prop., 12/6 13/- 12/10½ 13/-
Burma Corp., 10/- -/1½ 10/- -/3½ -/2½ -/3¼ -/3
Canada Bird, New, -/4½
Dolcoath Mine, 8% Deb., 20/-
E. Pool and Agar, -/4††
Ft Ops, 3/-
Gopeng Cons., 28/1½
Hongkong Tin, 15/9
Idris Hydraulic, 7/-
Indian Copper, 1/3 -/1½
Do., 7½% Deb., 58
Irish Tin Dredging, 14/6
Kamunting, 8/6 (free of tax 2/3 pd.), 6/1½
Kramat Pulai, 14/9
Malayan Tin Dredging, 17/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Mexican Corp., 1/- -/6
Mining Corp. of Canada, 4/-
Mining Trust, 5/- 6/- 7/10½ -/10½ -/10½ 8/- -/0¼ 7/3 -/7½
Mond Nickel, 45/- -/3 30/- -/1½ 29/9 30/- 30/-
N. Broken Hill, 32/6†† 4/4½ -/6 -/4½ 5/- 4/9 5/- 4/9 5/3¼
4/4½ 5/- 5/- 5/- -/6
Panaytin, Defd., 1/4/6
Panaton, 10% Pfd., Prefd., 9/- -/3¼
Petaling, 8/6 -/9
Ramosa, 17/9
Rhod. Anglo Cons., -/3 -/2½ -/1¾
San Flax, -/6
San Francisco Mn. of Mex., 15/- 15/-
Sandy Mills, 7/7½
Siamese, 6/9
S. Amer. Copper, 1/6 -/7½ -/6
Sthn. Perak, 4/-
Sthn. Tronch, 6/6 -/6
Tavoy, 2/9
Tronoh, 21½†† 5/- 4/11¼
Zinc Corp., Pref., 55/10½ -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/6†† -/5½
Anglo-Amer. Corp., 16/3
Do., 6% Pfd., 82½
Brakpan, 3/9 -/9
Bremner, 4/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 24/7½ -/11½
Stone, 6½% Pref., 23/3
Swan, Hunter, 20/9
Thomas, 7/9
Do., 6½% Pref. (1½), 6/-
Thornycroft, 46/- -/10½ 7/6
Do., 6% Pref., 19/3
Tron (Steel of S. Africa), 2/5½
United States Steel, 150½ 2†† 19½ 50 1¼ 4††
Vickers, 7/3 -/4½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/5¼ -/5¼ -/5¼△ 7/-
Do., 6% Pref., 85½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1½), 17/6 -/1½ 17/- -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½ 7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Assd. Anthracite, New 7% Pref., "B," 11/0¾ -/3
Bobsrow Colliery, 5/-
Clarke, Chapman, 21/6 -/6
Dominion Steel, "B," 86½
Duffield Iron, 2/6 -/6½ -/7½ -/9¼ -/9½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½
Ebbw Vale, 5% & 6% Pref., 17½ 17½
Lockwood's Cl. Coal Proc., Defd., -/1
Ordeon, 2/9
Sensible Heat Dist., 2/3
Shipley Coal, 2/-
Skoda Works, 6% Deb., 92½
W. Canadian Colls., 13

MINES

Ashanti, 32/1½ 2½ -/6 -/6 2/-
Bechuanaland, 6/6
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free tax), 7/9
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 21/6 -/10½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 14/10½ 15/1½
Consd. Mines, 10/3 1/1½ -/3
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Regd.), 91½
Do. (Bearer), 10
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 4½ 5½ 4½†† 5
Frontino and Bolivia, 8/-
Globe and Phoenix, 13/-
London Tin, 9/3 -/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 5/6 -/3 -/4½ -/3
Mountain, 3/9
Mysore, 10/3½†† 10/- 10/-
Rio Tinto, 21 30½ 1½ ½ ¼ ¾
St. John del Rey, 17/10½
South Crofty, 17/6
Tanganyika Concessions, 28/3½
Union, 50/-
Union du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 102 2
Vereeni, 31/10½ 2/6
Wallal, 13/9½ 14/- 13/9½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

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8/3 7/9 8/3 7/10½ 8/- -/3
North Kalgurli, 1/10½ -/10½
Whana Gold, 15/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

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Burma Corp., 10/- -/1½ 10/- -/3½ -/2½ -/3¼ -/3
Canada Bird, New, -/4½
Dolcoath Mine, 8% Deb., 20/-
E. Pool and Agar, -/4††
Ft Ops, 3/-
Gopeng Cons., 28/1½
Hongkong Tin, 15/9
Idris Hydraulic, 7/-
Indian Copper, 1/3 -/1½
Do., 7½% Deb., 58
Irish Tin Dredging, 14/6
Kamunting, 8/6 (free of tax 2/3 pd.), 6/1½
Kramat Pulai, 14/9
Malayan Tin Dredging, 17/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Mexican Corp., 1/- -/6
Mining Corp. of Canada, 4/-
Mining Trust, 5/- 6/- 7/10½ -/10½ -/10½ 8/- -/0¼ 7/3 -/7½
Mond Nickel, 45/- -/3 30/- -/1½ 29/9 30/- 30/-
N. Broken Hill, 32/6†† 4/4½ -/6 -/4½ 5/- 4/9 5/- 4/9 5/3¼
4/4½ 5/- 5/- 5/- -/6
Panaytin, Defd., 1/4/6
Panaton, 10% Pfd., Prefd., 9/- -/3¼
Petaling, 8/6 -/9
Ramosa, 17/9
Rhod. Anglo Cons., -/3 -/2½ -/1¾
San Flax, -/6
San Francisco Mn. of Mex., 15/- 15/-
Sandy Mills, 7/7½
Siamese, 6/9
S. Amer. Copper, 1/6 -/7½ -/6
Sthn. Perak, 4/-
Sthn. Tronch, 6/6 -/6
Tavoy, 2/9
Tronoh, 21½†† 5/- 4/11¼
Zinc Corp., Pref., 55/10½ -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/6†† -/5½
Anglo-Amer. Corp., 16/3
Do., 6% Pfd., 82½
Brakpan, 3/9 -/9
Bremner, 4/-
Chartered, 3/6
Chevior, 2/9½ -/7½ -/7½
Chota, -/7½
Cons. Main, 2/- 3/-
Duckwari, 10/6 -/3 -/1½
East Java, 4/6
East Rands, 1/6 -/6
Geduld, 2/4½ -/3 -/4½
Glen Muir, -/6½ -/8½△
Golden Hope, 9/-
Jam, -/8½
Kaaming, 2/1 -/1½
Kepas, 4/-
Kota Kelias, 1/9
Kota Tinggi, 1/2½

Kuala-Nal Kelantan, -/3
Kuala Selangor, 2/7½‡
Lanut, 23/7½
Malayalam, 16/10½‡†† 17/3 17/- -/6
North Malay., -/9
Northumberland, -/1½
Peacock and Nilambe, 2/0¼
Do., 7½% Pref., 1/9½
Pelepah Valley, 2/-††
Port Dickson-Lukut, 1/7
Rambutan, -/1½ -/0¼ -/0¼
emban Jebel, 13/7½
Sabrang, 12/6
Sedenan, 2/-
Straits, 11/6
Sungei Kapar, 1/9 -/6
Sungei Way, 4.-/4 -/4½
Tarum, -/6††† -/6½†† -/7½††
Tebobong, 3/9††
Ud. Rubber and Coffee Plant., -/4½
Ud. Sun Ketong (as. at 60/-, 40/- pd.), 17/-
Vallambrosa, 8/7½

SHIPPING

Argentine Navign., 23/3 -/4½ -/1½ -/3 3/- -/3
Do., Pref. (6% Pfg.), 21/10½ -/9½
Brit. India Steam, 5½% Pref., 96
Ce. Gen. Trans., 6½% Obgs., 101
Cunard, 17/6 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/0¼ 17/-
Do., 5% Deb., 98¼ ¼ ¼
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 2/-
Furness, Withy, 33/11½ -/4½
Indo-China, Defd., 30/-
Isaacson and Rose, 5% Deb., 25/7½†† -/5
Orient, 6% Pref., 105½ ¾
P. and O., 5% Pref., 96¼ ¼
Do., Defd., 41 6 40/6 1/6
R.M.S.P., 5% Deb., 40△ 1½
Union Castle, 6% Pref., 8/9
Do., 6% Deb., 89½††
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/3 8/9 9/1½ 8/9 9/3 9/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Manchester Liners, 24 7½△
Tankers, Partg. Pref., 6 3¼

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Amer., 6% Pref., 9¼
Assam Frontier, 21/-△
Brit. Indian, 42/6
Ceylon Tea Plants., 94/6
Consd. Tea and Lands, 18½
Dolosewila, 9/10½ 10/-
Doorars, 42/7½ 40/- 2/7½
Doom Dooma, 26/10½††
Eastern Assam, 66/3
Empire of India, 32/6†† 1/10½ 3/6 1/10¼
Galaha Ceylon, 44/6△
Imperial, 21/3△
Jhanzie, 44/-†† -/6†† 5/6
Lanka, 37/6†
Scottish Tea and Lands, 61/6△ 1/-
Singlo, 45/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amblamana, 1/10
Assam-Doors, 36½††
Budia Beta, 53/9 6/3△ 5/-
Debon, 36 7½ -/3△
Mayfield of Ceylon, 97/6
Pabbojan, 2/-
Temair, 42/6 2/-
Yataderia, 5/7½ -/6

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 203
Anglo-American, Defd., 25⅞ ⅛
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 24½†† 5†† 4¼ 7⅛ ⅛
4¼ 4⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Do., "B," 13¼ 12½ ¾ 13 12½ ⅛ ¼ 13 12¾ ¼ ¾
Do., 5½% Pref., 70⅛ ¾ 70 ¼ 69½ 70 70 ½ ½
International, 32 30⅛ ¾ ⅛ ⅛
Marconi Intl. Mar., 35/- 4/9 -/4½ -/9¼ 5/- 5/-
Oriental, 46/9††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 13/6
Marconi's Wireless, 29/-‡
Radio Corp. of Amer., 21†† 1¼ ⅛ ¼ 1 1 ¼ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ½ ⅛ ½
¼ 1

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 38/4½††
Do., 5% Deb., 52 1
Brazilian Traction, 27½‡ ⅛ ¼ ⅜ 7 ⅛ 7 7 ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛
⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ 15/16 15/16 61/16 ⅛ 7½ 7½ ⅜ 7½
Brit. Elect. Tract., Defd., 1905
Do., 6% Pfg. Pref., 128½
C. of B.A. Trams., 82/3††
Hastings, 5% Deb., 20
Lisbon, 20/3 -/6
London and Sub., 5% Pref., 10/3 -/4½
Do., 4½% Deb., 74½
Rangoon, 6% Deb., 19/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aldershot and Dist., 21/11½
Birmingham and Dist., 6% Pref., 20/3 -/3 -/3
East Kent, 4½% Prefce., 21/3
Hants and Dorset, 31/7½

WATER WORKS

Monte Video, 5% 2nd Deb., 82 3
Tarapaca, 70/-

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Thursday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.—RISE.—India (4½% 1958-68) 1 to 88-90

SECURITIES GUARANTEED TRADE FACILITIES ACTS.—RISE.—Hungarian Transdanubian Electrical Ct. (4½% "A" Deb. Stk., 1961-53) 1 to 98-100. Hungarian (4½% Deb. Stk., 1934-53) 1 to 98-100. North Wales Power (4½% Deb. Stk., 1930-53) 1 to 98-100. Tata Power (4½% Deb. Stk., 1929-48) 1 to 98-100.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—L.C.C. (4½% 1945-85) 1 to 99-101. London (3½% 1985) 1 to 78-80, ditto (4½% Deb. Stk., 1940-85) 1 to 98-100. Birmingham (3½% 1947) 1 to 64-66, ditto (3% 1932) 1 to 64-66, ditto (4½% 1945-55) 1 to 99-101. Cardiff (3% 1914-54) 1 to 74-76. Chesterfield (4½% 1945-55) 1 to 97-99. Leicester (3½% 1934) ½ to 96½-98½, ditto (4½% 1945-55) 1 to 99-101. Liverpool (3½% Stk.) 1 to 75-77, 1941-51) 1 to 100-102. Swansea (3½% Stk.) 1 to 74-76. Wakefield (5% 1946-50) 1 to 100-102. West Hartlepool (5% 1943-53) 1 to 100-102. Wigan (5% 1942-52) 1 to 100-80. FALL.—Rhondda Urban District Council (3½% 1942) 1 to 83-85.

HOME CORPORATION, SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY.—RISE.—Bristol (3½% Deb. Stk.) 2 to 73-75. Manchester (3% Cons. Stk., 1928) 1 to 62-64.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—Durham County Water (4½% 1936-48) 1 to 88-90. P.L.A. (3½% Ins., 1949-99) 1 to 75-76.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT, INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Ceylon (3% 1940) 1 to 86-88. Hong Kong (3½% 1918-43) 1 to 87-89. Kenya Govt. (4½% 1958-78) 1 to 90-91. New Zealand 97-99. Manitoba (4% 1959) 1 to 97-99. Nigeria (6% 1936-46) 1 to (4½% 1946 1956) 1 to 95-97. FALL.—105-107. Ontario (4½% 1945-65) 1 to 95-97. FALL.—New South Wales (6½% 1930-40) 1 to 89-94, ditto (5% 1932-42) 1 to 77-82. South Australian (5% 1932-42) 1 to 77-82. Tasmanian (6½% 1930-40) 1 to 92-97. Victoria (5% 1932-42) 1 to 77-82.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Auckland (5% Debs., 1945) 2 to 96-98, ditto (5% Cons. Ln., 1957) 1 to 96-98. Kroonstad (4½% Deb., 1940) 4 to 88-90. Pietermaritsburg (3½% Con. Stk., 1939) 1 to 56-58.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Dresden (5½% 1927) 2 to 75-78, Rosario (4% Stg. Conv. Ln.) 1 to 54-57.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (4½% 1883) 1 to 65-68, ditto (4% Bds., 1911) ½ to 42-44. Brazilian (4% Coffee, 1907) 1/2 to 80-84, Chilean Bulgarian (7½% Stabin. Ln., 1928) 1 to 80-84, ditto (4½% 1888) 1 to (4½% 1835) ½ to 97-100, ditto (4% 1892) 98-100, ditto (4½% 1887) ½ to 97-100, ditto (5% 1892) 2 to 97-99. Chinese (5% Shanghai Hanchow Ningpo Ry. Loan, 1903) 1/2 to 10-12. Danish (3% Amort. Bds.) 1 to 80-84. Ry. 2 to 75-80. Danish (3% Amort. Bds.) 1 to 80-84. Dutch East Indies (6% Ln., 1933-63) ½ to 103-105. Egyptian (Pref.) 1 to 86-88, French (3% Rente, 1903) 1 to 72-76. Chinese (4½% Gtd. Bds., 1898, German Iss.) ½ to 84½-86½, Norwegian (6% Ln., 1921) ½ to 102½-104½.

HOME RAILS, DEBENTURE.—RISE.—Met. (3½% "A" Stk.) 1 to 71-73.

DOMINION AND COLONIAL RAILS.—RISE.—Rhodesia Rlys. (1st Debs., Gtd.) ½ to 85-87. FALL.—Canadian Pac. 2 to 178-180.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Bahia-Blanca and N.W. (4½% Gtd.) ½ to 77-79, ditto (4½% 2nd Deb.) ½ to 78-80, Cordoba C. (1st Deb.) ½ to 61½-63½, ditto (2nd Deb.) 1 to 51-53. Trans-Zambesia (1st Debs.) ½ to 98½-100½. FALL.—Manila (1900) ("A" Deb. Bds.) 1 to 51-53, Mid. Urug. (Deb.) 3½ to 15-20.

BANKS.—RISE.—Agric. of Egypt (Prefd., Br. Writs.) ⅛ to 8-8½, Anglo-French 3d. to 14/9-15/9, Nat. Provincial (70s. paid) ¼ to 117¾-12¾, ditto (£5 pd.) ½ to 18¾-19. FALL.—Martins (£1 paid) 6d. to 64/0-66/0, Ottoman ½ to 61½-71½.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Assoc. Electr. Indstrs. (8% Pref.) 1/6 to 18½-19½. Assoc. Newspprs. (Defd.) ⅛ to 11½-12½. Brit. Thom.-Houston (7% Pref.) 3d. to 29/9-30/0. Bryant and May (4% Deb.) to 22/0-25/0. Lyons, J. (5% Pref.) 6d. to 20/0-21/0. Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk, 177 (182); North-Mappin and Webb (6% Pref.) ½ to 15½-16½. Sheffield Newsp. (Deb.) 1 to 95-98. Siemens Brothers (Deb.) 2 to 92-95. Vocalion Gram. ½ to 15½-17½. FALL.—Anal. Dental (5½% Pref.) 3d. to 18/9-19/9. Anglo-Siam Corp. ¼ to 3¼-4¼. Bright, John (6½% 1st Deb.) 3 to 78-88. Hollins (Wm.) ½ to 11¼-2¼. Linotype and Machinery (4½% "A" and "B" Deb.) 1 to 76-81. Murray (D. and W.) (Pref.) ½ to 7½-11½. Parritts and Spencer ½ to 11½-21½. Reckitt and Sons ½ to 3½-3½½. Swed. Ball Brg. ("B") ⅜ to 9¼-9⅝. Swed. Match ("A" shares and "A" shares in Swed. Names) ¼ to 13¾-14¼. Tarmac, Ltd. ½ to ⅞-11½. Unilever (N.V.) (Ord. Sub-shares) ¼ to 27½-27⅝.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Hendon (Pref.) 1/0 to 22/0-24/0. FALL.—Cons. Gas, &c., of Baltimore 2 to 96-101.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—Peruvian Corpn. (Deb.) 1 to 84-88. Town Inv. ½ to 2½-2⅝. FALL.—Mexican Centl. Rly. Securities ("A" Deb. Stk., 4%) 1 to 9-11, ditto (ditto. Deb.) 1 to 10-12.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Alliance (44s. pd.) ¼ to 18½-19½.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Anglo-Amer. Deb. Corp. (Pref.) 1 to 79-82. Bankers' (Deb.) 1 to 77-80. For. and Colonial Invest. 2 to 165-175. Rly. Deb. and Gen. (4½% Pref.) 1 to 81-84. U.S. and S. American Invest. (4½% 2nd Deb.) 1 to 80-83. FALL.—Brit. Assets ½ to 1⅝-1½. General Cons. Invest. 2½ to 80-89. London Trust (Defd.) 3 to 370-380. Nineteen Twenty-Nine Invest. 1 to 87-92.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—FALL.—Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds (5% 2nd Cum. Pref.) 3d. to 20/6-21/6. Ocean Coal and Wilsons ½ to 1½-1⅝. U.S. Steel 3 to 149-152.

MINES.—RISE.—London Tin Corp. (7½% Pref.) 3d. to 4/9-5/9. Union Minere (6% Bds.) ½ to 101-103.

OIL.—RISE.—Anglo-Persian (5% Deb.) ½ to 99-101. FALL.—Can. Eagle (Br. N.-C. Pref.) 3d. to 10/0-11/0, Mex. Eagle (Br. N.-C. Pref.) 6d. to 8/0-9/0. Shell T. and T. (Br.) ½ to 4⅞-4⅝.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Lok Kawi 1½d. to 0/7½-1/4½. SHIPPING.—FALL.—Ryl. Mail Stm. Packet (5% Deb.) 2 to 40-50.

TEA.—FALL.—Doorvella R. and T. ½ to 7/16-11/16.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—FALL.—American 4 to 200-205.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—RISE.—Brit. Elec. Traction (5% Perp. Deb.) 1½ to 96-100.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—Bristol 2 to 115-118, Colne Valley ("B" 7% Ord.) 3 to 120-125.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Oct. 31.—The market opened at a decline of ¼ to ⅜, but afterwards improved and closed steady, although ¼ to ½ lower on the day. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 34 (prev. 34½); March, 30 (30½); May, 29 (29½); July, 28¾ (29¼). Yesterday's sales amounted to 5,000 bags.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86 (previous 86.35); 5% Rentes, 1915/16, 101.80 (101.85); 4% 1917, 101.50 (101.90); 4% 1918, 98.75 (99.52); 5% 1920, 133 (133.60); 6% 1920, 103.30 (103.15); 6% 1927, 102.95 (102.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (615); 5% 1920, 558 (558); 6% 1921, 560 (564); 6% 1922 (1st), 528, (528); 6% 1923 (1st), 552 (551); 6% 1924, 555 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, 363.40 (363); 3½% Italian Rentes, 91.20 (91.30); 4% Brazilian, 1914, 348 (350); 5% Russian, 1906, 4.20 (4.50) 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.40 (2.40); 4% Turkish Unified, 45.20 (45.60); Banque de France, 20.750 (20.900); Banque de Paris, 2.425 (2.475); Banque Parisienne, 1.405 (1.488); Comptoir National d'Escompte 1,710 (1.725); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,310 (3.335); Credit Lyonnais, 2.660 (2.700); Banque d'Athenes, 180 (—); Banque d'Orient, 290 (290); Banque Ottomane, 815 (825); Suez Canal, 16.300 (16.320); Chargeurs Reunis, 544 (555); Messageries Maritimes, 203 (200); Transatlantique, 609 (615); Raffinerie Say, 1.721 (1.730); Sucreries d'Egypte, 643 (650); Wagons Lits, 390 (394); Thomson Houston, 666 (678); Lautaro Nitrate, 365 (365); Ford of France, 235 (249); Rio Tinto, 3.805 (3.820); Thands, 437 (448); De Beers, Def., 771 (768); De Beers, Prefd., 1.262 (1.270); Jagersfontein Estate, 137 (142); Central Mining, 1.595 (1.618); Chartered, 185 (186); Brakpan, 348 (353); Crown Mines, 448 (448); East Rand, 56 (56); Geduld, 437 (436); General Mining, 79 (78); Consolidated Goldfields, 140 (142); Johannesburg Consolidated, 202 (200); Randfontein Estate, 80 (80); Rand Mines, 355 (347); Tanganyika, 188 (191); Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Corporation, 315 (318); Witwatersrand Mines Consolidated 44 (45); Caoutchoues, 114 (117); Eastern International, 73 (75); Gula Kalumpong, 104 (105); Kuala Lumpur, 145 (145); Malacca, 144 (143); Mexican Eagle, 52 (52); Royal Dutch, 34.560 (34.600); Shell Transport, 510 (512); Platine, 2.030 (2.060); Oceana Consolidated, 8.25 (8.75). Exchange on New York, 25.47½ (25.48½); on London, official average, 123.81 (123.82). Private discount rate, market rate, 123.82 (123.82). Private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 1¼% (1¼%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1027/16 (102); 2½% Dutch, — (66¼); 3% Dutch, — (79⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 44 (44⅜); Peruvian, 5% (5⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 34¼ (35⅛); Erie, 34 (34⅝); New York Ontario, 7⅞ (7¾); United States Steel, 147⅜ (149¼); Union Pacific, (197½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 338 (339½); Anaconda, 7⅝ (7¾); Deli Batavia Rubber, 62½ (64½); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 304 (309); Senembah Mij. 330 (336); Amsterdam Rubber, 114½ (118); Margarine Unie, 227 (234¾); Philips Lamps, 262¼ (270). Exchange on Berlin, 59.17 (59.18); London, 12.06⅜ (12.06¾); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅜); Paris, 9.74½ (9.74¾).

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 67 (previous, 68); Dynamit Nobel, 65 (—); Kali Industrie Kassel, 135.50 (138.25); Salzdetfurth, 265 (268.50); Rhein. Braunkohlen, 174.50 (—); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 163.50 (156.25).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.50 (previous, 6.60); Reichsbank, 228 (229.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 130.25 (132.75); Commerz und Privat Bank, 115.50 (117.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 150.25 (154.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 111.60 (113.75); Dresdner Bank, 112 (115.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 89 (90.25); Harpener, 88.25 (90); Allgemeine Elekt., 116.75 (122.10); Farbenindustrie, 140.50 (142.25); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 94.50 (95); Hamburg Amerika, 76.80 (77.80); Nord-Deutsche Lloyd, 76.80 (77.50); A.E.G., 68.60 (70.75); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 68.75 (70); Svenska Tandsticks, 282.50 (284); Polyphon, 150.25 (154); Siemens and Halske, 177 (181.50); Schuckert, 134.50 (137.50); Zellstoff Waldhof, 185 (185). Exchange on Holland, 20.38⅞ (20.39); Paris, 16.46⅛ (16.46¾); Amsterdam, 169 (169.03); New York, 4.19⅝ (4.19¾). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); call money, 6%-8% (6%-7¾%).

FRANKFURT, Oct. 31.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 111½ (previous, 114); Darmstädter Bank, 149½ (154¾); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 152½ (153¼); Metallbank and Metallurglische, 89½ (85½); Farbenindustrie, 140¾ (142½); Harpener (85½); Farbenindustrie, 140¾ (142½); Harpener (85½); Farbenindustrie, 140¾ (142½); Harpener (85½); Farbenindustrie, 140¾ (142½); Harpener Bergbau, 89 (89½); Mannesmann, 72 (73½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, (80½); Phönix Bergbau, 66¾ (67½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 89½ (91); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 117 (122); Lahmeyer Elektrizitäts werke 146½ (147); Siemens and Halske, 177 (182); Schuckert, 132¼ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 135 (—); Philipp Holzmann, 79½ (80); Zellstoff Waldhof, 108½ (107½); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 76¾ (77⅜); Hamburg Amerika, 77 (77½); Sudd'sche Zucker, 139 (138½); German Loan, 5½ (5⅝); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, — (87⅝); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅜ (2¼); Anatolian Railway Loan, — (11¼); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 10¾ (10¾).

BUDAPEST, Oct. 31.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.60 (previous, 216.40); Hungarian Bank, 72.80 (73); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.80 (65); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.70 (85.90); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 102 Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian General (102); City Savings, 64 (64); Hungarian General Savings, 75.50 (75.50); National Central Savings, 79.50 (79); 1st National Savings, 172 (171); Totis Coal, 473 (476); United Industry of Bayl'sany Coal, 473 (476); United Industry of Bayl'sany Coal, 34.80 (35.10); Ujlak, 28.60 (28); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 34.80 (35.10); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 87.40 (86); Arms and Machine Works, 192 (193.50); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 72.50 (72.50); Rima Iron, 63.60 (64.20); Ota Timber, 65 (64.80); Union des Usines de Nasic, 105 (115); Sugar Works Veliki de Kanizsa, 91 (90.50); Hungarian Sugar, 90 (80); Beckerek, 91 (90.50); Hungarian Sugar, 90 (80); United Glowlamps, 110.70 (110.80); Hungarian, Artificial Fertiliser, 18 (18); Electric Power Traction, 109.80 (109.80); Cellulose Works of Pirach, 19.50 (19.80). Exchange on London, 27.77½ (27.77½). The Bourse will remain closed to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106.75 (previous, 106.25); Donau-Save-Adria Anl., (11.40); Pref., 98.10 (98.25); Oest. National Bank, 308.75 (309); Wiener Bank-verein, 17.20 (17.20); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 47.20 (47.20); Niederoest Eskompte, 158.50 (159); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 19.40 (19.25); A.E.G. Union Elektrik, 18.30 (18.75); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 148.25 (147); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 170 (171.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 42.60 (43.10); Oest. Alg. Kohlen, 585 (585); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 19.40 (19.70); Berg and Huettenwerke, (578); Felten and Guilleaume, 186 (185); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, — (3.10); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.45 (95.45); Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.72 (285.51); London, 34.46 (34.45½); New York, 693 (692); Paris, 27.82½ (27.85). The Bourse will remain closed to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Oct. 31.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.79½ (previous, 92.78); Consolidato 5% Amelio; U.-Castle (Arundel Castle) . . . Nov. 7 11.30a.m.

Castle) . . . Nov. 7 11.30a.m.

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Arundel Castle) . . . Nov. 7 11.30a.m.

SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Alr Mails* . . . Nov. 7 Noon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Philochettes) . . . Nov. 4 6 p.m.

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SUSSEX, LEWES.—To be SOLD or Let Furnished, an interesting old COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two reception (40ft. by 14ft. and 20ft. by 13ft.), five bed, bath; electric light and power, gas, central heating; pretty garden, small orchard. £2,600 FREEHOLD or 5 guineas weekly including plate, linen, and gardener.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

AN entirely secluded small COUNTRY RESIDENCE in WEST HERTS, of pre-War, substantial construction. The entrance leads into a fine lounge hall, drawing room (28ft. by 17ft.), dining room (15ft. by 14ft.), usual domestic offices, including maids' sitting room (18ft. by 13ft.), five bed rooms, two large box rooms, bath room. The principal rooms are 12ft. high. Heated conservatory (27ft. by 16½) adjoins drawing room another forty conservatory adjoins the side entrance; all services except electric light; excellent range of brick buildings, comprising laundry and ironing room, and two garages, each about 15ft. by 15ft.; pretty lawns, flower gardens, and fruit trees in front and behind the Residence, and large kitchen garden by the drive entrance, in all about TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION. Owner will accept £2,625 for quick sale, apply W. BROWN and Co., Surveyors, Hemel Hempstead. 'Phone, Boxmoor 137.

AN UNIQUE PROPERTY near SHAFTESBURY. WILTS and DORSET BORDERS. Attractive stone-built HOUSE, four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, &c., substantial outbuildings; good kennels; garden, paddock, 3½ ACRES, with cattle shed; TROUT LAKE 3½ ACRES, fringed by ornamental timber, and a genuine old TUDOR THATCHED COTTAGE, in a compact block, offering unrivalled opportunity for constructing a complete little Sporting Estate for residential or pleasure purposes.
ALSO, nearby, a COMPACT HOLDING of about 55 ACRES of well-watered pasture interspersed with woodlands, containing valuable timber, and useful set of Farm-buildings. For SALE privately or by public AUCTION in separate lots, on November 19th, 1930.—Details from Auctioneers, HANKINSONS, Bournemouth.

AT WOKING, SURREY.
Within one mile of station, near Horsell Common, an attractive MODERN detached RESIDENCE, containing two reception rooms, sun parlour, four bed rooms, bath room, and all modern conveniences.
Picturesque garden nearly ½ Acre, including lawns, fruit trees, and kitchen garden.
£1,800 FREEHOLD.
Write for photos and further particulars to:—
"WADHAM," HORSELL, WOKING, SURREY.

ALDWICK BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK, WEST BOGNOR REGIS.—Why not have a house built to your requirements on this beautiful Estate? All plots have direct sea views.—Write for interesting illustrated Brochure. ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Estate Agents, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

GENUINE OLD SUSSEX MANOR,
CLOSE TO THE SOUTH DOWNS.
A Perfect specimen of Period Architecture, adjacent to a picturesque old-world village in a thoroughly unspoilt part only a few miles from Lewes; a wonderful OLD HOUSE, expertly restored by an eminent architect, with the full sense of antiquity completely preserved, yet combining every convenience of the present day. The interior contains a wealth of old oak beams, doors, floors, and panelling, &c., and the condition of the property is perfect throughout; three well-proportioned reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and excellent offices; central heating and electric light; large garage and stabling; extremely pretty old walled-in gardens, meadowland, &c., in all nearly FOUR ACRES. Fine distant views; South aspect; light soil; pretty drive approach. For SALE FREEHOLD at £4,850, or near offer. An early inspection is strongly advised.
Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co.,
7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

BEACONSFIELD & DISTRICT.
BAILEY-DENTON and Co., Chief Agents. B'field 328.

BERKHAMPSTEAD (2½ miles from, and in the beautiful Ashridge Park neighbourhood).—Uniquely attractive genuine oak-beamed TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE, standing in 47 acres, lovely country, standing very high; five bed rooms, dressing room, very good bathroom, three reception rooms, panelled hall, large kitchen, pantry, &c.; two garages; company's electric light; 15 Acres and two cottages let off, leaving two acres of delightful pleasure grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c.; close golf. FREEHOLD £4,000. Photos and full particulars of ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 4910.)

BERKSHIRE.—To Garden lovers, 25 minutes from centre of Reading.—Well-built, and unusual BUNGALOW, all usual conveniences; FREEHOLD acre of pleasure garden, beautifully laid out with roses, small orchard. FREEHOLD.—Write Box E.1990, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN
HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SON, F.A.I.
LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register of Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties, with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.
Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, among the pines and within 10 minutes' walk of sea and shops.—Delightful RESIDENCE standing in extensive grounds and containing three reception, six bed; garage; central heating, electric light. Immediate sale essential. £2,900 FREEHOLD or offer. Apply JAMES and SONS, 32, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

HARTWELL HALL,
FOR SALE OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.
DELIGHTFULLY situated, about one mile from Bar-laston Station (L.M.S.R.); fine drive with lodge, beautiful entrance and stone-built hall, three reception rooms, billiards room, five principal, seven secondary bed rooms, two dressing rooms, and bath room; part central heating, electricity, corporation water, modern drainage, telephone; well-laid-out gardens, two tennis courts, chauffeur's house, stabling, and two good garages; gardener's cottage. If required, modern cowhouse, farm buildings, and two cottages and about nine acres can be added. All in first-class order.
Apply Paddock, Son and Orme, Solicitors, Hanley.

DEVON.—To be LET, medium-sized HOUSE, modern conveniences, garage and trout fishing; lovely garden. Moderate premium required.—Write Box E.1989, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET Coast three miles.—A very convenient detached RESIDENCE in excellent order, containing two reception, five bed, bath room; garage, &c., and 2½ ACRES garden, orchard and paddock. VACANT POSSESSION.—CRIBBETT, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

TO SCHOOLS, HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS.
EASTBOURNE.—A particularly fine PROPERTY, occupying a splendid position standing in ground of THREE ACRES. About 50 rooms. To be LET or for SALE.—Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST GRINSTEAD AGENTS,
TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele., 70.)

EPSOM.—£1,200.—Excellent detached RESIDENCE with Garage and large garden; station and shops two minutes; four beds, two reception; modern conveniences; all services. LOWDELL and BROADHEAD, 93, High-street. 'Phone 327.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
FELIXSTOWE outskirts, eight miles from Ipswich.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER; hall, three reception, five good bed rooms; bath room, usual offices, and EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE including central heating; gardens and grounds of old-world charm; garage, stabling, greenhouse, &c.; gardener's cottage. Full particulars and photographs from ROBT. BOND and SONS, Ipswich.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS,
Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,
6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone 63 and 1017.

ISLAY, ARGYLLSHIRE.
FOR SALE, the attractive RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of CAIRNSMORE in the Parish of Kildalton, in the southern part of the Island of Islay, extending to about 9,000 ACRES, and comprising Farms and other Holdings, Grouse Moor, Houses and Superior-ties in Port Ellen, with the Harbour of Port Ellen.
The Mansion House and the Policies, extending to 16 Acres, are finely situated one mile to the west of Port Ellen. The house, which has a southern exposure seaward, is a modern and substantial stone-built structure.
The Shootings afford first-class and varied sport. The winter Shootings in particular are excellent. There is also good trout fishing. Machrie Golf Course is about 2½ miles distant from the house.
Rental from 1929-30, including pier dues, £3,024 12s. 4d. Burdens, £414 3s. 1d.
Particulars can be obtained on application to JOHN C. BRODIE and SONS, W.S., 5, Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

DON'T BUY A HOUSE.
Build a house to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our economical and inclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Flekmansworth.

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

WALTON HEATH DISTRICT.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of 32 ACRES.
MODERN RESIDENCE in the Elizabethan style, built regardless of cost; hall and two reception rooms panelled in oak, third reception, four tiled bath and ten bed rooms, excellent offices; central heating throughout, electric light, and every possible convenience and comfort; practically all the doors and floors are of oak; garage and two cottages, each with three bed rooms, bath rooms, &c.; well-kept gardens, paved terrace, with swimming pool (two gardeners employed), and park-like meadow land.
The whole in faultless condition, possessing a fascinating atmosphere of distinctive charm and elegance.
Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,500, WITH 45 ACRES.
28 miles North of Town. Picturesque old-fashioned wistaria-clad gabled RESIDENCE, with two drive approaches; high up, facing South; lounge hall, three reception, three bath and 10 bed rooms; electric light; stabling, garage; beautifully timbered grounds, inexpensive to maintain. Or with Nine Acres, £2,750. A very tempting proposition.—Full details, views, and plan of the Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

GREAT BARGAIN.—£100 per annum.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE near VENTNOR; seven bed, three reception rooms; main electric light and water, telephone, &c.; beautiful garden of 2½ acres with five-room lodge; prolific orchard and fruit walls; tennis lawn 120ft. by 70ft.; large garage; excellent order throughout; £250 premium for improvements and 11 years' unexpired favourable lease. Also if desired additional 3½ acres meadow and additional walled-in fruit garden, poultry houses, sheds, &c., at £30 per annum.—Write Box E.1998, The Times, E.C.4.

GODALMING and GUILDFORD. Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

HAMPSHIRE, near the Solent.—For SALE, HOUSE containing three good reception, five bed rooms, tiled hall, bath room; indoor sanitation; electric light, company's water; stabling easily convertible to garage; land up to 30 acres.—Full particulars from Eady, "Highlands," Locksheath, Southampton.

ISLE of WIGHT, BONCHURCH, the most beautiful spot in this lovely island.—FREEHOLD Detached RESIDENCE, overlooking the Sea, yet sheltered; five bed, bath, three reception rooms one floor of delightful grounds. PRICE ONLY £1,850, might be Let Unfurnished.—A. E. MORRIS, Estate Agent, Shanklin, I.W.

AN IDEAL SMALL RESIDENCE WITH A LITTLE SHOOTING.
LIPHOOK, HANTS (on the Hindhead side, near golf).—Detached; secluded grounds, extensive views, South aspect; three reception, six bed, bath, offices; central heating, electric light, water; garage; matured grounds SIX ACRES; tennis, woodland. Owner left for service abroad. Moderate Price.—Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere. Tele. 10.

LITTLE CONGHAM, NORFOLK.—Three reception, nursery, seven bed, two bath, and four maids' rooms; water laid on, electric light; ample garage, stabling, and outside accommodation; garden and paddock; pond. Ripe for restoration. Good shooting and hunting neighbourhood.—Apply HAWKINS and SONS, King's Lynn.

MANCHESTER (eight miles S.W. of).—Splendid family HOUSE at TIMPERLEY; two entertaining; six bed; all conveniences; electric and gas; good garden and tennis; conservatory and greenhouse. Chief £13 10s. Rates 8s. 6d. PRICE £900; 5min trains, 1min. buses.—Apply Hyde, Beech House, Timperley.

MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, for SALE in SOMERSET; 7 now vacant, ready to occupy; excellent repair; own electric light; company's water; close to village and church.—For full particulars apply TILLEY and CUTTERWELL, F.A.I., Bath.

NEW FOREST & HANTS COAST.
Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.
THE PERFECT COTTAGE RESIDENCE.
ENTRANCING POSITION with lovely views.
OWNER wishes to SELL. Designed by Gerald Unsworth; combined drawing-dining room (20ft. by 13ft. by 11ft. 6in. square), three bed rooms, bath room, &c.; maid's sitting room, usual offices; oak woodwork throughout; expensively fitted and built; garden partly laid out by Miss Gertrude Jekyll. ONE ACRE; strongly recommended. Inspected and highly commended by Author if desired.—Write Box B.1119, The Times, E.C.4.

PERFECT HOME for small family, every improvement to save work, all one floor; three good bed, 19ft. lounge, bathroom fireplace, easy-work kitchen, tiled bath, pedestal basin; garage; garden-craft grounds; electric light, constant hot water. Splendid order. Real little bargain at £1,350.
GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO POLO PLAYERS.
LOVELY CHISLEHURST.
27 minutes from Charing Cross. Adjoining two Polo Grounds and near Beautiful Common.
PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE with entrance lodge, chauffeur's house, five loose boxes, three stalls, garage, &c., standing in 9½ ACRES diversified grounds, with three tennis courts, lakes, and swans. The accommodation includes galleried hall, four spacious reception, loggia sun parlour, nine principal bed rooms, five secondary; all modern services; low rates.
FREEHOLD PRICE £9,000.
WHITELEY'S ESTATE OFFICES, 158-160, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.2.

REGATE, on a choice Estate close to Station and Town.—Discriminating House Seekers will doubtless appreciate the value in the well-built and artistically designed 3½ ACRES for SALE. Four bed, bath, two reception. Prices with garage and five bed room type £1,950, four-bed room type £1,850, three bed and dressing type £1,450, or without garage £1,800. Open for inspection any time.—Details of MARTEN and CARNEGIE, Surveyors, 15, New Bridge-street, E.C.4. 'Phone, Central 9877.

WEST HALL, NORTHAW.
SMALLPEICE-ALLEN & CO.
beg to announce that the FREEHOLD PROPERTY offered for Sale was NOT SOLD, and may be treated for privately.
Auctioneers, 3, Portsmouth-street, W.C.2.

WITH POSSESSION.
SOMERSET and WILTS Borders, adjoining Bradford-on-Avon.—Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, including fine Georgian House, 3000 ft. above sea level, commanding wonderful views; good stabling and garages, lodge entrance, fine old pleasure gardens, finely timbered parkland, and valuable building sites, in all about 42 Acres. To be SOLD by AUCTIONS, unless previously sold privately, at Bradford-on-Avon, on Tuesday, 18th November, 1930.
Full particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Simmons and Sons, Henley-on-Thames, Reading and Basingstoke; or Messrs. T. H. S. Ferris and Son, Devizes, Wilts.

SURREY, Englefield Green, close to Virginia Water.—Well-built HOUSE in charming grounds with garage, stabling, two cottages, and small farmery; three reception, 12 bed, two bath rooms; 16 ACRES. Lease (Crown)